

BENGAL ADMINISTRATION REPORT

1861-62, 1862-63

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UTTARPARA.

SECTION IV.—FINANCIAL.

THE Revenue and Expenditure of the year are exhibited in detail in a Statement (J) in the Appendix, which embraces the actual results of the Revenue and Expenditure of the year. first nine months, and the estimated results of the remaining three months. The total receipts amounted to Rupees 14,13,23,500 or £14,132,350, while the total disbursements were Rupees 4,90,34,100, leaving a surplus of Rupees 9,22,89,400 or £9,228,940.

The surplus Revenue in 1859-60 was Rupees 8,84,83,100, and in 1860-61 Rupees 9,66,74,800, so that, while the results of the year under Comparison of results with previous years. review are more favorable than those of 1859-60 by Rupees 38,06,300, they exhibit a falling off in comparison with the results of 1860-61 to the extent of Rupees 43,85,400.

SECTION V.—EDUCATION.

ALTHOUGH as shown above the Revenue of the Lower Provinces amounted to £14,132,350, something less than 80,000£ was devoted to Educational Contribution of Government for Educational purposes. purposes in these Provinces during the year, or 0.566 per cent. of the Revenue. This sum distributed over a population of forty millions gives a charge on the State of less than a half-penny per head, instead of nearly 9d. per head as in England.

At the close of the year the number of Schools under Government inspection was 879, and the number of Scholars 52,895, as under:—
Schools under Government inspection.

Schools and Colleges under inspection.				No. of Schools.		No. of Pupils.	
GOVERNMENT INSTITUTIONS.							
Colleges, General and Professional	...	...	...	9		1,425	
English Schools	...	...	...	45		7,417	
Anglo-Vernacular Schools	...	...	...	7		321	
Vernacular Schools	...	...	...	183	244	10,238	19,396
AIDED AND OTHER SCHOOLS UNDER PRIVATE MANAGEMENT.							
English Schools, (including School of Industrial Art)	...	...	...	35		5,256	
Anglo-Vernacular Schools	...	...	...	108		6,890	
Vernacular Schools	...	...	...	275		12,138	
Girls' Schools.	...	...	...	15	433	530	24,814
Indigenous Vernacular Schools under improvement in Central and South-Eastern Divisions				202	202	8,685	8,685
					879		52,895

These figures give approximately one School to a population of 45,606, and one Scholar to a population of 756.

The net charges of the Department for the year were estimated at Rupees 7,79,748, the Net charges of the Department. cost to the State for each Scholar amounting to Rs. 14-11-10.

The University examinations continued on the whole to exhibit a satisfactory advance in all the higher branches of education. University Examinations.

For the Entrance examination there were 971 candidates, 436 of whom passed successfully. Entrance Examination. A Statement (K 1) will be found in the Appendix exhibiting the result in regard to the different classes of Schools from which the candidates were drawn.

It was stated in last year's Report that the Junior Scholarships would in future be thrown open to the Students of all Institutions, Government or otherwise, without distinction. One hundred and sixty Scholarships were accordingly competed for during the year, and one hundred and fifty-five were awarded,* 114 to Students in Government Institutions, 19 to Students of Aided Schools, and 22 to Students of Independent Schools. Examination for Junior Scholarships.

Under the new Regulations of the University a first examination in Arts has been instituted, which under-graduates are required to pass at the end of their second year. The first of these examinations was held in January last, when 154 candidates presented themselves, of whom 13 passed in the 1st, and 76 in the 2nd Division. The results of this examination determined the award of the Government Senior Scholarships, of which 24 are annually open to the Students of all Institutions affiliated to the University within the limits of the Lower Provinces. Twenty-three of these Scholarships were obtained by Students of Government Institutions. First Examination in Arts.

The number of candidates for the B. A. examination was 34, of whom 24 passed. Examination for the B. A. Degree.

The number of candidates for the Degree of B. L. was 13, all of whom were successful; and the number of candidates for the Degree of L. L. 16, of whom 10 were successful. Examinations for the Degrees of B. L. and L. L.

The Degree of Doctor of Medicine was conferred this year for the first time. It was obtained by Baboo Chunder Coomar Dey, a former pupil of the Calcutta Medical College. For the first preliminary examination in Medicine and Surgery 33 candidates presented themselves, 16 of whom were successful; and at the final or Degree examination seven candidates were successful out of 17. Examinations for the Degrees of M. D., L. M., and L. S.

For the Degree of L. C. E. there were 18 candidates, of whom 14 passed. Examination for the Degree of L. C. E.

The English Colleges, and number of Students in them.

The distribution of Students among the different English Colleges was as follows :—

	Monthly Fee.	Number on the Rolls on 1st January 1860.	Number on the Rolls on 30th April 1861.	Number on the Rolls on 30th April 1862.	
	Rs. As. P.				
Presidency College	*10 0 0	122	209	227	* Junior Scholar pay Rupees 5 per mensem.
Hooghly College	4 0 0	32	79	66	
Dacca College	3 8 0	34	76	138	
Krishnaghur College	4 0 0	30	42	38	
Berhampore College	3 8 0	16	16	26	
Total ... ..	.....	234	422	495	

This exhibits a considerable increase in the number of Students. A Statement (K 3) shewing the classification of the Students of the Presidency College according to the social position and place of residence of their parents will be found in the Appendix, as well as one (K 4) exhibiting the general classification of all Students by the same standard.

Grant-in-aid Schools. The number of Schools receiving Grants-in-aid from Government was 319, the aggregate amount of the grants being Rupees 8,641 per mensem, or in round figures £10,369 per annum.

SECTION VI.—PUBLIC WORKS.

GENERAL.

THERE have been no great changes in the administration of the Public Works Department during the year. The powers of Superintending Engineers have been very much enlarged; they exercise now nearly the same authority given in the Code to Chief Engineers. The separate Office Establishments maintained for the Chief Engineer, and for the Secretariat of the Public Works Department, have been given up. There is now only one Establishment and one record, and a reduction has been made which will allow of the offices of Superintending Engineers being improved.

2. A sustained attempt has been made to obtain Contractors for the execution of public works at schedule rates—repairs as well as new works. Contract system.

The Contract system has been fairly introduced into the Presidency Circle, and the results will come under review for 1862-63; it is sufficient here to say that the measure promises to be a success, and that the favorable commencement made, is owing to the careful manner in which both the public and the department were instructed in the proposed rules for working; and as to the nature, manner, and Departmental rates, of the several descriptions of work for which, as a whole, tenders were invited. The accepted tenders are for one year and the rates are but little in excess of the departmental rates.

Contractors have been found for the works in Calcutta, within the Fort, at Barrackpore and its out-posts, for some works on the Calcutta Canals, and for an iron bridge over Tolly's Nullah; tenders are also invited for works in the Burdwan and Outtack Circles, but there is difficulty in extending a system of contracts on a large scale. The measure cannot be forced and where large contractors are not forthcoming, the utmost will be done to foster a system of petty contracts; employing beneficially head workmen and artificers, and the energetic men of small or no capital who can command labor. This is the special improvement in the Department which is now aimed at, as tending to diminish establishments, to simplify accounts, and to create a very useful class of workers for the Department.

Assistance at out-Stations. 3. The plan of allowing officials at out-posts to undertake, the execution of petty works and of repairs, which has been tried with much success in the Punjab, has been extended to Bengal under the orders of the Government of India.

Record of lands. 4. The complete record of Government lands has now been furnished from nearly all the Divisions of the Department: The exceptions are noted below—

1. Barrackpore	...	} Complied in part only.	1. Suburban Roads	...	} Not complied at all.
2. Sylhet	...		2. Dacca	...	
3. Upper Assam	...		3. Jessore Road	...	
4. Midnapore	...		4. Patna	...	
			5. Ramghur	...	
			6. 2nd Division, G. T. Road	...	
			7. Damoodah	...	

Standard Plans. 5. The undermentioned Standard Plans have been issued during the year—

* In supersession of previous Standards, and on a reduced scale.

- I. Sub-Divisional Lock-up for Europeans.
- II. Inspection Bungalows.*
- III. For the internal arrangement and fittings of Court Rooms.

Abolition of Iron Bridge Yard. 6. The question of the advantage of maintaining three Government Foundries and Establishments at the Presidency has been decided in favor of abolishing the Iron Bridge Yard. The iron work for the Department will in future be supplied from the Cossipore Foundry, and when necessary, from the private establishments at the Presidency.

Photography. 7. The Photographer attached to the Public Works Department in Bengal has, during this year, worked through Hidgellee, Balasore and Cuttack. Some interesting views have been taken of temples, and of public works constructed by the former dynasties in Orissa, as well as of modern works by this Government; but a severe accident prevented completion of the series and necessitated the Photographer's return to Calcutta. Some of the prints are included in the Exhibition of the Photographic Society, and although much is wanting, they shew a marked improvement over the work of last year.

8. It is satisfactory to find that the "Stock" of the whole Department in Bengal has been adjusted by the Central Office of Account up to the 31st October 1860, and that price-lists are now in the hands of Executive Engineers. Accounts.

The feeling which has long been expressed by the Executive Department that Executive Engineers should compile their own Abstracts instead of waiting for the Central Office to do this for them, has found a response in an order permitting the measure to be tested gradually, Division by Division, at the Presidency; and it is probable that the concession will be extended, as the Officiating Controller has expressed his opinion that, "it may be thought advisable, as soon as the price lists of Stock for the current year are in the hands of every Executive Engineer, gradually to allow every officer who wishes to do so, to prepare his own Abstracts."

9. The Chief Engineer reports that he has throughout the year had every reason to be satisfied with the exertions made by the officers of the department to do their duty faithfully and to the best of their ability. Where so much zeal, hearty good-will, and co-operation, have been shewn generally; and where there has been, on the whole, so much of good management, and so much effective progress, it is not necessary to particularize exceptions, immediate steps having been taken to remedy matters wherever the progress or management has not been what it should be. Establishment.

WORKS.

Very little has been done for the Military Department deserving of special notice.

MILITARY.

Considerable sums have been spent upon the semi-permanent Barracks erected in 1857-60 in repairs, additions, and alterations. At Dehree, work has been suspended, and no further outlay is to be incurred. All new works at Dum-Dum have been suspended, question having been raised as to abandoning this old Cantonment. At Raneegunge and at Hazareebaugh, the demand for additional minor works has been frequent. At Hazareebaugh, two new Plunge Baths, temporary Stables, Gun Sheds, and Workshops for a Battery of Artillery have been put in hand. On Mount Parimath the Barrack for thirty-three men, and the Bungalow for officers, are now ready for roofing, but cannot be covered in before next season owing to the difficulty of keeping workmen on the hill. In Fort William a new Plunge Bath has been built in the cunette of the ditch. The masonry of the Queen's Barrack having shewn what were considered to be signs of crushing, the building was carefully examined by a committee of qualified officers, who reported that there was no reason for doubting its stability, but that two of the lower verandah piers shewed signs of weakness and should be re-built: These piers were accordingly taken down, supporting meanwhile the upper floors, new piers were then built up with great care, the underpinning, always a difficult matter, being effected in a clever workmanlike manner. Arrangements are in progress for lighting the Fort with gas.

The Steam Hammer and Boiler Sheds at Kidderpore, (commenced in 1860-61) have been completed, and the machinery is now in course of erection. When the new road outside the Dock Yard lands shall be completed, the portion of the old Garden Reach road superseded by it will be closed.

NAVAL.

to the public, and the whole of the premises with the additional land purchased in 1860-61, will be enclosed by a masonry wall.

The new Cutcherry for the Sudder Ameen at Kishnaghur has been completed. Sub-Divisional Court Houses and residences, on the standard plan, have been commenced in the Nuddea District, at Ranaghat, Choadangah, Bongong, Narail, Jenidah, Kotechandpore, and Satkhiriah, and are well advanced; similar buildings have been commenced at Kooshtea, the terminus of the Eastern Bengal Railway on the Ganges, and also at Sharpore, in Chota Nagpore.

The new Court Houses at Dinapore for the Judge, and at Monghyr and Mozufferpore for the Principal Sudder Amcens, have been completed, and some progress has been made in the construction of the Judges court houses at Mozufferpore and Chuppra.

Alterations have been made in the Calcutta Great Jail for the safe custody of prisoners, and extensive additions are about to be commenced for the better accommodation and classification of prisoners. A new upper-storied residence for the Governor of the jail is well advanced; the lower story will be used for the guard and for the offices of the jail. A new jail Hospital at Dinapore has been completed, and at Bhargulpore the walls of the Jail have been raised, and new roofs given. Sub-Divisional Jails, on the standard plan, consisting of a hazut ward with a surrounding wall of masonry, are under construction at Comercolly, Diamond Harbour, Burhee, and Nowgong. At Raneegunge a small Lock-up for Europeans has been commenced.

A new Treasury building has been completed at Gya. At Mozufferpore and at Chuppra Court-houses for the Collectors have been under construction; a new Court house at Hazareebaugh is nearly completed; some additions have also been made to the Court houses at Balasore and Cuttack.

It has been found necessary to construct new floors to the two new Custom Sheds at Calcutta. In the first shed the floor was only of concrete, which had not sufficient strength to withstand the wear and tear, and it has been re-placed by stone paving; in the second shed the stone paving had been laid on sand, it has now been re-laid over brickwork. Extensive repairs and renewals have been completed to the Calcutta Custom House, and iron gratings have been fixed to numerous archways and openings, to prevent the pilfering, which was very prevalent. At the Goolzarbaugh Opium Factory a large Chest Shed has been completed, and the west Godown has been fitted with drying racks: A boundary wall is being constructed round the premises. Additional accommodation being required for the bonding of salt at Sulkea, several buildings have been hired and adapted for the purpose. Active preparations are being made for the laying down of iron tramways leading from a new timber jetty to some of the Sulkea Golahs. This work is executed experimentally, and the jetty, which is also under construction, will be provided with cranes to facilitate the unloading of salt from vessels. If these appliances are found to answer well, and to be a success financially, the system will be extended and the whole of the Godowns placed in communication by rails with landing jetties.

After obtaining from Mr. Gilbert Scott of London a very beautiful design for a Gothic Church, to be erected in place of St. James' Church Calcutta,

ECCLESIASTICAL.

it was found necessary on the score of expense to set it aside, and to prepare a more simple design which might be carried into execution for an expenditure not exceeding two lakhs of Rupees. This has been done by Mr. C. G. Wray, and the first stone of the church was laid by His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, on the 7th June 1862, with all the ceremonies proper to the occasion, and in the presence of a large concourse of spectators.

At Dinapore, funds having been subscribed for adding a tower to the church; the work has been put in hand.

At Cuttack, a new Church, also designed by Mr. Wray, has been commenced and well advanced during the past season; the walls are already built about 12 feet high, and the work, which is executed in red stone with dressed quoins, is stated to be very well done. Five thousand Rupees for the construction of this church were raised by subscription: 10,000 Rupees have been added by Government. The church is estimated to cost 15,000 Rupees and will accommodate 112 persons.

Arrangements have been made for the construction of small churches at Cachar, Purneah, Gyah, and Arrah. The churches at Raneegunge and at Bhaugulpore have been taken over from the Local Committees, and will, henceforth, be maintained at the cost of Government.

Partial repairs have been made to the surrounding tank and tomb of Shere Shah at Sasseram. It is intended, in fulfilment of the promises made

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by Government to the inhabitants of Sasseram in 1858, to excavate the bottom of this tank and to revet the sides. The inhabitants of the town, who chiefly depend upon this tank for their water-supply, are desirous that the bottom should be cleansed; and that the waters, which are at present foul and unwholesome, should be wholly renewed.

A second revised design for the new General Post Office and Telegraph Offices to be erected in Calcutta has been prepared by Mr. Wray, and the subject of this building and of the accommodation to be afforded, is now under consideration. Small post-offices have been built at Cuttack, Kishnaghur, Pubna, and Bally.

The new Copper Mint is the most extensive building which has been in progress during the year, and the masonry has been very successfully built upon a bad sub-soil. The flat roofing is supported by iron girders brought into use from the stock of imported iron for barracks: The Laminating room, which is of noble proportions, is to have an iron pent roof, which is being erected; the roof covering is to be of corrugated iron, over pine boarding.

A new landing Ghât framed of cast iron has been constructed at the Botanical Garden on the Hooghly river, and it is found to answer well.

Although the care and maintenance of the Embankments in Bengal demand so much of the attention of this Department and absorbs a considerable

EMBANKMENTS.

proportion of the total expenditure, there is usually little which calls for special notice. The work of completing the Hidgellce Sea Dyke has not

progressed to the extent expected, owing to sickness of the establishment, and to the great difficulty in procuring local labor, whilst salt-making was in operation. Now that the manufacture of salt in Hidgellee has been restricted, it is probable that the progress will greatly increase.

Ganges and Darjeeling Road.—Caragolah Ghat to Silligooree, 126 miles.—The extension from Titalyah to Silligooree, eighteen miles, has been carried out during the year, and forms an excellent direct road. The road from Caragolah is now completely bridged with the exception of five large rivers; over three of these preparations have been made for erecting timber bridges. All the flood drain bridges have been strengthened or re-constructed, and 3,212 running feet of waterway added: All these works are substantially constructed of sound Saul timber, and will last with care for many years. The cost of these bridges has been Rupees 30 the foot forward. It is intended to metal the road for a width of twelve feet from Caragolah to Purneah (30 miles). Stone metal for about three miles has been broken and conveyed to the roadside.

Jeeagunge and Nulhaty Road, 27½ miles.—Earthwork and bridges on this road completed, with exception of the Ghumberah Nullah. Metal has been spread upon eight miles and is prepared for the next sixteen miles; the remaining three and a half miles cannot be metalled until after the rains. As a continuation of this line, the imperial road from Berhampore to Jeeagunge, and thence to Bugwangolâh, is about to be metalled.

Sooree and Bhaugulpore Road, 110 miles.—Northern section from Bowsee to Bhaugulpore (thirty miles) nearly completed; the earthwork and turfing will be finished off during the rains: forty-four out of fifty-three masonry drainage culverts are completed, and the remaining nine nearly so. Thirteen out of fourteen lakhs of cubic feet metal have been collected, and the sublayer has been spread over nearly twenty-six miles of road. Nothing has been done towards extending the formation of the road south of Bowsee during the year, but the road where formed, has been repaired, and the whole line has been kept open for traffic.

Patna Branch Road. Nair to Patna, thirty-six miles.—About eleven miles of earthwork have been roughly completed, and the masonry viaducts on the seven miles of road nearest to Patna have been commenced. This road crosses a heavy flooded country, and in the nineteen miles, between the Poopoon river and Jehanabad, it is proposed to leave several wide metalled drains for the passage of floods: There is a want of labor owing to which the work cannot be pushed on as rapidly as could be wished.

A new line of road is being formed through the worst part of the Dunwah Pass on the Grand Trunk Road, by which the difficulties, and, it may be said, the dangers of the present ghât, will be avoided; the gradient on the present line is in places 1 in 14; on the new line it will in no place exceed 1 in 30, whilst the length of the road which was laid out by Major Briggs, will only be increased by one furlong.

Hazareebaugh and Burhee Road, 22½ miles.—There still remain ten miles on which the metal is incomplete, and additions are required to the wing walls of seventeen of the old drain bridges. It has been proposed to bridge the four rivers on this road, instead of providing masonry causeways as first sanctioned.

Constructing the Oolabariah and Midnapore Road, 55 miles.—Progress has been slow and not altogether satisfactory, the chief difficulty has been in procuring labor. Nothing has been done to complete the road between Oolabariah and Moirakha, on account of the canal, along side, not being finished: From Moirakha on the Dainoodur to Koela Ghat on the Roopnarain, and from thence to Panchkoorah on the Cossi river, the metalling is about three-quarters completed. From Panchkoorah to Midnapore the whole of the metalling has been completed, and the old metalling repaired.

The *Midnapore and Cuttack Road* has been taken in hand during the past year. From Midnapore to Rajghat on the Soobunreeka, 49 miles, the road has been raised and six additional drain bridges have been constructed preparatory to metalling the road. From Rajghat on the Soobunreeka to the Byturnee river, ninety miles, earth raising and bridges are in active progress; ten masonry drain bridges giving 260 lineal feet of waterway are well advanced. From the Byturnee to Cuttack, 49 miles, earthwork in progress, and also masonry bridges, in ones of 10 and 15 feet span, to the extent of 365 lineal feet. The entire earth raising and bridging of this road will be completed by the rains of 1863, after which the metalling will be taken in hand.

Midnapore and Raneejunge Road, 90 miles.—This road, *via* Bancoorah and Bishenpore, has been taken up as an Imperial road, and much has been done towards making it a good second class road: Between the railway terminus and the Grand Trunk Road, a new layer of metal amounting to a re-construction has been carried out, the traffic on this length is perhaps heavier than on any road in Bengal.

Jessore Road, 57 miles.—The earthwork on this road has been completed, most of the smaller bridges have been finished, but the floods of last year, which were unusually heavy, have proved the necessity for giving additional waterway. Arrangements have been made for procuring from England iron boats and a creosoted pine platform for the boat bridge which is to be formed across the Issamutty river at Bongong.

UNMETALLED ROADS.

Dacca and Chittagong Road, 128 miles.—The bridging of the road between the big Fenny and Chittagong has been commenced, the works will be placed in active progress during the next working season.

The *Gowhatty to Schillong* bridle road 62 miles, has been commenced, and about half completed. If this new station of Schillong should answer the expectations formed, this road will be opened out as a good cart road.

Attempts have been made to push on the bridging and improving of the Assam trunk in the Upper Assam Division, but owing to want of labor very little could be done. Deficiency of labor in Assam has brought all public works to a stand; local rates have been increased to the price for which it was thought that labor could be imported; steps have since been taken to import laborers from Calcutta.

The Darjeeling Cart Road, from Silligooree to Darjeeling, 62 miles.—The importance of opening out a cart road to Darjeeling through the sub-Himalayan range, in continuation of the

- * road from Caragolah, has been fully recognized; and the practicability of forming a road with a gradient not exceeding 1 in 30 has been proved: The work will be an expensive one, and occupy at least three years, owing to the difficulty of procuring labor to the extent required. The rate of wages has been raised, but the progress during the year has not exceeded the formation of about six and a half miles; the work has been commenced at the two ends, Kurseong and the Saddle; nothing has yet been done in the formation of the road from Kurseong to the plains.

In the Tirhoot district, the road from *Mozufferpore to Hajepore*, 34 miles, and from *Mozufferpore to the Ganges* opposite Barh, *viâ* Dulsing Serai, 50 miles, have been taken up as imperial roads; little was done during the past year beyond surveys and estimates, but work will progress next season.

A road from *Chuttra to Chumparun* on the Grand Trunk Road, thirty-two miles, has been opened out during the year in connexion with the best cotton field in the Chota Nagpore district; nine miles of earth-work and ten small bridges have been completed.

A road to Sooree has been commenced, from a point on the Grand Trunk Road opposite the Raneegunge road, which will be carried past the terminus of the Singarun branch railway. Preparations have been made for constructing a light iron bridge over the Singarun river, about three miles from the Grand Trunk Road, which will place the Collieries on the further side of the Singarun in communication with the branch railway, which is to be opened on the 1st September.

The *Cuttack and Talidangah Road*, 43 miles.—Opened last year as a track, has been converted into a good fair-weather road, and the work is nine-tenths completed. The traffic is very great, and it is rapidly increasing. This road connects Cuttack with the navigable portion of the Mahanuddy river and with the new Port at False Point, which is increasing in importance.

The Superintending Engineer Cuttack Circle, complying with the orders of Government, submitted a proposal for the construction of roads to facilitate the transit of cotton from the country west of Sumbulpore, Raipore, and Chutteesghur, to the sea-board of Orissa. His proposal embraced the construction of 270 miles of new road, and the improvement of about 96 miles of existing fair-weather roads. The route passes from Cuttack *viâ* Bankee and Sonepoor to Binka and Sumbulpore with a branch to Sohila on the Nagpore Road: Great difficulties were encountered, but the result of the season's work has been most satisfactory; no less than 220 miles of fair-weather roads have been opened out. The road for the whole length is expected to be completed next season, but with the transfer of Sumbulpore to the Central Provinces, the roads north of Sonepoor, to which the Lieutenant-Governor attached much importance, have been handed over to the Public Works Department of Nagpore.

A contract has been made with the firm of Messrs. Brassey, Wythes and Co. for erecting an iron girder bridge over Tolly's Nullah, to lead from Alipore to Calcutta, by the road between the Sudder Court House and the General Hospital at the site of the timber bridge dismantled in 1858. The iron bridge is to be completed before the rains of 1863.

BRIDGES.

TOLLY'S NULLAH, ALIPORE.

The whole of the foundations are now completed. The abutments and sixteen piers have been constructed up to springing line, and the cutstone springers have been fixed.

BOORYAH BRIDGE G. T. ROAD.

The foundations of this bridge also, with the exception of one pier, are completed. The superstructure is also up to springing line with the springers fixed. The Executive Engineer has been successful in the manufacture of bricks of a very superior quality for the arching of these two bridges, and although the quantity burnt is not large, the arrangements for the manufacture have been fairly established. It is expected that the fourteen openings of the Morhur bridge will be arched over by the rains of 1863, and that the sixteen arches of the Booryah will be completed by the rains of 1864.

MORHUR BRIDGE G. T. ROAD.

A project has been sanctioned during the year for restoring the Leelajun bridge on the Grand Trunk Road. This bridge, which was of stone masonry, failed in 1855. The abutments with one arch on each side are standing, as also the four central masonry arches. It is proposed to connect them on each side by five iron lattice girders supported on iron tubular piers resting on the old foundations, which are to be protected by a continuous masonry flooring with curtain walls.

LEELAJUN BRIDGE G. T. ROAD.

Alterations have been made in the design of this bridge by reducing the number of masonry arches on the east side from five to two, and by reducing the height of the road level, three feet, which is the reduced depth of the girders sent out from England. The progress in sinking the foundation blocks has been slow: The blocks of one foundation have reached a depth of forty feet; it is intended to sink the remaining blocks to a depth of thirty feet below datum, and to protect the whole length by a continuous flooring. The piers for the masonry arches are built up to springing line, and two other piers are ready to receive the girders. All the remaining foundation piers are in progress, and have been sunk from twelve to twenty-four feet. The centres for the two arches on the east bank are ready, and the arches will be turned during the rains of 1862.

BERRAKUR BRIDGE G. T. ROAD.

Of this Causeway 1,936 running feet have been completed during the past year, making a total of 8,860 running feet out of 11,450 feet estimated. The remaining 2,590 feet can, it is reported, be completed by the rains of 1863. A good working project has still to be devised for the passage of the ordinary channel of the river from the end of the Causeway to the western bank: this distance is about 1,200 feet the greater part of which is dry during the summer months.

SOANE CAUSEWAY G. T. ROAD.

The Calcutta Canals have been maintained in good order throughout the year. A double stop gate has been commenced on the new Canal just above the junction, to enable the Engineers to regulate the flow of the water; shutting it off from the new Canal when it is requisite to scour the bed of the old channel.

NAVIGABLE CANALS.

CALCUTTA CANALS.

A range of Store Godowns has been built on the bank of the Canal as an experimental measure, and promises to answer financially and to supply a growing want. The only Godown finished was at once let at a fair rent.

The deepening of this tidal channel, was deferred during the great pressure for labor caused by the Calcutta drainage works and the railway works at Sealdah. The improvement of the channel will be effected during the next and following seasons. The cut-off of the Boaskhally, the first of three cut-offs, which it is proposed to make on the Eastern Canals, to shorten the distance and improve the navigation, is in progress.

The Collections on the Circular Canals and on Tolly's Nullah exclusive of fisheries,				fines, forfeitures, &c., amount to Rupees 3,92,123, shewing an aggregate increase of Rupees 26,762* over the collections of 1860-61, and a progressive increase since 1854-55.
* Gross Collections of Toll for the last eight years.				
YEARS.			RUPEES.	
1851-55	...	...	2,13,240
1855-56	...	...	2,05,263
1856-57	...	...	2,52,005
1857-58	...	...	2,76,353
1858-59	...	...	2,97,853
1859-60	...	...	2,82,808
1860-61	..	...	3,65,361
1861-62			3,92,123	

The number of boats that entered these Canals
234,824, compared with 220,067 boats in 1860-61.

The Matabhangah was the only river which could be kept open, and the water fell to one foot. The cuts-off made in the previous year have not enlarged to the extent anticipated, but they shortened the route between the Hooghly and Ganges by twenty-four hours. These cuts have been deepened and cleared out during the past working season.

TOTAL OF COLLECTIONS.			
YEAR.	No. of Boats.	Maundage.	Amount of Collections.
		Rs.	Rs.
1858-59 ...	75,346	3,78,95,925	1,96,320
1859-60 ...	72,234	2,87,68,885	1,83,856
1860-61 ...	67,177	3,13,80,630	1,80,682
1861-62 ...	72,825	3,23,14,875	2,93,226

The gross collections on the three rivers during the year have amounted to Rupees 2,93,226.

COLABARIAN CANAL.

This Channel, seven and half miles long will be opened by October next.

Staging bungalows have been completed at Carrugolah, Maldah, and at Cuttack, and others are under construction at Dantoon, at Balasore, at Pooree, at Dingra Ghat, at Kissengunge, and at Neemanadawah on the Patna road: A temporary staging bungalow is being erected at Nulhatty.

ACCOMMODATION FOR TRAVELLERS.

EXPENDITURE.

The Budget allotment for the year was 51 lakhs, to which 1½ lakhs were subsequently added to be expended on special works for facilitating the transit of Cotton and exports generally.

Imperial Works	...	...	Rs. 31,48,895
Local Works	...	...	" 3,42,178
Establishments	...	...	" 12,47,787
Total Expenditure	...	...	" 47,38,855

* Unclassified expenditure by public works officers	8 lakhs.
Expenditure by civil officers	3 "
Total	9 lakhs

The Central Office of Account states the expenditure to have amounted to Rupees 42,47,819 from Imperial Funds, and Rupees 4,91,036 from Local Funds, as detailed in the margin, to which may be added, on assumption, 9 lakhs of Rupees for expenditure not accounted for in detail.*

Toll Collections	...	...	...	72,384
Behar Irrigation	...	...	...	19,899
Total	...	...	...	92,283

Of the charges for Establishments, Rupees 92,283 have no bearing on the supervision of works; the balance, Rupees 11,55,504, exceeds slightly one-fifth of the expenditure (of Rupees

53,38,855) by public works officers as noted below :—

ESTABLISHMENTS.	Chief Engineer	...	...	Rs. 58,281 or 1.09 per cent.
	Accounts, Central Office	...	...	" 1,10,688 „ 2.07 „
	Superintending Engineers	...	...	" 1,39,806 „ 2.61 „
	Executive	...	...	" 6,57,108 „ 12.30 „
	Travelling charges	...	...	" 1,21,134 „ 2.26 „
	Contingencies	...	...	" 68,467 „ 1.28 „
Total				Rs. 11,55,504 or 21.61 per cent.

About 12 lakhs of Rupees more have been expended from local funds by civil officers of which 4 lakhs have been applied to the construction of Railway Feeders, and 8 lakhs to the maintenance of local roads, making the total expenditure on public works of all classes about 68½ lakhs of Rupees during the year.

Population of Bengal	40 Millions.
Revenue	111½ " of Rupees.
Area	2,53,000 Square Miles.

This total expenditure bears the following proportion to the population, revenue, and extent of territory in Bengal :—

Rupees 170	per 1,000 of Population.
" 48	" 1,000 of Revenue.
" 2,700	" 1,000 Square miles of territory.

The outlay on public works, as classified by the Central Office of Account, has been expended in the following sums :—

Military works	...	...	Rs. 5,70,534
Civil works of State	...	...	" 7,76,449
Public improvements (chiefly Communications)	...	...	" 21,44,085

or in the proportion nearly of 16, 22, and 66 per cent.

Comparing the classified expenditure with that of the year 1860-61 the following is the abstract result. More detailed statements of the expenditure in each Division will be found in Appendix L.

STATEMENT of Classified Expenditure during the Years 1860-61 and 1861-62 by Officers of the Public Works Department.

CLASS.	1860-61.			1861-62.		
	New Works.	Repairs.	Total.	New Works.	Repairs.	Total.
IMPERIAL.						
Army ...	5,92,606	2,47,981	8,40,587	1,97,481	2,91,106	4,88,587
Naval ...	437	.....	437	62,797	19,150	81,947
Total, Military ...	5,93,043	2,47,981	8,41,024	2,60,278	3,10,256	5,70,534
Judicial ...	1,35,576	1,22,534	2,58,110	1,77,824	1,12,331	2,90,155
Revenue ...	2,37,290	1,01,727	3,39,017	93,500	88,753	1,82,253
Ecclesiastical ...	31,870	6,658	38,528	24,068	8,275	32,343
Educational ...	8,991	10,391	19,382	2,344	23,075	25,419
General ...	2,64,892	1,21,115	3,86,007	1,57,401	59,840	2,17,241
Total, State ...	6,78,619	3,62,425	10,41,044	4,55,137	2,92,274	7,47,411
Municipal ...	24,114	256	24,470	.....	989	989
Marine ...	15,564	22,749	38,313	.....	6,120	6,120
Agricultural ...	49,019	1,97,302	2,46,321	60,618	2,24,027	2,84,675
Communications ...	5,42,509	4,64,101	10,06,650	9,35,171	5,91,597	15,26,768
Electric Telegraph... ..	7,705	1,024	8,729	11,409	989	12,398
Total, Public Improvements	6,39,051	6,85,432	13,24,483	10,07,228	8,23,722	18,30,950
Total, Imperial ...	19,10,713	12,95,838	32,06,551	17,22,643	14,26,252	31,48,895
LOCAL.						
Revenue ...	.....	.....	.....	29,837	.....	29,837
Judicial ...	.....	.....	.....	3,631	.....	3,631
Ecclesiastical ...	.....	.....	.....	1,055	.....	1,055
General ...	.....	.....	.....	515	.....	515
Total, Local State	.....	.....	.....	29,038	.....	29,038
Agricultural ...	.....	.....	.....	20,097	17,058	37,151
Communications ...	1,83,373	1,61,287	3,44,660	1,30,182	1,45,802	2,75,984
Total, Local Public Improvements	1,83,373	1,61,287	3,44,660	1,50,279	1,62,860	3,13,135
Total, Local ...	1,83,373	1,61,287	3,44,660	1,79,313	1,62,860	3,42,173
Grand Total on Works	20,94,086	14,57,125	35,51,211	19,01,956	15,89,112	34,91,068
Establishments ...	.....	.....	10,57,941	.....	.....	12,47,787

LOCAL.

RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS.

The following is a Statement of the sums brought to the credit of the "Amalgamated District Roads Fund" during 1860-61, and available for distribution in 1861-62:—

LOCAL FUND.		GENERAL FUND.	
Sources of Income.	Amount.	Sources of Income.	Amount.
Net Ferry Collections ...	3,79,281	Toll Collections ...	54,385
Shahabad Cess Fund ...	12,494	Balance in hand of Magistrates ...	2,27,862
Maldah Bazar Fund ...	184	Undistributed Balances ...	48,432
Tolls on District Roads ...	31,324		
Convict Labor Funds ...	1,25,802		
Cattle Trespass Fund ...	60,049		
River Fisheries ...	25,128		
Previous year's Balances ...	2,47,454		
	8,81,716		
Deduct surplus of twenty-nine Districts which did not require the whole of their Funds 1,95,922			
Add, contributions in aid of eleven Districts 61,40	1,34,517	As per contra ...	1,34,517
Total amount available for expenditure on District and Station works ...	7,47,199	Total amount of General Fund available ...	4,65,196
Total of Local Fund reduced ...			7,47,199
Total of General Fund increased ...			4,65,196
Total of "Amalgamated District Roads Fund" ...			12,12,395

The following Allotments were made in November 1861:—

NAMES OF DIVISIONS.	From "Local Fund" for District and Station Works.	From "General Fund" for Railway Feeders.	TOTAL.
Arracan ...	30,744	.....	30,744
Assam ...	37,465	.....	37,465
Bhaugulpore ...	44,743	40,000	84,743
Burdwan ...	1,08,445	1,03,509	2,11,954
Calcutta ...	18,600	.....	18,600
Chittagong ...	19,017	.....	19,017
Chota Nagpore ...	34,534	.....	34,534
Cuttack ...	27,365	.....	27,365
Dacca ...	42,090	.....	42,090
Nuddea ...	1,10,627	2,00,000	3,10,627
Patna ...	1,98,323	30,000	2,28,323
Rajshahye ...	75,246	80,000	1,05,246
Mutlah Feeders ...	.....	50,000	50,000
Total ...	7,47,199	4,53,509	12,00,708

The progress made on Railway Feeders during 1861-62, is shewn in the following table:—

Nos.	NAMES OF FEEDERS.	Length in Miles.	PROGRESS AND PRESENT STATE.	
EAST INDIAN RAILWAY FEEDERS.				
PATNA DIVISION.				
SHAHABAD DISTRICT.				
1	BICKRAM to DOOMRAON Station ...	27	The construction of this road was commenced with the cold weather of 1861, and it is expected that the entire works will be completed and open to traffic by August 1862.	
2	NASSYGUNGE to BICKRAM	13	This road is a continuation of the preceding. The earth-work, for a length of nine miles, has been thrown up, and the remaining four miles will be completed shortly.	
3	GUDHIEGAY to ARRAH ...	12	This road is in about the same state of progress as the preceding, and its completion is expected by the end of August 1862.	
4	SASSERAM and PEEROO ...	37	It is expected that the remaining bridges to be constructed on this line will be soon completed.	
5	GANGES Fair-weather Railway Feeders.	...	These are short lines leading from the granaries and Ghâts of Padmuniah, Hetumpore, and Salempore to the Beheca railway station. They have been made passable for Hackeries, and it is expected that these roads will be completed very shortly.	
6	DOGURRAH to BEHECA ...	2	This metalled Feeder connects the main or Buxar roads with the Beheca railway station. It will be completed by the end of July 1862.	
SABUN DISTRICT.				
7	NUBBEEGUNGE to CHUPRAH ...	..	These important District roads are to be completed at once. Funds have been allotted for this purpose from the one per cent. Income Tax proceeds.
BEHAR DISTRICT.				
8	NOWADAH to BEHAR ...	..	
9	BEHAR to BARRI ...	...	

Nos.	NAMES OF FEEDER.	Length in Miles.	PROGRESS AND PRESENT STATE.
BURDWAN DIVISION.			
1	SOONAMOOKHY to PANEEGHUR Rail- way Station.	11½	The construction of this road was commenced only in March last, and it is satisfactorily progressing.
2	ADJAI to POGLA RIVER ...	58	{ Three-fourths of the earth-work have been completed, and the remainder will be finished at an early date. Measures are now being taken for acquiring the lands for this road.
3	SOOPORE to BHULPORE Railway Station.	2	
4	NITYYANUNDPORE to GOOSKERAH Station.	14	Under construction, and will be completed as a fair-weather road in the current year.
5	CUTWA to BURDWAN ...	33	Earth-work to the extent of more than one-half has been completed; the remaining half is progressing.
6	SATGATCHEA to MYMAREE ...	7	A metalled Feeder has been completed from Satgatchea to the town of Mymaree, and the present work is intended to carry the road, a distance of about a mile, through the town to the railway station.
7	CULNA to PUNDOOAH ...	17	The earth-work and masonry have been commenced.
8	GRAND TRUNK ROAD to MUGRAH Station.	1	Progress is being made in the metalling of this road, which is an important feeder.
BHAUGULPORE DIVISION.			
BRUGULPORE DISTRICT.			
1	MUDEPOORAH to BHAUGULPORE ... <i>Sections I. and II.</i>	...	{ The works on this road are necessarily heavy on account of its passing through the valley of Gogra, which extends for a length of about sixteen miles on the line of road. This valley is subject to the inundations of the Ganges and Kossey as well as of the Gogra river. The section of this road from Kissengunge to Mudch-poorah has not been surveyed, nor has the estimated cost of its construction been yet ascertained.
	STARTING point at KAZE KORYAH to PHOOLOUT. <i>Section III.</i>	13	
	PHOOLOUT to MOULEE KISHENGUNGE <i>Section IV.</i>	12½	
	KISHENGUNGE to MUDEHPOORAH ..	35	
MONGHYR DISTRICT.			
2	BURRIAPORE to KHURUKTORE ...	13	It is expected that this road, which is being constructed by the Railway Engineer, will very soon be fit for traffic.

Nos.	NAMES OF FEEDERS.	Length in Miles.	PROGRESS AND PRESENT STATE.
MONGHYR DISTRICT.—(Contd.)			
3	CHUKYE to LUKHEE SERAI ...	48	A portion of this road has been constructed, but the works are now stopped and no more money will be expended on it, until it shall have been ascertained what it will cost to complete it.
RAJSHAHYE DIVISION.			
1	JUNGYPURE to the MORADOI Railway Station.	15	{ These roads are under construction and will be completed soon after the close of the rainy season of 1862.
2	SOOTY to PAKOUR Railway Station	13	

EASTERN BENGAL RAILWAY FEEDERS.

NUDDEA DIVISION.			
1	KISHNAGHUR to BAGGOLAH ...	11	Earth-work and turfing nearly completed; bridges and metalling in progress. It is expected that the metalling will be completed for half the depth before the opening of the railway, so as to be available for traffic. The entire work will be finished by the close of the year.
2	SANTIPORE to RANAGHAT ...	10	The earth-work and turfing on this road will be completed by the end of the rains. It is expected that the entire work will be finished early in 1863.
3	KOTECHANDPORE to KISSENGUNGE..	20	The completion of this road cannot be expected before the end of next season. The delay in the progress of this work is attributed to the very heavy falls of rain during the brick-burning season, and the consequent destruction of materials under preparation.
4	BONGONG to CHAGDAH ...	20	The progress on this work is most satisfactory, and the road will be available for traffic by the opening of the railway.
5	KOPENESSUR to BEJPORE ...	8	{ The works on these roads will be put in hand at the close of the rains of 1862.
6	GHOSEPARRAH to KANCHRAPARRAH KHAT.	4	
7	SOOKSAGUR to CHAGDAH Station ...	5	
8	KANCHRAPARRAH to BARRACKPORE	16	This road, it is expected, will be completed by the end of the year, if not by the opening of the railway.

Nos.	NAMES OF FEEDERS	Length in Miles.	PROGRESS AND PRESENT STATE.
RAJSHAHYE DIVISION.			
1	COMERCOLLY to the KOOSHTEA Railway Station.	13	The whole of the earth-work has been completed, and also a portion of the metalling. The preliminary work, including survey and marking out of the road, has been completed.
2	KOOSHTEA to COMEDPORE	8	

MUTLAH RAILWAY.

1	RAJAHPORE to SONAPORE	4	The metalling of these roads is being burnt and the earth-work has been commenced. But as these feeders were only surveyed and marked out at the close of the year under review, no progress of a satisfactory nature can be shewn upon them. The works are, however, just commencing to progress well.
2	COMULGATCHEE to SONAPORE	2½	
3	BARRIEPORE to CHAPPAHATTY	6	
4	NARAINPORE to CHAPPAHATTY	2½	

The subjoined Statement shows the amounts sanctioned for the Feeders in the Nuddca District, the cost of survey, and compensation for the land.

STATEMENT.

FEEDERS.		Estimate sanctioned by Government.	Probable cost of Survey and Compensation.	Total.	Expenditure in 1859-60 and 1860-61.	Expenditure in 1861-62.	Total Expenditure.	Balance required.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1	Kishnaghur and Bagoolah	1,01,844	3,000	1,04,844	43,325	23,700	67,025	37,819
2	Santipore and Ranaghat	71,700	12,000	83,700	18,880	24,430	43,310	40,390
3	Kotechandpore and Kissengungo	1,37,595	20,000	1,57,595	10,538	49,438	59,974	97,621
4	Bongong and Chagdah	1,22,169	20,000	1,42,169	10,642	51,960	62,602	79,567
5	Kanchraparrah and Barrackpore	1,03,697	30,000	1,33,697	.....	22,141	22,141	1,11,553
Total Rupees		5,37,005	85,000	6,22,005	83,385	1,71,670	2,55,055	3,66,950

The works executed during the year, with the assignments granted from local funds, consist wholly of repairs and maintenance of roads and of the bridges on district and station roads. Minor works of improvement and the construction of small bridges have in some cases been carried out, but no works of importance deserving separate notice.

LOCAL FUND ROADS.

EXPENDITURE ON PUBLIC WORKS BY
PRIVATE INDIVIDUALS.

	Rupees.
Bhaugulpore	1,000
Burdwan	64,183
Chittagong	10,521
Cuttack	2,350
Dacca	1,475
Mymensing	4,935
Nuddea	19,139
Patna	26,044
Rajshahye	36,658
Total Rs. ...	1,67,275

The amounts expended by private individuals on works of public improvement in Bengal are noted in the margin.

CALCUTTA MUNICIPAL.

The portion of Calcutta Drainage Works which has been sanctioned and called experimental, has progressed steadily during the year. The Main Sewer (Dhurruntollah Street) is now completed from the river

Hooghly to the temporary pumping station at Entally, with exception of a short length of about fifty feet under the Strand road, which will not be formed until after the rains of 1862. The temporary pumping station at Entally has been completed as far as the Engine and Pumping House are concerned; the range of Workshops adjoining are nearly up to the roof. High level sewer-works, which are to convey the sewage from the temporary pumping station at Entally to the canal just below the site of the permanent pumping station, have been placed in progress, and the sewer in North Road Entally has been completed. The permanent high level works, which are to lead from the permanent pumping station to the Tingrah Khal, and the open excavation from thence to the central channel of the lake, have not yet been commenced upon, and they must be constructed before the sewage of the portion of city, which is to be discharged through the Dhurruntollah Main Sewer, can be led into it. The experiment with the temporary pumping station being, for the present, confined to pumping out the water only, and just so much sewage, as used under the old system, to discharge directly into the Entally cesspool.

As noticed in the last Report the expense of the Drainage Works has far exceeded the original estimate, owing to the rise in the cost of labor and of materials, and to the modifications in the project which have been decided upon by the Drainage Committee and by Government from time to time.

	Rupees.
Dhurruntollah	3,46,860
Chowringhee Road	69,623
Old Court House Street	32,830
4,49,313	
Engineer and Office Establishment	43,338
Total Rupees ...	4,29,620

The cost of the Sewers up to date has been as per margin.

	Rupees.
Out-fall Works	7,53,977
Main Sewers	24,96,133
Second Class Sewers	16,17,225
Third Class Sewers	26,65,802
Total Rupees ...	75,32,712
Engineering & Contingencies	7,55,271
Grand Total Rupees ...	82,85,983

Based on these calculations the total cost of the entire Drainage Works of the town would be as per margin. The question of completing the works for the whole city has therefore to be re-considered with reference to the great cost involved.

An ample supply to the city of Calcutta, of wholesome drinking water, is a necessity which every year makes more apparent; and this is felt to be the first and most pressing want of the city. The Government have accordingly allotted three lacs of rupees from each of the two instalments received from the proceeds of the one per cent. income tax, and the sum of six lacs of rupees has accordingly been invested for the town of Calcutta, to which the Municipal Commissioners are able to add about two lacs of rupees derived from the sums set apart for water. A modified scheme is now under preparation by the Engineer of the Municipal Commissioners for establishing Water Works, which shall provide for an ample water supply to the native quarter of the town, and for bringing water into the European quarter as far as Wellington Square.

WATER SUPPLY

SECTION VII.—RAILWAY.

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY

On the 1st May 1861 the East Indian Railway was open through from Howrah to Rajmchal, 202 miles, with the Branch Railway to Raneegeunge, 46 miles.

OPEN LINE

Three and a half miles of the Singur Branch Line was opened for Coal Traffic in August, and successive openings were made on the Main Line in November 1861, in February, and in April 1862, from the Teenpohar Station to Bhaugulpore, Jumalpoore, and onwards to Monghyr, making the length of Main Line open, at the end of the official year, 297 miles, with 49½ miles of Colliery Branches, and 13 miles of Branches to the Ganges at Rajmchal and at Monghyr, in all 359½ miles of Open Railway.

EARNINGS		The total amount earned by the East Indian Railway	
during the year 1861	has amounted to	Rs	38,78,667
	The total expenses	„	19,54,648
	Making the profits	Rs.	<u>19,24,026</u>

The number of passengers carried has been—

First Class	18,801
Second Class	71,589
Third Class	17,04,198
Total	<u>17,94,888</u>

The ordinary Merchandize carried has amounted to Mds. 39,33,812

Gross Receipts Rs. 10,49,109

The Minerals carried has amounted to Mds. 57,80,192

Gross Receipts Rs. 9,97,721

The number of persons killed during the year from accidental causes attending the working of the Railway has been twenty-one, of whom three were passengers and eighteen were persons connected with the

ACCIDENTS.

Line. The number of persons injured has been fifty-six, of whom fifty-two were employes and the others passengers.

The Train Signalling system was brought into operation during the year under review on the busiest part of the experimental line, viz., between Howrah and Pandooah, and also on the Section from Teenpahar to

TRAIN SIGNALLING.

Bhangulpore, where, owing to the numerous curves in cuttings, the running of the Trains had been attended with some danger. By this arrangement all possible risk of Trains meeting has been guarded against.

The question of revising the Goods Tariff came under consideration this year, and the

REVISION OF GOODS TARIFF.

following are the principal changes made in the classification of goods:—Bricks, sand, and rough stones transferred from the First to the Special Class, which hitherto contained only coal; Ballast kunkur and soorkey have been added to the Tariff Sheet and placed in the special class. Seeds, Pulses, and Edible

GRAINS.

Grains, transferred from the Second to the First Class, also Sugar and Saltpetre, Chalk and Betel leaves. Broken glass was added to the Tariff and placed in the First Class. Opium and Indigo were removed from the Third to the Fourth Class. Many small modifications were introduced in the distribution

Raneegunge to Burdwan from 2 annas to 1 anna 10 pie.

Raneegunge to Mymarree from 2 annas 3 pie to 2 annas 2 pie.

Raneegunge to Chanderanagore from 2 annas 7 pie to 2 annas 6 pie.

Raneegunge to Serampore from 2 annas 8 pie to 2 annas 7 pie.

Raneegunge to Howrah from 2 annas 10 pie to 2 annas 8 pie.

of articles of trade. The rates per maund for special goods were also reduced as per margin, and the system was extended to the Station of Mugra which had not before shared in this advantage. Between all other Stations the charge is the same as the ordinary First Class charge, viz., one-third of a pie per maund per mile. The terminal charge of 1 pice per maund on all consignments exceeding thirty-two maunds was also abolished. All these changes are expressly temporary and experimental for one year, subject to revision at the end of that term.

It is expected that the whole length of Railway through the Bengal Division, 483 miles, will be opened in November next. The opening to Patna being made in the month preceding.

MAIN LINE.

The important work of training Engine Drivers in India has been very successfully accomplished by the Locomotive Department of the East Indian Railway. It is now established that the resources of this

TRAINING OF ENGINE DRIVERS.

country may be confidently relied on for the permanent supply of Drivers of Locomotive Engines.

and that it is only necessary to import trained Drivers from England for the first two or three years of the working of a new Railway.

Mr. Stokes, the Superintendent of the Locomotive Department, in the course of six years has engaged 261 Firemen in this country, of whom sixty-five have become Engine Drivers, and seventy-four others are in course of training for the same duty on the Ranning-Shed. The Government proposed, in appreciation of Mr. Stokes' zealous labours, and to mark the importance of the results, that a bonus of Rupees 10,000 should be awarded to the Locomotive Department, three-fifths of this amount being assigned to the Superintendent; and that a premium of Rupees 250 should be given in future to the Locomotive Department for every approved Engine Driver trained at Howrah, three-fifths of which bonus should also go to the Superintendent. It was further suggested that in the event of a Railway Company engaging Drivers trained by any other Railway Company that a payment of £30 should be made, the extra £5 being an additional perquisite of the Locomotive Superintendent who trained the man.

The subject of the "Howrah Station arrangements" has been finally disposed of. The HOWRAH TERMINUS. following proposals have been approved by Government :—

Transfer of Locomotive Shops to Lilloah, about two and a quarter miles above Howrah.

Removal of Coal Staiths to Ghosorie. Substitution of floating landing Stages for the wooden Jetties at Howrah and Armenian Ghâts. Construction of an extensive one-storied Goods Ware-house with a paved slope in front and other necessary adjuncts. Erection of a flat topped Girder over-bridge at the Chandmaree level crossing.

These measures, when carried out, will enable the Traffic Department to manage its business with efficiency and in an unencumbered Yard.

The Singarun Colliery Branch will be opened in September next. The Burrakur Colliery COLLIERY BRANCHES. Branch will not be ready till the end of 1863, but the first length of 3½ miles to Searsole will be opened in January.

EASTERN BENGAL RAILWAY.

The works on this Line of Railway have progressed well, but neither was the Line completed for opening by the end of the year, nor were the preparations of rolling stock sufficient to admit of the Railway being opened for Traffic by the 1st May 1862, as anticipated in the Report of last year. It was further considered an advantage that the embankments should become thoroughly consolidated before the Line is worked, and the opening is accordingly deferred till after the rainy season.

CALCUTTA AND SOUTH-EASTERN RAILWAY.

The first Section of this Railway extending from Calcutta to Chappahatty, a distance of 15 miles, was opened for public Traffic on the 2nd of January 1862.

The experimental scale of fares charged, is stated in the margin, with monthly Tickets at a small reduction for the benefit of daily Third Class passengers. The Goods Tariff is the same as that on the East Indian Railway, with the Special Class merged into the First Class; this Tariff has been sanctioned as temporary and experimental for one year, subject to revision at the end of that term.

FARES.

1ST CLASS 1 ANNA.
2ND CLASS $\frac{1}{2}$ ANNA.
3RD CLASS $\frac{1}{4}$ ANNA.

PASSENGER TRAFFIC.

The following Abstract shews the Statistics of the passenger Traffic for the four months ending April 1862 :—

FIRST CLASS.

Calcutta	...	33	...	72	...	247
43	...	Jadupore	..	2	...	20
58	...	4	...	Sonapore	...	34
262	...	7	..	20	..	Chappahatty.

SECOND CLASS.

Calcutta	...	* 161	...	380	...	811
206	...	Jadupore	...	21	...	21
370	...	29	...	Sonapore	...	48
501	...	24	...	46	...	Chappahatty.

THIRD CLASS.

Calcutta	...	5362	...	12572	...	3473
5773	...	Jadupore	...	2697	...	1600
12543	...	3298	...	Sonapore	...	846
3746	...	1563	...	728	...	Chappahatty.

An experimental Station has been sanctioned at Gurreah-Hât on the north bank of Tolly's Canal, midway between Jadupore and Sonapore.

ADDITIONAL STATION.

At the end of the year 1861-62 the progress of works beyond the Chappahatty Station warranted an anticipation of the Line being opened to the Mutlah by the end of the rainy season. But a disastrous accident which occurred at the Pialec Bridge on 28th June, the completion of which work governs the opening of the Railway, has retarded operation at this river. The 1st of January 1863 may now be regarded as the earliest probable date for opening through to the Mutlah.

LINE UNDER CONSIDERATION.

The changes of the Members of the Consulting Engineer's Staff proving a serious drawback to the efficiency of the Department, it was determined to appoint an Uncovenanted Officer as Assistant to the Consulting Engineer to be also an ex-Officio Assistant Secretary to the Local Government. This change has been carried out and in force since the 1st July 1861, and the Consulting Engineer, in addition to the permanent Assistant, has now only one Deputy attached to his Office.

REORGANIZATION OF THE RAILWAY DEPARTMENT.

SECTION VIII.—MARINE.

Strength of the Pilot Service.

12 Branch Pilots.
 35 Masters.
 28 Mates.
 10 Senior 2nd Mates.
 2 Acting Junior 2nd Mates.
 86 Volunteers.

123 On active service.
 20 On leave.
 1 Suspended.

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THE actual strength of the Pilot Service at the close of the year is noted on the margin. The number of Pilots on the Free List was 59, and the number of Licensed Pilots 17.

It was stated in last year's Report that the question of the rate of remuneration to be granted to Pilots was then under consideration. By orders subsequently issued the receipt of a gratuity by a Pilot was prohibited on pain of dismissal, and at the same time 25 per cent. was added to the existing Pilotage dues, and the Pilots on the Free List, who had exchanged their salaries for earnings, were allowed 60 per cent. upon the aggregate amount of Pilotage levied, while Licensed Pilots were allowed 50 per cent. of the Pilotage earned.

Thirty-six salaried Officers have joined the Free List since the promulgation of the above orders.

The Chamber of Commerce having made a representation to Government on the subject of the insufficiency of the number of Pilots for the requirements of the Port, an addition of ten Running Officers was made by the promotion of Junior Officers to the grade of Acting Mate Pilots, and a corresponding number of Acting Mates were allowed to pass as full Mates.

Another change was also introduced in the Department by the issue of orders for the appointment of Officers other than Pilots to the command of Pilot Vessels. As yet this arrangement has been carried out only in one instance, but it will be adopted generally as vacancies occur, and the Officers relieved will become available to the Running List.

The number of Vessels which arrived at and left the Port during the year was 1,793, with a tonnage of 13,37,632 tons, being an increase of 1,42,267 tons over the previous year. The number of Vessels which grounded was 14, and the number of collisions also 14.

Twelve Pilots were tried during the year for various offences, four of the trials being for drunkenness on duty. Of these three were found guilty and dismissed.

The River Surveyor reported at the close of the year that the Channels from the Sea to Saugor were in a very satisfactory condition, and that from Saugor to Diamond Harbour a Steamer with sufficient power, of a draught not exceeding 24 feet, would find little difficulty in coming up on any day of the

year, while one drawing 26 or 27 feet could be brought up there under favorable circumstances of tide and weather. Several Vessels of a draught above 23 feet have proceeded down lately, taking the top of high water to cross the several bars. The Auckland and Lloyds' Channels have continued to deteriorate. The latter Channel when surveyed in November last had only 8 feet 6 inches at low water.

The number of Pilot Brigs in commission is reduced to four, all Iron Vessels, and in serviceable condition; the *Fame*, however, is commencing to shew signs of decay. The Light Vessels are five* in number, and are all in good order, with the exception of the *Hope*, which will be re-placed after the present Monsoon. The Lower Gasper Light, which used to be withdrawn during the N. E. Monsoon, has now been made a permanent light. The Light Houses at False Point, Saugor, and Cowcolly have also been well maintained.

Pilot Brigs, Light Vessels, Light Houses, &c.

**Dona* ... Ridge Light.
Comet ... Eastern Channel.
Saugor ... Mutlah.
Star ... Lower Gasper.
Hope ... Upper Gasper.

The Houses of Refuge on the sea-face of the Soonderbuns are six in number, and were visited during the year, repaired, and the provisions and water replenished.

Houses of Refuge.

The Moorings in the Port are 182 in number, fixed and swinging, and extend from Mint Ghât to the end of Garden Reach. They were all carefully overhauled and found in good order.

Moorings in the Port.

The Wreck and Anchor Boats have been as usual employed in recovering anchors and wrecked property from the bed of the river. The receipts on this account amount to Rupees 27,123; but much work has been done in the way of removing obstructions, for which no payment was received, and this must be taken into account in calculating the profits of this branch of the service.

Wreck and Anchor Boats.

The operations of the Shipping Office shew that the number of seamen of all nations shipped through the Office during the year was 14,063, and the number of men discharged 15,121. The number of Ships that resorted to the Office was 612. The actual income of the Office was Rupees 24,065-8, and the expenditure Rupees 20,665-15-3, leaving a balance in favor of the Office of Rupees 3,399-8-9.

Shipping Office.

In anticipation of the completion of the Railway to the Mutlah, and the resort of Vessels to the new Port at that place, the work of re-laying and overhauling the Buoys was commenced upon and prosecuted with vigor during the year. The buoyage has been nearly completed, and the navigation of the river is already safe and practicable. The necessary arrangements for Pilotage have also been made.

Arrangements made in the new Port of Mutlah.

The rates of Pilotage in the Mutlah have been fixed at half those levied in the Hooghly. One-half of the Fees will be allowed the Pilots as remuneration; the other half will be credited to Government to meet the expenses of the Pilotage.

SECTION IX.—MISCELLANEOUS.

EMIGRATION.

Number of Emigrants despatched.

The result of the past year's operations exhibits a great increase in the number of Emigrants, sixty Ships having sailed from Calcutta during the

Name of Colony.	No. of Ships.	No. of Emigrants.
... ..	20	6,910
... ..	6	2,161
... ..	5	2,030
... ..	11	4,306
Grenada	3	1,131
St. Lucia	1	330
St. Vincent	1	310
Reunion	13	5,333
	60	22,600

year, carrying an aggregate of 22,600 persons to eight different Colonies. The number of Emigrants in the preceding year was only 14,533.

Departure and Return of Emigrants for five years.

Years.	Departures.	Returns.
1857-58	13,539	4,429
1858-59	26,672	5,620
1859-60	23,312	3,226
1860-61	14,533	1,778
1861-62	22,600	1,710

The Table in the margin exhibits the departure and return of Emigrants for the last five years.

The rate of mortality in the case of the Emigrants sent to Mauritius during the year was only 1·6 per cent. ; in the case of the West India Emigrants, so far as information had been received, 3·88 per cent. ; and in the case of the Emigrants embarked for Reunion 5·13 per cent. ; the result in every case shewing a decreased mortality as compared with the previous year.

Mortality rates.

At the suggestion of Mr. Beyts, who was specially deputed by the Mauritius Government to enquire into certain details connected with Emigration from this country, some modifications have been made in the system now in force for recruiting Emigrants, with a view to check malpractices arising from the competition of the Agencies of the different colonies. The adoption of these changes has been determined upon with the consent of the Agents, pending the introduction of a legislative enactment providing a sufficient remedy for the evils complained of.

Changes in the system of Recruitment.

A Medical Inspector of Emigrants was appointed during the year with a view to assist the Protector of Emigrants in carrying out more effectually the objects for which a Government Protectorate was established. The chief duties of the Medical Inspector will be to exercise a careful supervision over the sanitary arrangements of all the Depôts, and to see that the treatment, clothing, and diet of the Coolies are such as are likely to fit them for a sea voyage. He will be jointly responsible with the Protector for the suitability of Vessels selected for Emigration purposes. He will direct special attention to the ventilation, provisioning, and watering

Appointment of a Medical Inspector of Emigrants.

of the Ships. He will superintend the embarkation, prevent over-crowding, and inspect the arrangements for the Hospital. He will impress upon the Medical Officer of each Ship the necessity of keeping up a detailed Medical Diary, and these Diaries will eventually come under the Medical Inspector's scrutiny.

The system under which the Tea Plantations of Assam and Cachar are supplied with laborers from Bengal has attracted the serious attention of the Government during the year. It was reported that in almost every shipment of laborers from Calcutta a fearful amount of mortality occurred from Cholera and other diseases during the journey. In one case the mortality was said to have reached even to 50 per cent. From enquiries which were made, there seemed to be too much reason to believe that this fearful mortality was attributable chiefly to great want of foresight and care in the despatch of laborers, especially in the River Steamers. A Committee of gentlemen of much experience in the working of the Emigration Department was accordingly appointed to report upon the arrangements in force for importing labor into Assam. The opinion at which they arrived after careful enquiry was, that Coolies were shipped in large batches without any arrangement to secure order and cleanliness; that uncooked food was issued without cooks to prepare it up; that the Medical charge of the Coolies in many cases was left to ignorant Chupprassies, who were entrusted with small supplies of Medicine with the uses of which they were of course as ignorant as the men to whom they administered it; in other cases unqualified Medical Officers were sent in charge; laborers were embarked in some instances almost in a dying state; over-crowded Plats were lashed to Steamers day and night, and the Coolies on board were thus deprived of their only chance of free ventilation. The Committee found that there was no uniformity of system in the despatch and recruitment of Coolies; laborers, in most cases, were provided by Native Contractors at so much per head; practically the supply of laborers was, they found, an ordinary commercial transaction between a Native Contractor and the Planter, "all parties considering their duty and responsibility discharged when the living are landed and the cost of the dead adjusted." There appeared to be no specific engagement on starting between employer and laborer,—a state of things which opens a road to an immense amount of false statement and exaggeration on the part of the Native Recruiters. They found an entire absence of any efficient Medical inspection of Coolies before shipment, and even when the men were inspected by the Planter's Agents, feeble and sickly persons were, it was believed, substituted for the healthy men accepted and passed,—persons at the point of death having been known to be sent on board. There was no inspection of the boats employed. The depôt of a Native Contractor is thus described by the Committee. "We found little trace of any habitation, but a square of ground was pointed out to us, in the neighbourhood of Fenwick's Bazar, as Thakoor Lalla's depôt; and a hut, a few feet square, only now in course of completion, was said to be the sole accommodation. This square resembled rather the half-dried bed of a small tank, greatly defiled by the surrounding people, than any thing else that we can compare it with. A spot more repulsive to sight and smell we could not imagine; and having assured ourselves beyond all doubt that the Contractor's laborers did really congregate here, we felt no surprise at the stories which we heard of the numbers that yearly fall victims to disease in his hands. We found no person in this place who would acknowledge any connection with Thakoor Lalla, nor any sort of preparation for the reception of human beings, except the hut abovementioned; and we were forced to conclude that the proprietor, having heard of our intended visit, had removed

all that belonged to his *dépôt* from fear of more damaging disclosures." The supply of women is stated to be out of all proportion to the supply of men, the ratio being only 5 to 15 per cent. The smallness of this proportion is considered by the Planters to be the principal cause of the very numerous desertions which take place during the river passage and after arrival.

The existence of such a state of things as is indicated in the Committee's Report was clearly one which demanded the immediate interference of the Government. A legislative measure remedying the evils and providing some system beneficial alike to the laborers and their employers—who after all must eventually be the greatest sufferers by the continuance of the abuses indicated—is under the consideration of Government.

MEDICAL.

THE number of In-Patients in the Calcutta Medical College Hospital during the year was 4,423, of whom 1,959 were Christians, and 2,464 Natives. Medical College Hospital. The rate of mortality amongst the former was 10·05 per cent., amongst the latter 26·01 per cent., both rates being slightly in excess of those in 1860, which were 9·70 and 22·83 per cent., respectively.

	Europeans.	Natives.	The relative prevalence of the different classes of Disease treated in the Hospital is exhibited in the margin.
1 Zymotic Diseases, per cent.	58·39	54·34	
Constitutional ditto	3·16	1·82	
Local ditto	26·44	26·51	
Developmental ditto	3·82	4·43	
Violent Deaths or Diseases	8·16	9·80	

In the Surgical Department there were 130 operations, and the percentage of deaths was only 11·53 to 17·93 of the previous year. The minor operations in the Out-Dispensary were 928 in number.

In the Midwifery Department there were no less than 131 confinements,—much the largest number in any one year since the establishment of the Institution.

The number of Patients treated in the Male Out-Dispensaries was 18,424 to 12,705 in 1860; and in the Out-Dispensary attached to the Female Ward were treated 3,507 women and 3,097 children.

The aggregate of In-door and out-Patients treated in the Hospital was 29,451.

Ophthalmic Hospital.

	In-door Patients.	Out-door Patients.	Total.
1855-56	425	1,786	2,211
1856-57	466	1,674	2,170
1857-58	506	2,024	2,530
1858-59	519	2,251	2,770
1859-60	528	2,142	2,970
1860-61	482	2,745	3,227
1861-62	499	3,112	3,611

The total number of new Patients admitted in the Ophthalmic Hospital during the year was 3,611, of whom 3,112 were Out-door and 499 In-door Patients. A comparison of seven years is exhibited in the margin.

The number of old Out-door Patients on the books was 25,292, and of these 3,046 were Christians, 17,045 Hindus, 5,008 Mahomedans, and 193 of other denominations. The total number of Out-door Patients, old and new, was 28,404.

The number of operations performed was 170, exclusive of minor ones; and of these 111 were for cataract, twenty-six for artificial pupil, and the rest for extraction of the eye-ball.

The number of Lunatics under treatment in the Bhowanipore Asylum (which is exclusively for European and Eurasian Patients) was 118. Of these ten were cured and discharged or transferred to their friends, thirty-four sent to England, five died, and sixty-nine were under treatment at the close of the year.

The results in the Asylums for Native patients are exhibited in the margin. The mortality in the Dullunda and Patna Asylums was heavy. In the latter, this was owing entirely to exceptional causes, the Institution having been first visited by Cholera and then inundated by an overflow of the Ganges, which gave rise to bowel complaints of a peculiarly virulent character.

Name of Asylum.	Number of Patients under treatment.	Cured and discharged or transferred to their friends.	Escaped.	Died.	Under treatment at the close of the year.
Dullunda ...	363	108	...	60	195
Patna ...	160	41	...	33	91
Moorshedabad ...	97	16	3	11	37
Dacca ...	304	82	...	13	209

The voluntary system of employment had been productive of the best results in the Asylums at Patna and Moorshedabad. In all the Asylums, the profits of Lunatic labor have been made available for extra comforts for the Lunatics.

The attention of the late Lieutenant-Governor having been drawn to the manner in which persons laboring under unsoundness of mind are often sent in by the local Officers to the Lunatic Asylums, a Circular was ordered to be addressed to the Magistrates, informing them that no persons supposed to be of unsound mind ought to be sent to a Lunatic Asylum without due examination, and that it is not sufficient for a Magistrate to act upon the mere opinion of a Medical Officer as to the state of the Patient's mind, but that he should also satisfy himself by personal examination, or other proof, that the alleged Lunatic is a proper person to be sent to a Lunatic Asylum.

In the Appendix will be found a Statement (M 1) exhibiting the number of Patients treated in the Charitable Hospitals and Dispensaries throughout the Lower Provinces, and the total and average expenditure incurred on this account; also a Comparative Statement (M 2) of Vaccination from 1856 to 1861.

It only remains to be noticed that a very dangerous Epidemic broke out during the year in some of the Villages of the District of Hooghly, and throughout the Sub-Division of Baraset. The disease was a fever chiefly of the intermittent type, complicated by affections of the Spleen or Liver, or Diarrhoea or Dysentery. It was generally attributed to the unusually large quantity of rain which had fallen during the previous season acting on the very luxuriant growth of vegetable matter on all sides. On the serious nature of the Epidemic being brought to the notice

of Government steps were at once taken to afford every possible relief. A large supply of Medicines was sent to the Villages infected, and a Sub-Assistant Surgeon, with a sufficient complement of Native Doctors and Compounders, were deputed to the District. Many lives were saved by these means. Regarding the number of deaths which occurred no accurate information was obtainable, but the mortality was described to be very great indeed, and whole families were carried off in some places before Medical aid could be procured.

CALCUTTA MUNICIPAL AFFAIRS.

Income and Expenditure of the year.			excluding the Lighting Rate, was Rupees 6,76,026-1-11*,		
			which, with the balance brought forward from last year's account, the proceeds of Government		
			Rs. As. P.		
*House Rate collections	5,73,612	14 0	Securities sold, and of various petty receipts, &c., made up		
Carnage and Horse Tax	67,345	9 0	a total of Rupees 8,00,905-10-5. Out of this amount		
Cart Tax	12,872	4 0	Rupees 1,80,000 were set apart for the new Drainage Account,		
	6,53,900	11 0	and Rupees 30,000 for the Water-Supply Account. The		
Other sources	22,125	0 11	rest, with the exception of a small balance of Rupees		
	6,76,026	1 11	3,311-0-2, was expended on account of the conservancy		
			improvement of the Town.		

City Improvements.

The following were the principal improvements effected during the year :—

1st.—The new Street between Dhurumtollah and Jaun Bazar, noticed in last year's Report, was entirely completed.

2nd.—The plot of ground known as Banum Bustee, lying between Theatre Road and Circular Road, was cleared of huts, the Streets widened, and a Square completed and opened to the Public.

3rd.—The foot-paths along Old Court House Street and the Dhurumtollah Street were completed.

4th.—The Engine at Chandpaul Ghaut for pumping water from the river was thoroughly repaired, and an extra Engine, originally intended for Nimitollah Ghaut, is being put up at the former place in order to increase the water-supply.

5th. The Reservoir on the Esplanade in connection with the Chandpaul Ghaut Water-Engine was enlarged.

The amount of Lighting Rate collected during the past year in Calcutta was Rupees 1,29,681-5-1; the total sum expended during the year for lighting the Town amounted to Rupees 1,11,272-1-1. The number of lamps lighted with Gas was 941, leaving only 59 to complete the 1,000 sanctioned by Government.

A Memorial having been presented by the Trades' Association, complaining of the inefficiency of the Municipal arrangements in Calcutta, a mixed Commission for the revision of Municipal arrangements. Commission was appointed by Government to enquire into these allegations. The result was a recommendation that for the present Municipal Commission should be substituted one Central Board, consisting of six Members, and the Commissioner of Police as President, and six Local Boards. The Members were all to serve gratuitously. The Local Boards were to have control of merely local works, and the Central Board to have the allotment of the Funds of the whole, as also the direction of all works of general utility to the population of the City. The scheme is under the consideration of the Legislature.

REVENUE SURVEY.

The work done in the Professional Branch of the Survey embraced an area of 10,262 square miles, of which 4,662 was Mouzahwar, and the rest (5,600 square miles) Topographical. The estimated expenditure for the entire work is Rupees 2,57,885, which gives an average of Rupees 25·2 per square mile.

The work done in the Non-Professional Branch may be exhibited as under:—

Number of Villages demarcated, having an estimated area of 3,508 square miles ..	7,201
Number of Thakbust Maps made over to Surveyor	5,810
Number of Boundary dispute cases decided	1,009
Number of other cases disposed of	20,135
Number of duplicate Maps prepared	3,634
Number of Registers completed:—	
Mouzahwar Mouzahs ..	5,936
Mchalwar Mouzahs ..	9,971

The estimated expenditure of the work in this branch is Rupees 1,87,036-4-11.

Detailed Returns (N 1 and N 2) of the Professional and Non-Professional work accomplished during the year will be found in the Appendix, together with a Statement (N 3) exhibiting the extent to which the Survey records have been made use of by public Officers and private individuals within the last five years.

STATIONERY.

At the suggestion of the Civil Finance Commission the Government of India authorized the introduction of certain changes in the Stationery Department during the year, with a view to the reduction of expenditure. The most important of these alterations are, first, that the supplies from England hitherto received through the Home Authorities are henceforth to be obtained by contract with English Manufacturers; and next, that the purchases made in this country are to be made by regular contracts. The rest of the changes have reference mainly to the

substitution, to some extent, of cheaper qualities of paper and other articles of issue for the more expensive qualities now in use, and to the proper checking of the consumption of Stationery in all Departments.

In pursuance with the orders of the Government of India the Superintendent of Stationery invited Tenders for the supply of Stationery for 1862-63 by public advertisement; and the Board of Revenue, after having had under their consideration the Tenders which were submitted, and having inspected the samples sent with them, have accepted the most eligible offers. This has been intimated accordingly to the persons concerned, and the Solicitor to Government is now engaged in drawing up Contracts for their signature.

The operations of the year under report show that the total cost of Stationery purchased during the year, plus the stock in hand at its commencement amounted to Rupees 6,13,508, or less by Rupees 1,73,489 than the purchases, importations, and stock of the preceding year.

The value of Stationery issued was Rupees 4,23,704, which also exhibits a reduction to the extent of Rupees 81,661; and the value of Mofussil purchases was Rupees 1,91,705.

The net amount realized on account of Stationery sold was Rupees 6,184.

THE INDIGO DISTRICTS.

Some anxiety was naturally felt for the tranquillity of the Indigo Districts during the sowing season, and every possible precaution was taken for the prevention of disturbances. The new arrangements for subdividing the Districts of the Nuddea Division had been completed before the season commenced, and one Magisterial Officer was appointed to each new Sub-Division. Extra Deputy Magistrates were also posted wherever their services were required, and Detachments of Native Infantry, of the strength of 200 men each, were placed in the Sudder Stations of the Districts of Nuddea and Jessore. The Magistrates of all the Indigo Districts generally were further authorized to entertain extra bodies of Police wherever they might find it necessary to do so, and they were directed to keep these in readiness, in compact bodies of not less than twenty-five men, that they might be rapidly moved about as occasion might require.

Notwithstanding these precautions the year under review did not pass off altogether without disturbances. The specific acts of violence, however, were not many in number, and in most of them the offenders were arrested and punished. There were also illegal assemblies in several places, but the prompt appearance of the Police put down these demonstrations in almost every case.

The principal question indirectly arising out of the Indigo disputes which occupied the attention of Government during the year was the difficulty which was alleged to be experienced by the Planter-Zemindars in the realization of their rents. The Committee of the Landholders' and Commercial Association, in submitting a Statement showing the arrears of

Measures taken for reconciling the differences between Planter-Zemindars and their Ryots in regard to the payment of rent.

rent due to the Planters from their Ryots, stated that the amount was largely increasing, and that it was found practically impossible to recover the arrears through the ordinary Courts. They urged, therefore, the re-appointment of a Special Commission in the Districts of Nuddea and Jessore for the purpose of remedying the evil. The necessity of taking some measures for that purpose was at once admitted by Government; but it appeared to the late Lieutenant-Governor that the object in view would be better secured from energetic action in the way of exhortation and explanation, and the exercise of personal influence on the part of the ordinary Sub-Divisional Officers on the spot. The Commissioners of Nuddea, Rajshahye, and Dacca were accordingly directed to issue strong injunctions to the Sub-Divisional Officers under them to that effect, and the result was that the personal exertions of those Officers in obtaining the payment of the undisputed demands for rent were attended with considerable success. It was found, however, at the same time that, in most of the cases, the questions at issue between the parties affected their interest in too vital a degree to admit of any compromise, and no settlement could, of course, be hoped for in such cases otherwise than by a legal decision of some competent tribunal.

Several applications had been made by Indigo Planters for assistance from Government to enable them to save their Talookdarree tenures from sale for arrears of rent; and, considering that the Talookdars in such cases were unable to pay the rents due to their superior holder owing to the non-payment of the rents due to themselves by their Ryots, the sanction of the Government of India was obtained to the offer of Government aid in the form of loans of money, upon solid security, for such time as the rents might remain unrealized. Very few applications, however were received for such assistance, and eventually the power given to the local Government of granting the loans was withdrawn by the Government of India.

In submitting a further representation on the subject of the Rent difficulty, the Committee of the Landholders' and Commercial Association solicited that the Collectors might be authorized to allow time for the payment of the Government demand for Revenue to any Planter-Zemindar who might satisfy them that he was unable to collect the rents due to him. In many cases it was stated that the difficulty in collecting rents was owing to disputes about the rate or amount of rent due, the Ryots refusing to pay the demand of the Zemindar in full, and the latter refusing to accept what the Ryots admitted to be due. In such cases the Sub-Divisional Officers were instructed by Government to use their good offices in endeavoring to persuade the Zemindars to receive on account, and the Ryots to pay to account, what the latter admitted to be due, leaving only the disputed portion of the claim to be settled at Law.

In other cases, on the Planter-Zemindar's establishing to the satisfaction of the Collector that he had done all that was reasonable to collect his rents without success, the Commissioners were authorized to order, on application, a postponement of the Government demand for Revenue.

Commissioners authorized to order a postponement of the Government demand for Revenue from any Planter-Zemindar who might satisfactorily establish that his efforts to collect the rents due to him had been unsuccessful.

It was noticed in last year's Report that two Special Commissioners had been deputed to the Indigo Districts for the purpose of making enquiries into the alleged combination of the Ryots against the payment of rent. The Reports which were submitted by these Officers having been forwarded to the Government of India, it was remarked by that Government in reply that the principal object which it had in view in suggesting the appointment of a Special Commission had not been fully apprehended either by the local Government or the Special Commissioners, and that the success of the measure had accordingly been but partial. The object which the Government of India had primarily had in view was explained to be the permanent and final adjustment of differences between the Planter and the Ryot, to effect which another Special Commission was directed to be appointed. But this order was subsequently modified on its being explained that, though Indigo was the origin of the differences, and was still, more or less directly, the main cause of misunderstanding, yet the form which they had now assumed was that of a general and vast enhancement of rents and eviction of Ryots in masses; that the work to be accomplished was something approaching to the re-settlement of the Districts where the excitement prevailed; and that the only plan which was likely to succeed under such circumstances consisted rather in the appointment of an Officer to exercise the united powers of a Collector, Judge, and Commissioner in respect of all suits under Act X. of 1859, who could authoritatively settle the conflicting rights and interests of the parties at variance. The course suggested was approved by the Government of India, and has been carried out by the appointment of two additional Officers, Messrs. E. Jackson and C. H. Campbell, to exercise the powers indicated in the Districts of Nuddea and Jessore respectively, and they are now, with the aid of a selected staff of competent Deputy Collectors, engaged in deciding all rent disputes.

One defect in the practical working of Act X. of 1859, observed in the course of the enquiries made into the disputes between the Planter-Zemindars and the Ryots, was the difficulty experienced by the former in the measurement of their lands owing to the refusal of the Ryots to attend at such measurements and point out their respective holdings. This difficulty has been obviated by Section X. of (Bengal) Act VI. of 1862, which provides an official measurement by the Collector on the necessary costs being deposited with him by the applicant. The same Act also provides that, in cases of wilful and unjustifiable repudiation of rents, the Court, in deciding such cases, shall be competent to award to the Plaintiff, if necessary, additional damages not exceeding 25 per cent. on the amount of rent decreed, and, on the other hand, where the defendant shall appear to have been improperly sued, to award to him a compensation not exceeding 25 per cent. on the amount sued for; it also enables the Ryot, without any suit being brought, to deposit with the Collector, after tender, any rent which he may admit to be due, any balance which the Zemindar may claim being sued for within six months.

The insufficiency of the provisions of the Cattle Trespass Act of 1857 to prevent the wilful destruction of property was considered, with reference to a representation made by Mr. Hills of Nischindipore, that a Law should be passed for enabling the authorities, in certain cases of injury to crops

by cattle, to inflict a fine upon the whole of a village when the parties liable to the fine are not discovered. The expediency of passing such a Law was not finally decided on during the last Sessions of the Council. In the meantime the Act of 1857 has been amended, so as to allow of a sentence of three months' imprisonment, or a fine of 200 Rupees, or both, on any person who causes cattle to trespass on any land or on the crop cultivated on any land.

Mr. Hills having also brought to the notice of Government that there existed a strange impression in the minds of the Ryots in the Nischindipore quarter that the Government was opposed to the cultivation of Indigo, instructions were issued to the local Officers to spare no pains in dissipating this and any similar illusions that might be found to exist, care being taken, however, to avoid giving the equally mischievous impression that Government desired to use its authority to force the cultivation of Indigo against the will of the Ryot.

TEA CULTIVATION.

The Statistics of the Tea Plantations must be accepted as approximate Estimates rather than as accurate and carefully tested Returns. They are based on information furnished chiefly by the Planters themselves. In some cases the Managers of Factories have not complied at all with the application made to them for information, and in others the Returns given are obviously inaccurate. The local Officers report that there is much unwillingness on the part of the Tea Planter's to make public the condition and progress of their Plantations.

The Returns from Assam shew that there were at the end of 1861 one hundred and sixty Plantations, held by sixty-two Companies and individuals.
Cultivation in Assam. Four of the former are public bodies, *viz.*, the Assam Company, who have twenty-four Plantations in Seeksagur, Luckimpore, and Durrung; the Jorehauth Company, who have two Plantations in Nowgong; the East India Company, who have seven Plantations in Seeksagur; and the Lower Assam Company who have one Plantation in Kamroop.

Of the private Companies, fifteen hold nineteen Plantations in Luckimpore, three hold five Plantations in Seeksagur, one holds four Plantations in Kamroop, and one holds one Plantation in Nowgong.

The remaining Plantations are all in the hands of private persons, seventeen of whom are natives. Most of the Native Planters are in the Seeksagur and Luckimpore Districts, but there is a small Joint Stock Company of natives who have planted a few beegahs in Gowalparah, and one or two individuals are trying the cultivation in a small way in Kamroop also.

The following Statement exhibits the progress made in Tea cultivation throughout the entire Division :—

DISTRICT.	Extent of Grant.	Extent of Cultivation up to 1860.	Extent of Cultivation up to 1861.	Out-turn of Crops for 1860.	Out-turn of Crops for 1861.	Increase.	Decrease.	Number of laborers employed in Plantation.
				lbs.	lbs.			
Kamroop	12,953 acres	438	622	18,953½	27,747	9,233	400	813
Darrung	3,930 "	445	1,077½	52,000	81,600	29,600		825
Nowgong	7,025 "	155	797	70,400	98,110	25,710		1,035
Seelmsgur	27,158½ "	...	7,581	10,17,100	11,59,560	1,16,480	1,71,117	7,302
Luckimpore	20,143 "	2,754	3,105	3,32,320	4,23,420	95,100	400	3,318
Total	71,218½ acres	3,792	13,222½	14,90,872½	17,88,737	2,76,073	1,71,917	13,293

The total area shewn to be under cultivation is 13,222½ acres ; but, as many proprietors had not made any Returns of their present cultivation, it is believed by the Commissioner of the Province that the entire cultivated area amounts probably to not less than 16,000 acres.

In Cachar there are thirty-one Tea Plantations, of which six had furnished no Returns to the Superintendent. The out-turn of the others for 1861 was estimated at 336,800 lbs. of Tea, which is less than the estimated produce of the present season ; but that is accounted for by the fact that the *quality* of the Tea produced was more attended to during the year than the *quantity*, owing to some of the Teas of last season having been found too coarse.

The Statement in the margin exhibits the working of the Factories which had sent in Returns to the Superintendent.

Number of Plantations.	Number of Factories.	Area under Cultivation.	Out-turn of the year.	Number of laborers employed.
			lbs.	
		6,077	3,36,800	5,871

The area under cultivation is shewn to be 6,077 acres, and the number of coolies employed 5,871, of whom 3,609 were imported and 2,262 local.

Up to the date of the Superintendent's Report no less than 205 applications under the new rules for grants of land varying from 500 to 15,000 acres, had been recorded. At the time of drawing up the last year's Report there were only fifty-two Europeans settled in Cachar. This year there are 110, most of whom are Tea Planters. The amount expended every month by the Planters in the District is calculated at 50,000 Rupees, and the value of the Tea manufactured at 10 lakhs of Rupees. The advantages which the District is deriving from the introduction of what must soon be one of the chief staples of India are incalculable. It must be remembered that this is only the fifth year since Tea Planting was introduced into Cachar.

The only drawback to success is the want of labor ; the only remedy for which is the importation of coolies from Bengal. This has been already much resorted to, but the system under which it has been carried on has led to very great abuses, which, unless speedily remedied, will prevent laborers from emigrating to Cachar and Assam on any terms. As noted elsewhere this subject is receiving the serious attention of Government.

The Plantations in Darjeeling.

Number of Plantations.	Amount of land cleared.	Amount of land actually planted.	Quantity of Manufacture in 1861.		Probable yield in 1862.		Number of laborers employed.
			Tea.	Coffee.	Tea.	Coffee.	
	Acres.	Acres.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	
30	8,707½	5,152½	27,983	8,200	78,24½	2,460	4,819

The Statement in the margin exhibits the operations of the Tea and Coffee Plantations in Darjeeling, so far as it has been possible to obtain information on the subject from the Planters.

The progress thus made in the extension of Tea Planting promises well for the future of this Hill Settlement. A great impetus to this cultivation will be given by the publication of the new rules for the grant of waste lands which are now pending the final orders of the Secretary of State. The Superintendent reports that every acre of culturable land in the District has been applied for.

As indicated in the Statement there is a small cultivation of Coffee at Darjeeling, but this plant does not thrive there as the Tea plant does, and the cultivation of Coffee is decreasing. It will not grow apparently at a higher elevation than 1,500 feet, and is liable to great injury from the attacks of worms and insects.

Of the number of coolies employed about 4,000 are Nepaulese, 298 Lepchas and Bhootahs, and the rest people of the plains. The Returns give the general health of these people as good, though there was a great deal of small-pox among them, especially in the lower-lying Plantations.

CALCUTTA BOTANIC GARDENS.

Considerable improvement was made during the year in the manner of arranging the trees and plants in the Botanic Gardens according to their Botanical affinities. It would appear that, when the Botanic Gardens were first established, no definite plan was fixed upon for conducting the planting operations, the only method observed, apparently, being this that trees of striking appearance were placed where, it was hoped, they would prove most effective in the landscape when full grown. The indiscriminate planting which has been going on ever since has at last resulted in great confusion and over-crowding in certain places, while the usefulness of the Garden as a Scientific Establishment has been considerably affected. To remedy this evil it has been determined gradually to introduce a scientific re-arrangement of the living plants, and an area of nearly one-third of the Gardens is intended to be given over for a general arboretum. As a first step to the attainment of this object a Map of the Gardens has been prepared on a large scale, and the general outlines of the plan to be followed marked out upon it. The sites for the different descriptions of plants have also been marked out by poles with labels fixed on them.

Another improvement effected during the year is that the trees and shrubs near the most frequented roads have been labelled. The want of labels to indicate the names and nature of the plants was, for a long time, much complained of by the Visitors of the Gardens. To remedy this 400 labels made of zinc have already been put up, giving the Botanical name of each plant, its English, or Native, name when known, and its native country.

The distribution of plants and seeds from the Botanic Gardens were confined during the year to a system of exchange with Scientific Establishments and contributors. The number of Wurdian cases given away was 26, each containing an average of 25 plants; and the number of packets of seeds exchanged was 60, each containing from 50 to 100 species.

The gratuitous distribution of plants to private persons was confined to 549 specimens only. It has been found unnecessary to attend to private applications more largely, as all the plants that could be spared from the Botanic Gardens are now easily procurable from the numerous Native Nurserymen of Calcutta, or from the Agri-Horticultural Society. The usual supply of English and Native vegetable seeds were sent to all European Regiments indenting for them within a fixed time.

The contributions received during the year consisted of 24 cases of plants, and 30 packets of seeds.

An annual grant of 600 Rupees has been made for the support of the valuable Herbarium attached to the Botanic Gardens, and the work of arranging the Herbarium is being pushed on with vigor. In accordance with the plan followed in all English Herbaria the process of gluing down the specimens on sheets of paper was carried on in this country under the personal supervision of the Superintendent. A portion of the Herbarium was at the same time similarly prepared in England by the men employed on that duty at the Royal Herbarium at Kew; and a much larger number of specimens has thus been rendered fit for consultation than would have been the case had the whole work been left to be done in Calcutta.

The additions of dried plants made during the year consisted of (1st) two instalments of the Indian Herbarium of Drs. Hooker and Thomson; (2nd) a small collection received from Dr. Mueller of the Melbourne Botanic Gardens; (3rd) a collection of Ceylon plants received from Mr. Thwaites, Director of the Peradenia Botanical Gardens at Ceylon; (4th) a packet of interesting North American plants collected by Dr. Hector and received through Sir W. Hooker; (5th) an extensive collection of plants made by the Superintendent in Java and Singapore; and (6th) a valuable collection of dried specimens prepared by M. Teysmann, Director of the Garden of Buitenzorg in Java.

An annual grant of 600 Rupees has also been sanctioned for the support and preservation of the extensive Library of Botanical Works attached to the Botanic Gardens, and a grant of 200 Rupees a year has been set aside to cover the charges of printing a Catalogue of the trees and plants in the Gardens, a guide-book said to be very much wanted by the public, and other similar publications.

CULTIVATION OF CINCHONA.

It has for some time past been considered desirable to extend to the Hills of the Bengal Presidency the experiment of cultivating the Cinchona plant which has succeeded so well in the Neilgherry Hills of Madras, and Dr. Anderson, Superintendent of the Calcutta Botanical Gardens, was deputed by the Government of India to inspect the Cinchona plantations in Java.

Dr. Anderson's deputation to Java.

Dr. Anderson received every assistance and attention from the authorities of Java, and brought back with him a large number of healthy plants. A few were retained for the experiments in Bengal, the rest were taken by Dr. Anderson to the Nursery at Ootacamund, where he made over to Mr. McIver 50 plants of *Cinchona Calisaya*, Wedd; 284 plants of *Cinchona Pahudiana*, Howd; and four plants of *Cinchona Lancifolia*, the only four of this class ever introduced into India.

In submitting the results of his investigations Dr. Anderson suggested that a Cinchona Nursery should be established at Darjeeling, and, in authorizing this proposition, the Government of India directed that the measure should be carried out in communication with the local Government.

Proposal for the Establishment of a Cinchona Nursery at Darjeeling.

Dr. Anderson returned from Ootacamund with 193 plants, there were already in the Botanic Gardens 31 plants, and he retained from the Java collection 65 plants, and with most of these and about 550 seedlings and 400,000 seeds he determined to commence operations at once at Darjeeling. Thirty-four of these plants died before dispatch; and with a view of testing further the experiment of rearing Cinchona plants in the Botanic Garden, which had promised much success, Dr. Anderson left behind him in Calcutta 24 plants and cuttings. Instructions were given by the Government of Bengal to the Superintendent of Darjeeling to reserve a lot of 5,000 acres to be selected by Dr. Anderson himself within any part of the Hills. In March the whole of the plants were sent off, Dr. Anderson at the same time proceeding to the Hills to select a site for the Plantation. The casualties in transit were considerable. Out of 59 of the Java plants only 1 died, while of the 170 Ootacamund plants he took with him 30 were lost; the whole of the seedlings of the *Cinchona Pahudiana* were lost by an accident which occurred through the stumbling of a coolie who was carrying the case in which they were packed up the Hill. Dr. Anderson thus commenced operations at Darjeeling with only 211 plants; but the experiment has met with the most decided success, for, up to the present time, he has increased his stock to no less than 1611 plants, of which 1353 are of the *Cinchona Pahudiana*. The rate of propagation will increase every month, as in periods varying from 3 to 6 weeks, the new plants are ready to be artificially propagated in their turn. The site which has been selected is situated on the east of a spur of Sinchal—the mountain on which the European Barracks are erected—in the midst of dense forest. As it was impossible to complete the necessary buildings in such an inaccessible situation before the rainy season came on, it was determined, as a temporary measure, to turn one of the empty Subalterns' quarters into a propagating house, and this was accordingly done at a cost of Rupees 950. The sanction of the Government of India has been obtained to an expenditure of Rupees 14,753-3-2 for the year 1862-63 on account of the experiment, and a full Report will be submitted by Dr. Anderson of his proceedings after the expiration of that period.

Steps taken in furtherance of that measure.

SECTION X.—POLITICAL.

THE COSSYAH REBELLION.

SERIOUS disturbances broke out in the Cossyah and Jynteah Hills during the year under review. They commenced at Thannah Jowai in the Hill country, by the Cossyals of Jowai, Jalong, Latober, and Shampong, in number about 200, surrounding the Guard at Jowai on the morning of the 17th January. The rioters were forced to retire at the time, but afterwards mustered 600 strong, about forty of them being armed with Muskets, and on the night of the 23rd they set fire to the Thannah, the Mission School premises, and the houses of some of the Christian Villagers and of others. The Passes from Jynteah, Amwye, and elsewhere were also simultaneously closed.

On hearing of this Colonel Richardson, Commanding at Cherra, hastened at once with all his available men to relieve Jowai, where he arrived on the 25th January, and found the Stockade, with its Garrison of sixty men, in good order, but straitened for food and worn out with watching.

In conjunction with Major Rowlett, Deputy Commissioner of the Jynteah Hills, who also arrived early at the spot, he commenced an attack on the stockaded villages of the insurgents, four of which were speedily taken and destroyed, though, as far as could be ascertained, with little loss of men to the enemy.

The first intimation of these disturbances was received by Government on the 24th January, and on the same date the Commissioner of Dacca was directed to send a Detachment of the Eurasian Regiment from that Station by steam to Sylhet. The Government of India shortly after ordered the despatch thither of two Native Regiments, the 28th and 33rd, from the Presidency.

By the 17th March these Regiments had all reached Sylhet. But the first outburst of the rebellion had received a check before they arrived, and on the 28th February Colonel Richardson reported that he had pressed the Rebels to the edge of the Hill country, had disposed Guards around them, and only waited for the arrival of more Troops completely to surround them. But the Force under Colonel Richardson's command was not strong enough to keep the Rebels inactive, and that Officer appears to have considered the rebellion less general than it really was; for not only did the Cossyals continue to stockade their villages about Jowai, but they made some offensive movements in the directions of North Cachar, Nowgong, and Gowhatty. These, however, were promptly met by the Officers in charge of those Districts.

The rebellion proving more obstinate than had been anticipated a Proclamation was now issued (26th March 1862), forbidding the carrying of Arms without license in the Cossyah and Jynteah Territory; and

The country declared to be in a state of rebellion, &c.

this was followed up by a Proclamation, dated 2nd April, declaring the country to be in a state of rebellion, and issuing a Commission, under Act XI. of 1857, for the trial of the offences referred to in that Act.

At the same time, with the permission of the Supreme Government, Brigadier-General Showers, who was already at Sylhet on a tour of inspection in his Military capacity, was appointed Commissioner of the Cossyah and Jynteah Hills, with full Civil and Military control throughout that tract.

On receiving this appointment Brigadier-General Showers issued a Proclamation to the people calling upon all loyal subjects to assist him in restoring the peace of the District, and on all those who had rebelled to apply for pardon and return to their allegiance. He had previously laid down a Code of Rules for the observance of the Detachments sent out for the subjugation of the Rebels, prescribing that all men found in arms were to be treated as Rebels; that the Chiefs who were known to be instigators were to be captured and made over to the Civil Officer accompanying each Detachment; that all stockades and fortified posts were to be destroyed, and all villages containing armed men to be attacked and burnt down if the villagers did not return to them peaceably; and that all Rebels coming in were to give up their Arms, and were then to be allowed to return to their homes, giving security for good conduct.

Meantime Military operations were being carried on by Colonel Dunsford, the Force having now been increased by the arrival of the 28th and 33rd Native Infantry. It is not necessary to enter into a detailed account of these movements. The general plan pursued was that of reducing any stockades erected by the Rebels, and, as far as possible, cutting off their supplies, while their rallying in large numbers was prevented by posting Detachments at the strongest points throughout the Hills. To pursue these wild tribes into their jungles would have been only throwing men away. These measures were at the time so far successful, that, by the end of March, Brigadier-General Showers reported that the Military operations might be considered at an end. Major Rowlatt reported to the same effect, recommending the retention of the Detachments posted throughout the country till a final settlement of the country. This opinion was endorsed by General Showers, who regulated the distribution of the Troops at his disposal accordingly. The several parties posted were so arranged as to be within one or two days' march of one another with a view to preventing the Rebels from re-assembling in strength, or building up fresh stockades.

The causes of this outbreak are very obscure, and are still under enquiry, Brigadier-General Showers' final Report not yet having been received. It was attributed by Bengalee Merchants, who were in the habit of trading in these Hills, to the Income Tax; and by others to undefined anticipations of further taxation. On the other hand there were no visible signs of discontent when the tax was collected, as it was throughout the Jynteah Hills. Some of those questioned by Major Rowlatt again made no mention of taxation as a cause, but spoke of the establishment of a Christian Mission; to a prohibition to burn dead bodies in a certain place,

which had been issued on sanitary grounds, but was interpreted to affect religion; and to the interference of the Jowai Darogah with a festival at Jalong, as having been what kindled the flame. General Showers also adds another possible cause of discontent, *viz.*, the taking away of the shields of the Singtengs or Chiefs. Major Rowlatt inclines to believe that no one of those causes is in itself the true one, but that they may all have had more or less action in inciting to rebellion a people naturally turbulent. It was at one time supposed that some fugitives of the Chittagong Mutineers were engaged in the outbreak, but this idea is not supported by facts. Nor does it appear that the outbreak in Nowgong, in which Lieutenant Singer lost his life, had any direct effect in stimulating this insurrection.

Every effort was being made, after the close of the year, to obtain the submission of the people, and in the mean time the Military operations were being carried on wherever they were still found necessary. State of things at the close of the year. The country was reported to be settling down, and it was believed by the local authorities that, at the close of the rains, the state of the country would allow of the Troops being finally withdrawn. It is probable that many who still hold out are prevented from surrendering only from fear of punishment, and from suspicions of our intention towards them.

It should perhaps be here noticed that, shortly after the outbreak of the Cossyabs, a tribe of Kookies was reported to have committed three murderous raids on the south side of the Sylhet valley, killing several persons, and carrying away others as prisoners. One of these outrages, at Thannah Rajnugger, occurred within British Territory; the other two, at Nowcolly and Lushkorpore, were committed within the jurisdiction of Independent Tipperah. Raids by the Kookies on the south of Sylhet.

The outrage within our Territory was committed on the 22nd January, several persons were killed in the burning of the Village, and several others kidnapped. The number of houses burnt was twenty-eight. This matter is still under investigation. The Nowcolly affair happened on the same date. It seems that certain persons returning from the Hills of Tipperah were set upon by some 100 or 125 Lengta Kookies, and two or three of them killed. In the Lushkorpore outrage the Kookies attacked and killed some Tripuras, and a person who went up the Hills to bring Cotton was never again heard of.

The connection of these Kookie outrages with the rising of the Cossyabs has not been established.

RIOT AT PHOOLGOORIE, IN NOWGONG.

A lamentable disturbance occurred during the year at Phoolgoorie, in Nowgong, in which Lieutenant Singer, the Assistant Commissioner of the District, lost his life. Lieutenant Sconce, the Deputy Commissioner in charge of the District, having, about the 15th October, heard that large bodies of Ryots had been for some days holding meetings at Phoolgoorie, which is about ten miles distant from the Sudder Station, ordered the Darogah of Nowgong on the 14th October to watch the people and find out the ringleaders. The Darogah, on the 17th, reported that the Ryots were mustering in too great force to admit of his arresting the leaders of the movement, and he was therefore re-inforced by a Mohurir, two Burkundauzes, and four men of The meetings of Ryots in large bodies at Phoolgoorie.

the Police Militia armed as Sepoys. The Darogah also reported a remarkable reply made by the crowd when called upon to disperse. They said that "to go to the Cutcherry to complain and hope to bring their grievances to the ears of the Huzoor was out of the question, for if they attempted to enter the Court-House they were thrust out by Peadahs and fined, consequently they had thus assembled in body to look after their interests, and would remain consulting for five days till all the people who had still to arrive from very many other villages had collected also."

On the following morning, 18th October, Lieutenant Singer was sent out to Phoolgoorie by Lieutenant Sconce; and when the people assembled he went to the spot with the Police and addressed the crowd, asking the objects of their meeting. They stated through a spokesman—Jati Kolita—that their chief ground for complaint and dissatisfaction was that having before been lightly taxed they were now heavily assessed, and that again a fresh tax &c., alluding probably to the License Tax, was about to be introduced. They said they had met to consult on these matters. Lieutenant Singer suggested that if that were the case they had better put away the sticks which a large number of them carried. This the mob refused to do. Lieutenant Singer then ordered the Police to take away their sticks. When it was attempted to carry out this order, the assembled men who had been sitting arose, and one of the mob struck a Policeman. Lieutenant Singer then seized the stick of the striker, and at this instant Baboo Doom felled the unfortunate young Officer to the ground by a blow on the head. Upon this the whole crowd set upon Lieutenant Singer and the Police. Shortly after the mob seem to have retired to some distance, leaving Lieutenant Singer for dead. Life, however, was not quite extinct. But when some persons went up with water to try and revive him a portion of the mob drove them away, and—as has since transpired on the trial—again beat the wounded Officer till he died. Lieutenant Singer was on foot, and the whole of the Police Force with him consisted of two Darogahs, a Mohurir, a Jemadar, thirteen Burkundauzes, and four Police Sepoys.

News of the death of Lieutenant Singer reached the Deputy Commissioner of Nowgong that evening, accompanied by rumours of an intended attack on the town. He therefore detached a portion of his small guard to look for the body of the deceased, and took up his position at the Treasury with the remainder. He also sent an express to Tezporé for assistance. The Sepoys who went out to look for the body were met by the Ryots, who hustled them, and used such violence as compelled them to fire into the crowd, in order to make good their retreat.

Immediately on receiving intelligence of the disturbance, which he did at Tezporé on the evening of the 19th, Major Hopkinson, Commissioner of Assam, took advantage of the presence of the Steamer *Lucknow* to convey Major Campbell and fifty Sepoys to Lokqua Ghât, from which they advanced by land to Nowgong. Major Hopkinson then proceeded with all speed to Gowhatty for further reinforcements, and reached Nowgong himself with Captain Chambers, and an additional Force of eighty men, on the 23rd. By this time all was quiet again, and Lieutenant Sconce was engaged without opposition in arresting the guilty parties and conducting the

Steps taken subsequent to that event, arrest of the guilty parties, &c.

preliminary investigation necessary for their trial. The Commissioner, on grounds that admit of no doubt, came to the conclusion that the origin of the outbreak lay in the apprehensions which had been excited in respect to the impost to be levied on *Pan*, and to the duty on Arts and Trades. The Bill for the first of these had not yet passed, and the latter had not yet been introduced, but to the credulous minds of the ignorant peasantry the rumours of increased taxation were all the more terrible from their vagueness. The recent imposition of the Income Tax had, in Major Hopkinson's opinion, prepared the Assamese to believe any absurd rumour regarding taxation which ill-disposed or ill-informed people might circulate.

It was shewn that on two occasions previous to the fatal outbreak the Ryots had assembled at the Deputy Commissioner's Cutocherry in a more or less tumultuous manner to urge their objections regarding taxation. Due importance had not been attached by the Deputy Commissioner, Lieutenant Sconce, to these indications of strong popular feeling and excitement. It also appeared that he had been in the habit of fining men attending his Court on the plea of their disturbing the Court, and had thus to a great extent lost the confidence of the people. He entirely under-estimated the danger to which he allowed Lieutenant Singer to expose himself, and is also shewn to have failed in meeting the complaints of the people in a proper spirit, and on these grounds has been reduced to the rank of an Assistant Commissioner, as wanting in the judgment necessary to qualify him for independent charge of a District.

It is only necessary to add in this place that nine persons were tried for the murder of Lieutenant Singer, and convicted by the High Court, six being sentenced to transportation for life, two to banishment for fourteen years, and one to imprisonment with labor and irons for seven years.

Trial, conviction, and punishment of Lieutenant Singer's murderers.

EXCITEMENT IN THE SONTHAL DISTRICTS.

In May 1861, when the Lieutenant-Governor was in Camp at Parisnath, intelligence was received from the Assistant Commissioner of the Nya Doomka Division that there were signs of approaching disturbance among the Sonthals of his part of the country, and that a sense of insecurity prevailed among the inhabitants, many of whom contemplated leaving the neighbourhood of Nya Doomka.

Receipt of the intelligence.

With a view to restore confidence and to avert any possible danger a Detachment of the 1st Police Battalion, one hundred strong, was immediately despatched from Sooree. The Deputy Commissioner was directed to proceed at once to the scene of excitement, and the former Deputy Commissioner, Mr. Robinson, who was then also officiating as Commissioner, was directed to proceed at once from Purneah to the Sonthal Pergunnahs; and, as the presence of an Officer of experience and standing capable of acting on any emergency was considered desirable, Mr. Plowden, the Commissioner of Burdwan, was deputed to enquire into the causes of dissatisfaction amongst these people, which were vaguely reported to be in some way connected with the enhancement of rent and the institution of suits by Mahajuns.

Measures taken to avert danger and enquire into the causes of dissatisfaction.

Mr. Plowden, after a very careful enquiry, reported to Government that there was actually no disturbance, and that none had been seriously contemplated ; but that there was much real excitement among the Sonthals, caused principally by the proceedings of Mr. C. Barnes, a farmer of an Estate under the Court of Wards, who had had the lands measured, and had enhanced the Ryots' rents—chiefly in one Pergunnah—to an extent beyond what they were able to pay.

On the arrival of Mr. Robinson at Doomka Mr. Plowden was relieved ; and the former officer, in concurrence with the opinion come to by Mr. Plowden, gave his decided opinion that there was no reason to fear a rise on the part of the Sonthals. He at once opened negotiations with the Ryots and Mustajirs of Pergunnah Hendwah on one side, and Mr. Barnes on the other, which resulted in an amicable adjustment of the matter ; Mr. Barnes consenting to withdraw his settlement which had occasioned so much discontent, and to accept an increase of 25 per cent. on the whole Estate, to which the Ryots readily agreed. It was believed that Mr. Barnes had spent considerable sums of money in improving the estate.

Mr. Barnes, by readily accepting the more reasonable increase of 25 per cent, showed much good feeling and judgment. The arrangement made by Mr. Robinson put an end to all differences between Mr. Barnes and his Ryots, and left him with a fair profit on his farm, and a quiet and contented tenantry.

DISTURBANCES IN SUMBULPORE.

Sumbulpore stands on the Mahanuddy River half way between Cuttack and Eastern Nagpore. It originally formed part of the dominions of the Bhonsla family, and was ceded to the British Government by Appah Saheb and Rughojee Bhonsla in 1816 and 1826. All its Civil, Police, and Judicial administration continued, however, for nearly a quarter of a century following its cession, to be conducted by its own Rajahs. The direct management of its affairs was assumed by the British Government in 1849, when the last Rajah, Naryan Sing, died without heirs, after expressing a wish on his death-bed that the administration of this tract of country should pass into the hands of the British Government. The introduction of British rule was followed by necessary changes in the various branches of Administration, which have been already described by Mr. Ricketts in his report on the District, published among the Selections of this Government, No. XX.

Sumbulpore of late has obtained notoriety for the part taken by its Zemindars and Talookdars in the late rebellion. The unsettled state of the District has up to a late date been a source of anxiety to the local Authorities and Government.

It is necessary to mention what were the chief disturbing causes.

Among the prisoners released from the Hazareebaugh Jail by the mutineers of the 8th Regiment Native Infantry were two brothers, Soorunder Sahee and Oodunt Sahee. They

were related to one of the late Rajahs of Sumbulpore, and were under sentence of imprisonment for life, having been concerned in a serious affray in which some lives had been lost. These men soon after their release entered the Sumbulpore District, where a number of followers soon collected round them. They laid claim to the Government of Sumbulpore, and with the aid of a large number of retainers, amongst whom were several influential Zemindars, they attacked Captain Leigh, the Senior Assistant Commissioner, who had moved out against them with a Detachment of the 40th Native Infantry, and under cover of the dense jungle they succeeded in killing and wounding several of his men. The Dāk road to Bombay was obstructed, two of the Dāk Stations were burnt down, whilst large bodies of rebels collected in various directions and committed every description of excess.

Had it not been for the timely arrival of military reinforcements from Madras, Nagpore, and other quarters, and for the Sebundy Levy which had been raised among the Goomseas, the authority of Government over a wide extent of territory would have been suspended. Active operations against the rebels were at once undertaken, and, considering the unfavorable nature of the country, with some success; many influential men being forced into surrendering themselves to the Authorities.

The entire Civil and Military control was, for a short time, vested in Colonel Forster, whose health, however, compelled him to resign the appointment. The District was then transferred to the charge of the Commissioner of Cuttack, a measure which had been long before recommended by Mr. Ricketts. At the same time a strong Force of Military Police, under the Command of Major Rattray, the Inspector-General, was sent into the District for the purpose of carrying on any Military operation which might, in the opinion of the Commissioner, be necessary.

On the arrival of Mr. Shore, the Officiating Commissioner of Cuttack, at Sumbulpore, he found that matters had greatly improved,—the District had already settled down into some order. Several rebels and insurgents had availed themselves of the terms of the Royal Amnesty and had returned to their allegiance.

The ringleaders and inciters of the outbreak were however still at large, wandering about in the jungles and seeking an opportunity of doing further mischief. The names of the chief of these fugitives were Sporunder Sahee and his brother Oodunt Sahee; Kanhoo Naik and Khuggo Naik, of Kolabera; Khuggessur Dao, of Banda; Monohur Sing Mahaputter, Komul Sing, Koonjul Sing, and Huttee Sing of Pergunnah Ghais.

The Deputy Commissioner, Major Impey, urged the adoption of a policy of conciliation, which was to be carried out, not only by offers of pardon to such of the rebels as had hitherto been afraid to come in, but by promise of restitution of the Estates which had been confiscated by Government. The grounds of his recommendation were that those who had originally surrendered had not received such fair treatment as would encourage others to follow their example, and that those still holding out had been deprived by the confiscation of their Estates of all inducement to return, for their homes and Estates being in the possession of others they would have to live

Transfer of the District to the charge of the Commissioner of Cuttack.

Offer of free pardon and restitution of property to the rebels, and its effect.

for the rest of their lives as paupers. These circumstances, taken in connection with the natural obstacles offered by the hilly and jungly nature of the country, to the successful conduct of Military operations, satisfied Government that the policy proposed by Captain Impey was the only one likely to lead to a speedy and permanent settlement of the country; indeed, there was too much reason to believe that the policy pursued by the local Authorities from the very commencement of the disturbances in 1857, was such as to create mistrust and to foster rebellion, rather than to promote confidence and encourage loyalty. Two Proclamations were accordingly issued by Captain Impey, one on the 24th September 1861, offering free pardon and restitution of confiscated property to all rebels with the exception of Soorunder Sahee, Oodunt Sahee, and Mitter Bhan, son of Soorunder Sahee; and the other on the 4th of October following, offering a free pardon to Mitter Bhan, and a guarantee of life to the two excepted in the first Proclamation. These Proclamations had the desired effect. Within two months from the issue of the second Proclamation, Kanhoo Naik and his father Khuggo Naik, with a large party of followers, surrendered themselves to Major Impey, and their confiscated Estate of Jaipore was restored to them.

From this time forward Mr. Shore, in concert with the Deputy Commissioner, was engaged in opening communication with the remaining rebels, and encouraging them to surrender. His instruments were principally village Gounteahs, or Serburakurs of known influence with the rebels, but who had nevertheless been throughout loyal servants of Government. These men went backwards and forwards between Sumbulpore and the rebel haunts, encountering some personal risk and very great exposure and exertion.

The surrender of Kanhoo Naik and Khuggo Naik was followed by that of Mitter Bhan, son of Soorunder Sahee. He was restored to the two lakheraj villages, which were enjoyed by him before the mutiny broke out.

Next came in Oodunt Sahee, who was told by Mr. Shore that though Government would not call on him to act against either his brother, or the men who had sacrificed everything for his family, he was none the less bound to serve the Government which had treated him with such leniency; and that the best proof he could give of his gratitude and loyalty was to obtain the submission of the remaining rebels. This mission he cheerfully accepted, and started a few days after he had come in for the south-west corner of the District, where it was believed the rebel leaders had assembled. But Oodunt Sahee had incurred considerable odium among the southern rebels by surrendering without consulting them, and he only succeeded in bringing over Huttee Sing, who was however by far the most influential of Soorunder's few remaining adherents. The Estate of Ghais was restored to Huttee Sahee at an enhanced jumma.

The pacification of the District having been thus secured, Mr. Shore left Sumbulpore on the 20th February, leaving instructions with Major Impey to dispense with the services of the 8th Police Battalion gradually as the country settled down, the rest of the Police Battalions with Major Rattray having some time before been sent back to their Stations.

The entire success of the operations of the last year Mr. Shore attributes to the policy of conciliation originally recommended by Major Impey, and which he was able to carry out not only by the offer of free pardon but by the restoration to the rebels of their confiscated

Estates. After Mr. Shore's departure the last rebel Chief, Soorunder Sahée, surrendered himself to Major Impey, and there is thus every prospect of a continuance of quiet and order in the province.

It only remains to note that by a Notification of the Government of India, in the Foreign Department, dated 30th April 1862, the District of Sumbulpore, with its Dependencies, was taken under the immediate authority and management of the Governor General, and placed under the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces.

DISTURBANCES IN BOAD.

In the beginning of this year a disturbance broke out in Killah Boad, in the Tributary Mehals of Cuttack. It apparently originated indirectly in some dispute between the Rajahs of Sonopore and Boad respecting the right to a tract of country called the Bara Bhaya Des, which is divided into twelve Des or Moothas, and is principally inhabited by Kundhs. The country was formerly under the nominal sway of Boad, but it was alleged by the people that it was twice made over to Sonopore by the Boad Rajah, once in return for some assistance rendered by the Rajah of Sonopore, and once as a marriage portion. In 1830, a suit was brought by the Sonopore Rajah, who was not in actual possession, for the whole or a portion of this territory, consisting of the principal Mootha, Pachera, which was decreed in his favor by the Commissioner of Cuttack. Thus Pachera remained as before attached to Sonopore, and the rest of the country was declared to belong to Boad. The Kundhs, however, were very anxious to get back Pachera, and applied to the Boad Rajah for his assistance, but without success.

The Boad Rajah has, by his arbitrary and oppressive conduct, for a series of years been exasperating the Kundhs, who seemed to be of opinion that he could not have carried matters with so high a hand if their strength had not been broken by the separation of Pachera from the Bara Bhaya Des, and the loss of their head Zemindar. The smouldering discontent at last broke out, and on one occasion, when the Rajah had proceeded to a place called Kumghaut on the Tel River, some ten or twelve miles south of Sonopore, for the purpose of enquiring into a case of plundering, he was surrounded and attacked by more than a thousand Kundhs. Five of his Paiks were killed on the spot, and five others were wounded. A party of Sebundies, sent to his aid by the Khajoorparra Tehsildar, were obliged to act on the defensive and were fired at. By good management the Havildar in command of the party succeeded in effecting the release of the Rajah. The Rajah suspected that the Kundhs had been instigated and protected by the Sonopore Rajah, with whom he has a quarrel of long standing; but there is no proof of this, and there is sufficient reason to believe that the tyrannical conduct of the Boad Rajah and his own Amlah was the principal cause of the outbreak.

Certain terms were offered to the rebel Kundhs by the Superintendent of the Tributary Mehals with a view to effect a settlement of their grievances. At first they agreed to accept the terms, but subsequently retracted, and assumed a position which rendered it imperative to employ force to coerce them.

Measures were consequently adopted by the Superintendent, with the approval of Government, for suppressing the disturbance. Several expeditions were formed and dispatched against the rebels, and in the engagements which took place some lives were lost. The Superintendent was requested to use every endeavour to bring these wild and uncivilized men back to their allegiance, by promising them pardon and redress of any substantial grievance of which they might have to complain, the chief ringleaders only being reserved for punishment.

The latest reports received from Mr. Shore were of a satisfactory nature, shewing that the rebels were anxious to make their peace with Government, and that Narain Mullick, the ostensible leader of the rebels, as well as the principal Sirdars, had surrendered. In the southern part of the disturbed District, where some of the Kundhs still held out, a little affair occurred in which the Kundhs were defeated by a Detachment of the Police with some loss. Since this the country has settled down, the people have returned to their villages, cultivation is actively progressing, and nearly the whole of the remaining ringleaders had surrendered themselves to the Superintendent.

BOOTEAH AGGRESSIONS.

Our relations with the Government of Bootan have for some time been on a very unsatisfactory footing. Constant raids have been made upon our territory, property has been plundered, the lifting of cattle and carrying off of elephants has been of frequent occurrence, and our subjects have been seized in their houses and carried away prisoners into Bootan. Similar outrages have been perpetrated on the inhabitants of Cooch Behar and Sikkim.

Our representations to the Bootan Authorities have been entirely ineffectual. We have made many demands for the surrender of the delinquents, and for the restoration of our subjects, and those of Cooch Behar, who were kept in confinement in Bootan, but these demands have been systematically evaded. At length, in the beginning of 1860, it became necessary to adopt more stringent measures. As a first step it was resolved to withhold payment of the rents of the Bootan Mehal, Ambarree Fallacotta, until full reparation was made. Ambarree Fallacotta is a tract of country on the west side of the Teesta, about twenty miles within our Frontier. It was ceded by the British to the Bootan Government upwards of seventy years ago. The collection of the revenue by the Bootanese Officers from their farmers, however, gave rise to frequent disturbances, and—from the situation of the estate—to the violation of British Territory. The British Government consequently in 1842 found it necessary to take upon itself the responsibility of farming out the Estate, undertaking to pay the rents that might be derived from it to Bootan. Since 1844 these rents have amounted to Rupees 2,000 per annum.

Previous to adopting coercive measures Government once again addressed the Deb Rajah of Bootan, reiterating these demands and informing him that if they were not conceded, steps would be taken to enforce them. This communication not having the desired effect, orders were issued in

February 1860 for the stoppage of the rents of Ambarree Fallacotta, and the Deb Rajah was informed that they would not be restored until we received full reparation for past offences.

We have since received several demands for the payment of these rents from the Soobah of Dalinkote, a Provincial Commissioner in the Frontier, through whom they were annually remitted to the Bootan Government, but no redress has yet been obtained; on the contrary, not only have our just demands on the Bootan Government been disregarded, but frequent further aggressions by its subjects have been brought to notice. Events have also recently transpired which afford ground for suspecting that most of the depredations on our territory are at least connived at, if they are not actually instigated, by the Provincial Commissioners on the Frontier, designated Soobahs and Katmahs.

Payment of the rents of Ambarree Fallacotta frequently demanded. Further depredations reported. The Soobahs and Katmahs suspected of being the instigators.

In March last one of these Soobahs, the Soobah of Mynagoorie, requested the Deputy Magistrate of Titalyah to meet him, that he might make over to him certain British subjects who had offended against the laws of Bootan, and whom he consequently had confined. The Deputy Magistrate granted the interview and went to the Frontier to meet the Soobah; he asked for the delivery over of the British subjects, promising to punish them in the event of the charges against them being duly established. The Soobah agreed to do this on condition that a certain Bootanese refugee was delivered up by the Magistrate. On search being made, it was found that the person demanded was not within our territory. The Soobah next demanded the punishment of a number of British subjects who had committed aggressions in Bootan. The Deputy Magistrate asked for proof of their criminality, but was met with a demand that the men in question should be punished first, evidence of their guilt being furnished subsequently. Eventually the Soobah declined to make over the British subjects whom he had in confinement, and evaded compliance with all the representations made to him by the Deputy Magistrate regarding the plundering of villages, and the theft of cattle and elephants; and the interview was thus attended with no satisfactory result.

Interview between the Soobah of Mynagoorie and the Deputy Magistrate of Titalyah.

About the beginning of the current year the Superintendent of Darjeeling and the Government Officers on the Frontier reported that the Bootanese were making hostile preparations for the purpose of entering our territory and occupying Ambarree Fallacotta, and that an attack on Darjeeling was apprehended. Two Companies of Her Majesty's 38th Foot and a Wing of the 10th Native Infantry were immediately despatched from Dinapore to the neighborhood of Darjeeling, and a Wing of Irregular Cavalry from Oude to Julpigooree. The presence of these Troops has restored confidence on the Frontier.

Hostile preparation in Bootan, and despatch of British Troops to the Frontier.

In March last the Agent to the Governor General, North-East Frontier, reported the result of an interview between himself and the Durpun Rajah, who was deputed from the Court of Bootan with despatches for the Agent. No mention was made in these despatches of the outrages we had complained of. The Rajah had merely been sent for the purpose of receiving the annual allowance we make to Bootan for certain Dooars, amounting to

Interview between the Durpun Rajah and the Agent to the Governor General, North-East Frontier. The Durpun Rajah's remarks regarding the Bootanese outrages. The letters purporting to be replies from the Deb Rajah to our demands for redress, believed to be spurious.

about Rupees 10,000, and, if possible, to obtain an increase of Rupees 2 or 3,000 to the allowance. Nothing transpired regarding stoppage of the rents of Ambarree Fallacotta. There is reason, therefore, for suspecting that they have been never remitted to the Deb Rajah, but appropriated by the Soobah of Dalimkote; and our failing to obtain redress from the Bootan Government by withholding them, is thus easily explained. During the conference the Agent spoke of the outrages of the Bootanese on our Territory, and the evasive replies of the Deb Rajah to our demands for redress. The Durpun Rajah replied that no complaints from the Agent had reached the Deb Rajah. He observed "that there were a great many Soobahs or Dooars, and a great many kinds of people in them who made mischief in them, and that the Deb Rajah really did not know what went on in the Dooars. What goes on in the Dooars is concealed from the Deb Rajah." There is every reason to believe that this is a correct representation of the condition of the administration of Bootan. It is probable that the revenue of Ambarree Fallacotta is annually appropriated by the Dalimkote Soobah, and that the Deb Rajah is thus unaware of its attachment. The letters that purported to be replies from the Deb Rajah to our demands for redress were doubtless the spurious productions of some of the Soobahs or Katmahs, through whom all our communication to the Bootan Government are transmitted.

Viewing the past history of our relations with this country, the Government have come to the conclusion that all attempts at placing our relations with the Bootan Government on a satisfactory footing will be ineffectual, unless we contrive to open an uninterrupted communication with the Deb Rajah. The Government have accordingly determined on sending a Mission into Bootan, as the only means of explaining the precise nature of our demands and the measures we shall be compelled to adopt if they are not conceded.

During the conference between the Agent to the Governor General, North-East Frontier, and the Durpun Rajah, the former mentioned our intention of sending a Mission to Bootan. "The Rajah did not appear in the least startled" at the announcement; "on the contrary he seemed to like the idea, and volunteered the offer to make the Mission comfortable if they came; that he would come and meet them, bringing all sorts of provisions with him, and treat them as well as we had treated him."

Arrangements in progress for the despatch of the Mission.

Arrangements are in progress for the despatch of the Mission in the ensuing cold season.

THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNORSHIP OF BENGAL.

The Government of Bengal was administered by the Hon'ble Sir John Peter Grant up to the 22nd April last. On the 23rd of the month Sir John Peter Grant resigned the office of Lieutenant-Governor, and was succeeded therein by the Hon'ble Cecil Beadon.

Resignation of Sir John Peter Grant and succession of Mr. Beadon.

APPENDIX

TO THE

BENGAL ADMINISTRATION REPORT,

FOR 1861-62.

A 2.

STATEMENT showing the number and cost of Magistrates and Head Clerks as well as the existing in the Magisterial Establishments in Bengal in the revised Establishments of Magistrates and Head Clerks as sanctioned by Government in February 1862.

Magistrate	Establishment in Bengal	Existing Establishment in 1862	Cost	No.	Cost	No.	Cost	Rs As P	Rs As P	Proposed salary of the Office of Head Clerk after unit with that of Subordinate
	No.	Cost	No.	Cost	No.	Cost	No.	Rs As P	Rs As P	
Monghyr	3	20 0 0	7	50 0 0	1	100 0 0	1	80 0 0	80 0 0	
Cuttack	3	20 0 0	7	100 0 0	1	60 0 0	1	110 0 0	110 0 0	
Balasore	3	20 0 0	5	70 0 0	3	20 0 0	3	100 0 0	100 0 0	
Pooree	3	20 0 0	3	30 0 0	3	50 0 0	3	60 0 0	60 0 0	
Chumpara	3	20 0 0	7	90 0 0	3	50 0 0	3	100 0 0	100 0 0	
Bogra	3	20 0 0	5	50 0 0	3	60 0 0	3	80 0 0	80 0 0	
Maldah	3	20 0 0	5	40 0 0	3	60 0 0	3	80 0 0	80 0 0	
Pubna	3	20 0 0	5	50 0 0	3	60 0 0	3	80 0 0	80 0 0	
Noacolly	3	20 0 0	5	50 0 0	3	60 0 0	3	80 0 0	80 0 0	
Chittagong	3	20 0 0	5	50 0 0	3	60 0 0	3	80 0 0	80 0 0	
Shahabad	3	20 0 0	5	50 0 0	3	60 0 0	3	80 0 0	80 0 0	
Howrah	3	20 0 0	5	50 0 0	3	60 0 0	3	80 0 0	80 0 0	
Ranchulpoore	3	20 0 0	5	50 0 0	3	60 0 0	3	80 0 0	80 0 0	
Furruckpoore	3	20 0 0	5	50 0 0	3	60 0 0	3	80 0 0	80 0 0	
Rajahmundry	3	20 0 0	5	50 0 0	3	60 0 0	3	80 0 0	80 0 0	
Beckeringe	3	20 0 0	5	50 0 0	3	60 0 0	3	80 0 0	80 0 0	
Behar	3	20 0 0	5	50 0 0	3	60 0 0	3	80 0 0	80 0 0	
Jessore	3	20 0 0	5	50 0 0	3	60 0 0	3	80 0 0	80 0 0	
Nuddea	3	20 0 0	5	50 0 0	3	60 0 0	3	80 0 0	80 0 0	
Purneah	3	20 0 0	5	50 0 0	3	60 0 0	3	80 0 0	80 0 0	
Saran	3	20 0 0	5	50 0 0	3	60 0 0	3	80 0 0	80 0 0	
Taloot	3	20 0 0	5	50 0 0	3	60 0 0	3	80 0 0	80 0 0	
Saltor	3	20 0 0	5	50 0 0	3	60 0 0	3	80 0 0	80 0 0	
Supperah	3	20 0 0	5	50 0 0	3	60 0 0	3	80 0 0	80 0 0	
Duagpoore	3	20 0 0	5	50 0 0	3	60 0 0	3	80 0 0	80 0 0	
Bancoorah	3	20 0 0	5	50 0 0	3	60 0 0	3	80 0 0	80 0 0	
Beerthoon	3	20 0 0	5	50 0 0	3	60 0 0	3	80 0 0	80 0 0	
Burduwan	3	20 0 0	5	50 0 0	3	60 0 0	3	80 0 0	80 0 0	
Boor-hedabad	3	20 0 0	5	50 0 0	3	60 0 0	3	80 0 0	80 0 0	
Decca	3	20 0 0	5	50 0 0	3	60 0 0	3	80 0 0	80 0 0	
Kymenang	3	20 0 0	5	50 0 0	3	60 0 0	3	80 0 0	80 0 0	
Hughly	3	20 0 0	5	50 0 0	3	60 0 0	3	80 0 0	80 0 0	
Patna	3	20 0 0	5	50 0 0	3	60 0 0	3	80 0 0	80 0 0	
Madnapore	3	20 0 0	5	50 0 0	3	60 0 0	3	80 0 0	80 0 0	
24-Pergunnahs	3	20 0 0	5	50 0 0	3	60 0 0	3	80 0 0	80 0 0	
Total	103	3100 0 0	315	10000 0 0	22	3050 0 0	22	3000 0 0	3000 0 0	

† Total saving per annum, Rs. 400 6 0
 * Number of Officers forming the Establishment, Rs. 402 11 2
 ‡ Total saving per annum, Rs. 432 6 0

A 3.

STATEMENT shewing the strength and classification of the Vernacular Departments of the revised Magisterial Establishments in Bengal.

MAGISTRACIES.	Head Clerk on a Salary of Rupees	Second Clerk on a Salary of Rupees	Number and cost of Mohurirs.	Nazir on a Salary of Rupees	Recorder on a Salary of Rupees	Total cost per man- sen.
						Rs. As. P.
24-Pergunnahs ...	150 0 0	50 0 0	16 @ Rs. 250	20 0 0	30 2 0	506 2 0
Dacca ...	125 0 0	25 0 0	11 " " 175	25 0 0	30 0 0	380 0 0
Mymensing ...	125 0 0	25 0 0	11 " " 175	25 0 0	30 0 0	380 0 0
Midnapore ...	125 0 0	25 0 0	11 " " 175	20 0 0	30 0 0	375 0 0
Patna ...	125 0 0	25 0 0	9 " " 145	25 0 0	30 0 0	350 0 0
Moorshedabad ...	125 0 0	25 0 0	8 " " 130	25 0 0	30 0 0	335 0 0
Hooghly ...	125 0 0	25 0 0	8 " " 130	20 0 0	30 0 0	330 0 0
Bancoorah ...	100 0 0	35 0 0	5 " " 80	16 0 0	30 0 0	261 0 0
Beerbhoom ...	100 0 0	30 0 0	6 " " 100	20 0 0	30 0 0	280 0 0
Rajshahye ...	100 0 0	26 0 0	7 " " 115	20 0 0	30 0 0	291 0 0
Backergunge ...	100 0 0	25 0 0	8 " " 130	25 0 0	30 0 0	310 0 0
Jessore ...	100 0 0	25 0 0	8 " " 130	12 0 0	30 0 0	297 0 0
Purneah ...	100 0 0	25 0 0	8 " " 130	25 0 0	30 0 0	310 0 0
Sylhet ...	100 0 0	25 0 0	7 " " 115	15 0 0	30 0 0	285 0 0
Tipperah ...	100 0 0	25 0 0	6 " " 100	26 2 0	30 0 0	281 2 0
Dinagopore ...	100 0 0	25 0 0	6 " " 100	20 0 0	30 0 0	275 0 0
Rungpore ...	100 0 0	25 0 0	6 " " 100	25 0 0	30 0 0	280 0 0
Burdwan ...	100 0 0	25 0 0	6 " " 100	20 0 0	30 0 0	275 0 0
Behar ...	100 0 0	25 0 0	5 " " 80	25 0 0	30 0 0	260 0 0
Tirhoot ...	100 0 0	25 0 0	5 " " 80	25 0 0	30 0 0	260 0 0
Nuddea ...	100 0 0	25 0 0	4 " " 65	20 0 0	30 0 0	210 0 0
Maldah ...	80 0 0	30 0 0	3 " " 50	10 0 0	30 0 0	200 0 0
Furzedpore ...	80 0 0	25 0 0	8 " " 130	25 0 0	30 0 0	290 0 0
Monghyr ...	80 0 0	25 0 0	6 " " 100	20 0 0	30 0 0	255 0 0
Chittagong ...	80 0 0	25 0 0	6 " " 100	25 0 0	30 0 0	260 0 0
Noncolly ...	80 0 0	25 0 0	5 " " 80	10 0 0	30 0 0	225 0 0
Bhaugulpore ...	80 0 0	25 0 0	5 " " 80	20 0 0	30 0 0	235 0 0
Sarun ...	80 0 0	25 0 0	5 " " 80	20 0 0	30 0 0	235 0 0
Bogra ...	80 0 0	25 0 0	4 " " 65	20 0 0	30 0 0	220 0 0
Pubna ...	80 0 0	25 0 0	4 " " 65	15 0 0	30 0 0	215 0 0
Shahabad ...	80 0 0	25 0 0	4 " " 65	20 0 0	31 5 7	221 5 7
Howrah ...	80 0 0	25 0 0	4 " " 65	20 0 0	30 0 0	220 0 0
Cuttack ...	80 0 0	25 0 0	3 " " 50	20 0 0	30 0 0	205 0 0
Balasore ...	80 0 0	25 0 0	3 " " 50	15 0 0	30 0 0	200 0 0
Pooree ...	80 0 0	25 0 0	3 " " 50	10 0 0	30 0 0	195 0 0
Chumparun ...	80 0 0	25 0 0	3 " " 50	20 0 0	30 0 0	205 0 0
Total ...	3,500 0 0	946 0 0	227 @ Rs. 3,685	721 2 0	1,087 7 7	9,942 9 7

B.

STATEMENT exhibiting the total and average cost of Prisoners at different periods from 1815-16 to 1861-62.

YEARS.	Number of Prisoners.	Cost of Food.	Cost of Clothing.	Other Items.	Total Gross Cost.
		Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
1815-16 ...	17,978	2,68,829 0 0	41,651 0 0	62,852 0 0	3,73,332 0 0
Average per Prisoner...	...	14 15 3	2 5 1	3 7 11	26 4 10
1825-26 ...	14,595	2,14,263 0 0	34,392 0 0	53,387 0 0	3,02,042 0 0
Average per Prisoner...	...	14 10 11	2 5 8	3 10 6	27 1 10
1835-36 ...	14,166	2,55,608 0 0	32,831 0 0	72,763 0 0	3,61,202 0 0
Average per Prisoner...	...	18 0 8	2 5 1	5 2 2	44 1 8
1845-46 ...	23,671	6,02,208 0 0	51,155 0 0	70,458 0 0	7,24,321 0 0
Average per Prisoner...	...	25 7 5	2 2 7	2 15 7	45 0 8
1855-56 ...	19,102	3,91,890 15 7½	49,045 14 1	97,086 3 1½	5,38,023 0 10½
Average per Prisoner...	...	20 8 3	2 9 1	5 1 4	42 10 7
1856-57 ...	19,151	4,09,669 8 8	51,281 1 8½	79,087 3 6¼	5,40,037 10 4½
Average per Prisoner...	...	21 6 3	2 10 10	4 2 0	43 0 1
1857-58 ...	18,880	4,21,557 15 10¼	49,135 12 7	55,124 11 4¼	5,25,818 7 9½
Average per Prisoner...	...	22 5 3	2 9 8	2 14 8	41 9 7
1858-59 ...	20,282	5,00,367 10 9½	63,330 7 1	77,468 11 9¼	6,41,166 13 8½
Average per Prisoner...	...	24 10 8	3 2 0	3 13 2	43 9 4
1859-60 ...	19,003	4,54,770 4 3	63,033 6 11¼	61,592 15 0¼	5,79,396 10 2½
Average per Prisoner...	...	23 14 11	3 5 1	3 3 10	41 13 5
1860-61 ...	17,907	4,09,656 14 10½	53,254 14 4	53,834 4 9½	5,16,746 1 11½
Average per Prisoner...	...	22 14 0¼	2 15 7	3 0 1½	39 8 0
1861-62 ...	17,261	4,50,126 14 0	36,440 1 10	75,057 12 11	5,61,924 12 9
Average per Prisoner...	...	26 1 9	2 1 8	4 11 1	33 7 10

C 1.

STATEMENT exhibiting the Revenue Demands, Collections, Remissions, and Balances for 1861-62.

DIVISIONS.	Current Demand.	Arrear Demand.	Total Demand.	Collections.	Remissions.	Balances.
Bhaugulpore ...	27,65,337	3,19,704	30,85,041	27,07,216	3,015	3,74,810
Burdwan ...	75,34,925	1,88,725	77,23,650	74,27,743	7,139	2,88,768
Chittagong ...	23,77,956	3,39,362	27,17,318	23,38,167	5,387	3,73,764
Cuttack ...	18,02,398	5,31,955	23,34,353	17,90,944	9,866	5,33,543
Dacca ...	32,43,446	2,14,803	34,58,249	32,01,922	17,237	2,39,090
Nuddea ...	41,26,380	3,28,137	44,54,517	40,21,901	86,471	3,46,055
Patna ...	79,39,593	9,13,977	88,53,570	79,49,531	32,162	8,71,877
Rajshahye ...	62,58,552	2,23,617	64,82,169	62,31,576	452	2,50,141
Assam ...	10,06,405	54,167	10,60,572	10,07,058	8,635	14,879
Chota Nagpore ...	2,52,676	22,918	2,75,594	2,54,464	1,426	19,704
Darjeeling ...	47,659	2,866	50,525	40,014	1,294	9,217
Total ...	373,55,327	31,40,231	404,95,558	369,70,626	1,73,084	33,51,848

C 2.

GRANTS of Waste Lands under old Rules which have not been committed to free hold under the new Resolution of the Supreme Government.

DISTRICTS.	UP TO END OF 1860-61.				IN 1861-62.				TOTAL.			
	No. of Grants made and settled.	Area.	Present Jum-mah.	Eventual maximum Jum-mah.	No. of Grants made and settled.	Area.	Present Jum-mah.	Eventual maximum Jum-mah.	No. of Grants made and settled.	Area.	Present Jum-mah.	Eventual maximum Jum-mah.
Cachar	15	33,031	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	11	14,026	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	26	52,057	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
Darrang	6	1,745	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	1,745	...	...
Kamrup	14	13,360	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	13,360	...	...
Luckimpore	6	6,363	...	...	4	2,500	...	...	10	8,863	...	...
Nowgong	21	10,305	...	...	...	...	...	...	21	10,305	...	...
Seelmaugor	20	13,625	1,804 6 6	4,329 15 11	19	9,943	...	...	39	23,568	1,864 6 6	3,989 6 0
Soondarbans	205	10,45,169	42,165 3 5	8,27,664 15 1	14	98,381	555 11 10	30,017 9 0	222	11,43,530	48,720 15 3	3,33,682 8 1
Total	280	11,29,799	44,029 9 11	3,45,313 7 0	44	1,24,850	553 11 10	37,789 0 5	337	12,53,648	44,585 5 9	3,83,162 7 6

GRANTS of Waste Lands sold outright and committed to free hold.

DISTRICT.	UP TO END OF 1860-61.				IN 1861-62.				TOTAL.			
	No. of Grants.	Acres.	Price realized.	Price remaining to be realized.	No. of Grants.	Acres.	Price realized.	Price remaining to be realized.	No. of Grants.	Acres.	Price realized.	Price remaining to be realized.
Darjeeling	...	4,331	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	...	4,612	6,912 0 0	62,425 14 0	...	11,243	10,697 7 9	1,16,686 15 9

C 3.

STATEMENT shewing the results of the resumption and settlement of Fisheries.

DISTRICTS.	IN 1861-62.					UP TO END OF 1861-62.						
	No. of blocks settled.	Amount of rent at which settled.	No. of suits instituted under Regulation II. of 1819.	Decided in favor of Government.	Decided in favor of individuals.	No. of blocks settled.	Amount of rent at which settled.	No. of suits instituted under Regulation II. of 1819.	Decided in favor of Government.	Decided in favor of individuals.	Struck off.	Pending.
		Rs. As. P.					Rs. As. P.					
Monghyr	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...
Burdwan	...	...	39	...	...	...	...	39	...	...	...	39
Hooghly	1	177 0 0	1	1	...	12	681 0 0	8	3	...	...	...
Bullooah	6	830 0 0	1	1	...	15	3,198 0 0	4	3	1	...	...
Tipperah	...	...	1	...	4	3	1,201 0 0	20	...	19	1	...
Backergunge	...	...	10	6	...	4	370 0 0	72	31	37	...	4
Dacca	3	350 0 0	1	29	7	3	350 0 0	40	29	7	4	...
Furteedpore	4	1,540 0 0	2	5	5	4	1,540 0 0	10	5	0	5	...
Mymensing	...	...	116	...	...	81	3,085 0 0	119	2	1	...	116
Sylhet	...	...	42	10	8	...	0 0 0	105	60	12	...	33
Nudden	1	53 0 0	...	...	...	10	5,576 0 0	11	...	10	1	...
Jessore	10	459 0 0	...	...	...	34	3,902 0 0	36	...	2	...	34
24-Pergunahs	1	72 0 0	17	...	...	50	6,589 12 0	91	45	...	25	21
Soonderbuns	43	776 0 0	...	...	...	63	6,644 0 0	1	...	...	...	1
Chunparau	42	376 0 0	62	52	...	42	376 0 0	84	63	...	21	...
Patna	3	900 0 0	...	...	...	6	1,253 0 0	...	...	...	...	...
Sarun	1	100 0 0	...	...	...	2	200 0 0	...	...	...	...	...
Shahabad	1	750 0 0	...	...	...	2	800 5 0	...	...	...	...	...
Tirhoot	1	125 0 0	...	...	...	3	256 4 0	...	...	...	...	...
Bograh	7	160 0 0	...	...	...	7	160 0 0	14	2	...	12	...
Dinagopore	...	...	5	...	...	2	1,444 0 0	12	...	...	...	12
Maldah	12	1,446 0 0	...	...	...	14	1,551 0 0	40	18	24	...	...
Moorsheadabad	...	...	...	...	...	6	685 0 0	19	6	13	1	...
Pabna	...	...	70	26	44	...	0 0 0	70	26	44	...	...
Rajshahye	3	680 0 0	38	...	...	38	5,233 0 0	52	...	...	...	52
Rungpore	1	1 0 0	32	14	11	1	1 0 0	32	14	11	7	...
Gowalparah	6	417 12 0	...	...	...	14	461 0 0	...	...	...	...	...
Total	146	9,284 12 0	437	144	70	416	45,503 5 4	885	305	191	77	312

D 1.

STATEMENT of Receipts, Charges, and Net Revenue on account of Customs for 1861-62.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Ports.	Merchandise (gross Collections.)	Salt.	Other accounts such as Wharf Rent, Fees, Penalties, &c.	Total Collections.	Deduct Refunds and Drawbacks.	Actual Collections.	Deduct Charges.	Net Revenue.	Excess Charges.
Calcutta	1,28,82,383	1,49,00,122	60,361	2,78,42,866	3,80,718	2,74,62,148	4,89,771	2,69,72,377	...
Akyab	3,59,801	.....	320	3,60,121	5,117	3,55,004	13,008	3,41,996	...
Chittagong	52,176	.....	1,002	53,178	...	53,178	3,685	49,493	...
Balasore	2,832	.....	1	2,833	...	2,833	6,691	.....	3,858
Pooree	5,369	.....	...	5,369	...	5,369	48	5,321	...
Cuttack	10,603	.....	...	10,603	4,137	6,466	479	5,987	...
Total	1,33,13,164	1,49,00,122	61,684	2,82,74,970	3,89,972	2,78,84,998	5,13,682	2,73,75,174	3,858
			Deduct Excess Charges	...	...	...	...	3,858	
			Charges of the Board of Revenue and Service Pensions				...	2,73,71,316	
								48,096	
			Net Revenue, Rs.					2,73,23,220	

D 2.*COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of Receipts, Charges, and Net Revenue on account of Customs
for six years.*

		Receipts on Merchandise.	Receipts on Salt.	Total Receipts.	Deduct Charges.	Net Revenue.
1840-41	...	33,09,780	17,13,384	50,23,164	6,49,074	43,74,090
1846-47	...	37,82,331	40,03,182	77,85,513	5,44,388	72,41,125
1850-51	...	40,48,199	61,39,112	1,01,87,311	5,27,561	96,59,750
1856-57	...	53,22,130	92,36,185	1,45,58,315	5,40,828	1,40,17,487
1860-61	...	1,35,35,327	91,39,550	2,26,74,877	5,89,461	2,20,85,416
1861-62	...	1,32,86,949	1,45,98,049	2,78,84,998	5,61,778	2,73,23,220

D 3.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of the Shipping and Tonnage of the Port of Calcutta.

ARRIVALS.

Colors, &c.	1840-41.		1846-47.		1850-51.		1856-57.		1860-61.		1861-62.	
	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
British ...	537	2,01,019	504	2,16,820	587	2,58,224	478	3,03,317	514	3,84,708	496	3,98,691
American ...	22	8,479	28	12,031	48	23,210	152	1,27,378	126	1,09,920	145	1,27,293
Arab ...	14	6,405	18	7,290	25	11,436	14	8,552	13	6,123	18	9,795
Belgian ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	2,230	...	...	1	356
Bremen ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	2,544	...	620	...	...
Danish ...	...	...	3	859	3	1,158	...	...	...	...	...	272
Dutch ...	8	1,906	1	165	3	1,313	4	2,679	...	...	1	265
French ...	38	11,789	51	16,627	59	20,230	145	63,835	89	41,431	125	58,569
German ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hamburgian ...	...	...	...	...	3	1,170	11	2,993	7	2,084	2	611
Hanoverian ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	146
Norwegian ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	636	...	...	...	...
Prussian ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	2,902	1	991	1	894
Russian ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1,195	2	1,680
Sardinian ...	1	276	...	...	...	405	1	310	1	484	...	...
Spanish ...	1	280	...	...	5	1,028	...	...	...	...	...	...
Swedish ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1,051	3	1,214	3	1,053
Turkish ...	...	...	...	...	...	23,118	60	38,250	86	63,177	89	76,357
Steamer ...	...	5,464	391	20,842	33	15,210	129	13,450	102	12,081	93	12,089
Native Craft	65	...	...	...	266	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	686	2,35,618	996	2,74,634	1,083	3,56,502	1,011	5,72,127	947	6,24,997	979	6,88,448

DEPARTURES.

Colors. &c.	1840-41.		1846-47.		1850-51.		1856-57.		1860-61.		1861-62.	
	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
British ...	532	1,97,122	542	2,34,797	578	2,55,129	620	3,88,899	500	3,69,488	522	4,04,412
American ...	22	7,712	22	9,535	47	23,872	206	1,66,591	124	1,09,080	137	1,15,860
Arab ...	11	4,791	11	5,404	23	10,600	6	3,700	1	343	10	4,920
Belgian ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	521	...	...	1	386
Bremen ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	3,513	...	...	1	621
Chinese ...	1	400	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Danish ...	...	...	2	278	3	1,001	1	592	1	1,239	2	457
Dutch... ..	9	2,282	1	165	4	1,498	5	3,631	...	...	...	...
French ...	48	15,253	55	18,566	63	24,825	81	36,057	81	36,630	126	60,648
Hamburgian..	...	...	...	...	1	388	11	4,435	5	1,487	4	1,188
Hanoverian ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	148
Norwegian ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	566	...	...	...	...
Prussian... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	711	1	894	2	1,885
Russian ...	...	...	...	...	...	356	...	...	2	1,256	2	1,494
Sardinian..	1	276	...	...	1	...	1	154	4	1,319	1	294
Spanish ...	...	...	...	...	1	800	...	...	...	...	...	...
Swedish ...	...	...	...	...	5	1,682	4	1,579	1	716	2	921
Turkish ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	544	2	754
Steamer ...	...	...	...	...	38	22,794	66	41,862	81	55,879	88	65,839
Native Craft..	65	5,464	391	20,842	266	15,210	101	13,555	106	12,574	97	12,225
Total	639	2,33,300	1,024	2,88,587	1,030	3,58,155	1,113	6,66,416	908	5,91,449	998	6,72,049

E.

COMPARATIVE Statement of Sales of Government and Private Salt ; and of Receipts, Expenditure, and net Revenue under the head of Salt.

May to April.	GOVERNMENT SALT.						SEA-IMPORT-ED SALT.		EXCISE SALT.		Miscellaneous Receipts in Salt Department.	GROSS AGGREGATE RESULTS.		Deduct charges in Salt Department.	Balance.	Deduct proportion of Customs charges debitable to the Customs Duty levied on Salt.	Net Balance.	
	FULL TAXED.		Retail and local sales at full and reduced prices.		Total proceeds of Government sales.		Quantity.	Gross Customs Duty.	Quantity.	Excise Salt.		Total Receipts.	Total quantity sold.					
	Quantity	Cost.	Duty.	Total proceeds.	Quantity.	Proceeds.												
Mds.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		
1840-41	40,72,534	37,75,383	1,32,35,734	1,70,11,117	8,29,687	23,36,331	1,93,17,648	5,73,986	17,13,354	..	..	62,181	54,72,719	2,11,53,214	47,39,287	1,63,83,026	2,21,396	1,61,63,830
1849-51	28,25,101	20,95,136	70,49,069	91,43,205	6,34,140	17,21,713	1,06,64,950	26,01,084	61,30,118	33,000	87,500	1,05,51,463	11,271	1,71,97,877	33,39,447	1,28,57,030	9,17,980	1,38,39,710
1860-61	45,59,540	31,53,913	1,38,87,142	1,70,46,054	10,13,697	25,44,958	1,55,91,941	30,50,759	91,39,550	29,000	88,000	1,01,113,660	90,996	2,89,19,704	43,63,037	2,45,56,667	2,54,177	2,43,01,800
1861-62	7,63,697	6,19,514	24,78,398	30,98,002	8,47,151	24,92,235	55,89,137	46,92,705	1,49,00,122	25,250	82,082	1,90,747	62,48,908	2,07,63,068	46,30,966	1,50,32,070	2,63,101	1,49,59,969

F 1.

STATEMENT of Receipts, Charges, and Net Revenue derived from Opium for seven years.

Years.					Receipts.	Charges.	Net Revenue.
1845-46	...	...	...	...	2,96,15,532	75,54,339	2,20,61,193
1846-47	...	...	...	...	3,06,90,110	79,05,212	2,27,84,898
1855-56	...	...	...	...	4,17,45,392	1,27,63,177	2,89,82,215
1856-57	...	...	...	...	3,82,34,910	1,12,07,266	2,70,27,644
1859-60	...	...	...	...	4,31,35,690	67,73,414	3,63,62,276
1860-61	...	...	...	...	4,19,87,802	88,11,749	3,31,76,053
1861-62	...	...	...	...	3,91,89,108	1,45,04,892	2,46,84,216

F 2.

STATEMENT exhibiting the Sale Price of Abkaree Opium.

DIVISION.	District.	Price per Seer.	DIVISION.	District.	Price per Seer.
PATNA	Behar ...	16	CHITTAGONG	Balloonah ...	20
	Patna ...	16		Tipperah ...	20
	Sarun ...	16		Chittagong ...	20
	Shahabad ...	16	NUDDA	Nudda ...	22
	Tirhoot ...	16		Jessore ...	22
BHAUGULPORE	Bhaugulpore ...	16		21-Pergunnahs ...	22
	Monghyr ...	16		Calcutta ...	22
	Purneah ...	16	BURDWAN	Bancoorah ...	22
RAJSHAHYE	Dinagepore ...	18		Beerbhoom ...	22
	Rungpore ...	18		Burdwan ...	22
	Bograh ...	20		Hooghly ...	22
	Maldah ...	20		Midnapore ...	22
	Rajshahye ...	22	CUTTACK	Balasore ...	22
	Pubna ...	22		Cuttack ...	22
	Moorshedabad ...	22		Pooree ...	22
DACCA	Mymeusing ...	20		Sumbulpore ...	22
	Sylhet ...	20	CHOTA NAGPORE...	Lohardugga ...	16
	Cachar ...	20		Hazareebaugh ...	16
	Dacca ...	20		Maumbhoom ...	16
	Backergunge ...	20		Singbhoom ...	16
	Furreedpore ...	20	ASSAM	All Districts ...	14
				Darjeeling ...	16

G 2.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of the Sales of Rum and Country Spirits during the four Quarters of 1861-62.

PERIOD.	NUMBER OF GALLONS CONSUMED.			REVENUE LEVIED IN SHAPE OF DUTY AND LICENSE FEES.		
	Rum.	Country Spirits.	Total.	Rum.	Country Spirits.	Total.
1861-62.						
1st Quarter	19,717	35,883	55,600	44,367	44,854	89,221
2nd Ditto	21,547	38,169	59,716	48,481	47,711	96,192
3rd Ditto	27,867	32,997	60,864	62,701	42,866	1,05,567
4th Ditto	33,413	9,172	42,585	75,180	20,637	95,817
Total	1,02,544	1,16,221	2,18,765	2,30,729	1,56,068	3,86,797

H.

STATEMENT of Gross Collections from Stamps for the years 1846-47, 1856-57, 1860-61, and 1861-62.

	Amount sale of Stamps in the year 1846-47.	Amount sale of Stamps in the year 1860-61.	Amount sale of Stamps in the year 1861-62.	Increase in 1861-62, com- paring with the year 1846-47.	Decrease in 1861-62, comparing with the year 1856-57.	Increase in 1861-62, com- paring with the year 1856-57.	Decrease in 1861-62, comparing with the year 1856-57.	Increase in 1861-62, com- paring with the year 1860-61.	Decrease in 1861-62, com- paring with the year 1860-61.
	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
Calcutta	16,083 14 0	1,44,057 0 0	9,57,765 4 0	9,72,651 6 0	0 0 0	8,43,128 4 0	0 0 0	2,33,657 12 0	0 0 0
Bengal	21,13,205 2 0	22,91,568 0 0	55,27,531 8 6	34,15,449 6 6	1,213 0 0	32,40,716 10 6	5,053 2 0	17,03,155 8 0	38,627 5 0
N. W. Provinces	12,73,168 8 0	15,25,654 12 0	25,63,166 0 6	12,00,667 8 6	0 0 0	10,29,929 15 6	1,515 11 0	5,32,964 7 0	68,157 10 6
Punjab	92,207 5 0	5,04,258 13 0	9,38,113 7 6	8,05,903 2 0	0 0 0	4,66,124 14 0	12,270 4 0	3,33,901 11 0	3,291 6 0
Central Provinces	0 0 0	38,618 2 0	1,16,572 4 6	1,10,572 4 6	0 0 0	77,053 8 6	0 0 0	43,350 8 0	0 0 0
Berar	0 0 0	0 0 0	24,728 9 6	24,923 9 6	0 0 0	24,923 9 6	0 0 0	17,007 7 6	7,437 15 0
Oude	0 0 0	1,41,700 11 0	2,75,704 2 6	2,75,704 2 6	0 0 0	1,41,013 13 6	7,610 6 0	85,964 8 0	0 0 0
British Burmah	0 0 0	0 0 0	1,47,302 8 6	1,47,302 8 6	0 0 0	1,47,302 8 6	0 0 0	1,10,176 8 6	1,184 13 6
Total	34,98,354 13 0	40,46,738 0 0	1,00,00,153 13 6	71,08,312 6 6	1,213 0 0	59,79,595 4 6	25,852 7 0	30,63,235 6 6	1,16,579 2 0
			Deduct decrease..	1,213 0 0	Deduct decrease..	25,852 7 0	Deduct decrease.	1,16,579 2 0	
			Net increase in 1861-62, compared with 1846-47	71,07,129 6 6	Net increase in 1861-62, compared with 1856-57	59,53,743 13 0	Net increase in 1861-62, compared with 1860-61	29,46,579 4 6	

STATEMENT of Income Tax Assessments and Collections in the Mafussil Districts on account of the Year 1861-62 (August to July.)

Divisions.	Districts.	Estimated demand for the year (August to July.)	Number of Notices issued.	Number of Returns received.	Amount assessed.	Remaining to be assessed.	Amount collected.	Remaining to be collected.	Total Number of Surcharges.	Amount charged sur.	Number restated successfully.	Number restated unsuccessfully.	Number not collected.	Pending.
BHADRVAPUR.	Bhadrupore	Rs. 1,05,987	9	9	1,05,987	...	43,004	62,982	1	32	1	...	...	...
	Purneah	1,25,000	15	13	1,10,870	5,101	35,566	86,343	3	4,337	...	...	...	...
	Monghyr	1,13,000	43	37	1,03,971	9,025	35,241	77,758	165	4,803	...	...	24	129
	Sonthal Pergunnahs.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Rajmehal	5,550	54	32	5,095	543	381	5,168	53	905	2	8	31	12
	Goddia	8,000	3	3	1,372	6,627	1,371	6,628	160	1,500	...	...	...	150
	Pakour	5,200	81	74	5,199	10	1,428	3,771	2	167	...	...	...	...
	Nya Doonka	8,256	84	84	8,256	...	3,151	6,105	25	110	...	...	25	...
	Deoghur	8,071	290	313	8,071	...	7,678	393	101	1,471	...	...	101	...
	Total	3,50,461	593	570	3,53,664	21,171	1,30,314	2,49,749	500	14,327	7	18	182	293
CHITTA-GONG.	Bancoorah	38,000	658	615	25,419	9,581	12,768	25,902	230	8,103	8	89	67	67
	Berhoom	56,164	441	492	53,118	3,046	20,378	35,786	527	8,043	284	73	116	48
	Burdwan	1,57,000	260	190	1,33,688	23,312	64,311	92,689	177	4,250	24	65	69	16
	Hougly	1,96,000	1,112	1,111	1,55,240	10,823	75,021	1,21,592	427	6,497	10	48	369	1
	Midnapore	1,70,000	2,736	2,829	1,86,586	13,414	50,121	1,10,577	1,923	59,164	44	261	431	737
	Total	6,17,227	5,247	5,217	6,37,031	60,116	2,22,971	3,94,256	3,954	86,029	770	511	1,102	871
	Balloorah	62,314	1,091	1,045	47,513	14,801	16,751	45,840	120	561	28	22	41	29
	Chittagong	43,025	404	403	43,025	...	20,174	22,851	577	8,548	44	59	434	20
	Tipperah	72,107	748	695	71,072	495	38,732	33,435	423	21,065	25	142	243	13
	Total	1,77,586	2,833	2,653	1,62,240	15,348	75,660	1,01,926	1,180	30,774	97	223	738	62
CHITTA-GONG.	Balasoore	33,885	272	222	19,874	13,811	12,234	21,451	201	14,578	11	82	5	109
	Cuttack	94,361	64	64	52,770	11,534	17,463	76,341	1,020	38,723	106	168	132	1,214
	Poorce	1,12,361	2,500	2,511	1,04,895	11,496	18,104	94,236	1,915	38,084	621	253	1,071	...
	Sunbulpore	2,500	175	1,189	1,756	743	1,589	910	236	1,362	17	37	152	...
	Total	2,42,851	1,631	3,986	2,05,297	37,551	42,392	1,93,459	3,072	90,650	758	640	1,360	1,314
PACCA.	Buckergunge	1,25,000	69	425	1,24,360	630	61,520	73,479	70	206	...	...	...	70
	Cachar	15,000	908	858	11,070	829	6,423	8,573	254	3,852	7	17	210	20
	Dacca	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Lamp Assessment for the City of Dacca	Rs. 1,02,000	680	328	1,01,736	2,263	61,037	1,03,962	42	3,303	1	36	2	3
	Furzedpore	47,270	216	311	36,310	10,929	16,045	31,224	109	28,361	18	27	52	12
	Mymensing	1,85,000	12,556	13,960	1,85,000	...	37,940	1,17,051	110	3,401	...	...	...	...
	Sylhet	10,000	622	512	40,903	...	10,695	30,207	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	5,80,174	16,960	16,324	5,05,491	14,762	1,83,668	3,96,506	585	39,214	26	80	374	105

(MAX)

[Bengal.]

Divisions.	Districts.	Estimated demand (August to July).	Number of Notices issued.	Number of Re- turns received.	Amount assessed.	Amount collected.	Amount collected.	Remaining to be collected.	Total number of Surcharges.	Amount charged.	Number resisted successfully.	Number resisted unsuccessfully.	Number not col- lected.	Pending.
NADWA.	Jessore	Rs. 1,01,311	586	357	Rs. 90,310	2,001	23,261	7,005	45	Rs. 1,674	1	4	15	23
	Kudda	1,12,000	674	567	1,01,354	1,311	10,351	1,311	5,517	31,410	256	608	4,275	377
	24 Pergunnahs	2,48,406	7,707	7,344	34,817	2,13,559	42,846	2,03,570	5,562	33,055	256	613	1,293	400
	Total	4,61,718	9,027	8,258	1,44,431	3,47,236	76,449	4,15,268	5,562	14,080	6	26	183	322
PATNA.	Behar	1,97,947	331	267	1,60,354	20,963	31,121	1,59,827	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Chumpana	1,07,500	691	542	72,443	35,056	37,637	70,412	148	6,836	2	10	133	3
	Patna	1,47,604	203	313	1,17,142	30,162	60,173	97,431	32	1,070	2	8	13	9
	Saran	1,23,211	1,325	843	6,832	1,22,378	33,370	95,811	203	3,162	...	3	92	178
RAJSHAHY.	Shahabad	1,23,000	6,253	2,810	21,603	98,396	15,657	1,01,312	151	3,012	9	5	15	132
	Tirhoot	3,37,000	1,058	1,343	3,23,966	6,033	1,05,320	2,26,470	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	10,30,261	8,906	6,075	7,17,333	3,12,390	2,75,599	7,54,365	577	14,080	6	26	183	322
RAJSHAHY.	Bogra	42,000	264	603	39,547	8,452	4,341	43,658	24	416	...	2	23	50
	Dinapore	1,05,000	1,739	861	27,463	1,37,136	271	1,64,728	50	13,310	...	...	319	43
	Malda	40,000	1,966	776	6,579	3,120	763	30,236	392	2,776	...	13	8	62
	Moorsheadabad	1,52,287	518	451	1,35,806	16,301	23,779	1,28,508	98	680	20	...	15	...
ARSAK.	Palna	64,454	12	143	43,749	20,665	8,678	55,489	15	489	...	...	...	...
	Rajshahye	84,618	360	128	4,920	600	40,420	38,195	241	2,256	1	2	44	181
	Rungpore	1,30,000	3,945	3,570	6,376	1,23,423	4,042	1,25,667	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	6,84,359	8,124	6,029	3,44,172	3,40,186	80,478	5,91,851	820	10,875	21	17	433	349
ARSAK.	Durrug	3,568	261	261	3,568	2,222	2,222	1,345	4	53	...	1	3	...
	Gowalparah	22,500	1,215	556	19,618	2,881	11,197	8,342	543	4,155	5	5	533	...
	Kamroop	32,000	770	720	22,150	9,520	5,121	23,579	696	18,540	...	...	...	605
	Luckimpore	11,142	730	668	11,142	...	6,404	4,735	423	4,272	9	17	397	...
CHOTA NAGPORE.	Nowgong	8,994	872	668	8,994	...	8,408	496	668	6,921	...	98	570	...
	Seelsagar	9,710	620	539	9,478	32	6,990	2,520	414	6,062	5	...	439	...
	Cossyah Hills	17,248	407	164	9,337	7,910	13,501	3,856	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	1,04,964	4,005	3,536	61,620	20,314	60,128	44,836	2,777	39,304	19	121	1,042	695
CHOTA NAGPORE.	Hazarechaugh	53,000	5,905	2,373	12,601	40,398	3,031	48,068	1,482	9,937	9	36	1,401	36
	Lohardugga	70,000	2	2	63,849	6,110	3,315	61,881	4,768	37,235	...	...	4,510	154
	Manbhoom	48,852	521	463	48,852	...	1,826	30,926	225	3,648	4	12	207	2
	Singhboon	10,860	731	731	10,960	...	4,605	6,264	...	...	...	...	...	...
CHOTA NAGPORE.	Total	1,82,512	7,219	3,515	1,37,343	48,509	11,885	1,47,943	6,175	49,898	13	48	6,218	194
	Darjeeling	6,573	...	...	6,550	23	301	6,572	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grand Total		41,98,897	67,690	56,225	32,52,416	12,16,480	11,72,132	32,40,764	25,632	4,16,173	1,973	2,227	10,825	4,607

From May 1861 to April 1862.

{ One general }
{ Notho. }

STATEMENT showing progress in Assessment and Collection of Income Tax in Calcutta and its Suburbs up to 30th April 1862.

Division.	Number of Assessments made for the year 1860-61 up to 30th April 1862.	Amount of Assessments made for the year 1860-61 up to 30th April 1862.	Rs. As. P.	Number of Assessments revised for the year 1861-62 under Act XXI. of 1861.	Results of revision under Act XXI. of 1861.	Rs. As. P.	Number of fresh Assessments made for 1861-62.	Amount of fresh Assessments made for 1861-62.	Rs. As. P.	Number of Surcharges made for 1860-61 up to 30th April 1862.	Number of Surcharges made on fresh Assessments of 1861-62.	Total amount of Assessments remitted on Appeal to the Commission from the Assessments of 1860-61.	Total amount of Collection for 1860-61 up to 30th April 1862.	Rs. As. P.	Total amount of Collection for 1861-62 up to 30th April 1862.	Rs. As. P.	Total amount of refund made for 1860-61 up to 30th April 1862.	Rs. As. P.	Total amount of refund made for 1861-62 up to 30th April 1862.	Rs. As. P.
1st Division	3,049	1,13,221 12 0	Rs. As. P.	95	2,974 9 11	67	2,458 8 3	1,941	58	18,498 3 0	1,00,662 3 3	34,034 14 0	13,517 0 4	7 15 0						
2nd Division	8,316	2,88,483 1 0	6,981 5 0	162	6,981 5 0	84	1,949 5 0	7,206	41	25,830 4 3	2,46,845 12 3	47,049 6 0	16,589 9 6	10 10 6						
Special Assessor	31	2,08,494 13 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	66,619 0 9	1,42,063 5 4	40,934 15 6	158 3 0	0 0 0
3rd Division	6,743	7,26,721 12 0	22,618 14 0	133	22,618 14 0	242	6,910 6 0	5,067	14	1,25,012 11 1	5,93,200 9 0	1,63,417 8 6	49,180 4 5	604 0 0						
4th Division	3,794	1,17,725 13 0	2,106 12 0	80	2,106 12 0	17	845 15 0	2,676	7	6,137 10 1	92,219 11 7	13,036 7 6	1,823 1 0	192 10 0						
Suburbs, North Division	3,829	69,102 9 0	1,375 13 0	174	1,375 13 0	375	5,236 9 6	3,357	361	5,605 14 0	53,297 5 8	6,341 12 6	2,948 15 6	0 0 0						
Ditto, South Division	8,859	1,08,066 1 8	1,632 6 0	98	1,632 6 0	183	7,863 1 0	6,357	139	12,129 5 3	58,904 14 6	2,321 4 6	4,143 14 3	0 0 0						
Howrah Division	2,853	71,663 8 8	420 11 0	149	420 11 0	287	6,897 1 0	937	144	12,631 3 3	44,606 12 10	4,192 1 3	2,311 5 7	0 0 0						
Special Commissioner	...	2,41,378 2 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10,175 13 6	2,34,408 8 6	88,970 5 0	2,720 0 0	0 0 0
Total	37,474	10,45,155 8 11	38,113 0 11	895	38,113 0 11	1,260	31,180 13 9	27,571	767	2,82,640 1 2	12,15,662 299 3 0	4,00,208 10 9	93,372 5 7	815 3 6						

J.

*GENERAL Statement of the Revenue and Expenditure of the Lower Provinces for the
Years 1859-60, 1860-61, and 1861-62.*

Heads of Service.				1859-60.	1860-61.	1861-62.
REVENUE.				Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.
I	1. Land Revenue	...	...	3,75,80,700	3,86,26,000	4,13,07,000
2	Sayer and Miscellaneous	...	...	3,47,400	4,50,300	3,80,000
3	Excise	...	...	40,42,000	44,40,500	50,78,900
II	Assessed Taxes	...	...	1,18,43,200	15,77,800	63,75,700
III	Customs (Imports)	...	...	1,00,08,800	94,72,100	98,42,300
	Exports	...	...	21,70,900	34,53,200	1,50,20,500
	(Salt Imported)	...	...	68,27,000	81,39,500	58,57,200
IV	Salt	...	...	1,30,53,400	4,19,98,500	3,01,70,900
V	Opium	...	...	4,31,11,800	30,57,700	37,53,400
VI	Stamps	...	...	...	...	...
VII	Post Office	...	...	...	...	...
VIII	Electric Telegraph	...	...	...	...	...
IX	Law and Justice	...	...	8,69,000	10,81,500	13,64,900
X	Police	...	...	1,00,800	1,12,700	2,61,500
XI	Mint	...	...	...	...	...
XII	Marine	...	...	6,11,200	17,01,100	16,12,500
XIII	Public Works	...	...	13,93,300	16,58,700	18,28,800
XIV	Tributes	...	...	...	...	...
XV	Miscellaneous	...	...	7,75,600	7,97,700	8,51,500
XVI	Public Debt, Local Funds	...	...	18,48,500	21,60,100	23,12,400
Total Revenue				12,76,54,700	14,26,08,600	14,13,23,500
EXPENDITURE						
A.	Allowances, Refunds, and Drawback	...	...	3,83,600	7,72,300	13,49,100
B. I.	1. Land Revenue	...	...	32,50,600	52,17,200	32,82,300
	Excise	...	...	
	Survey	...	...	
	2. Assessed Taxes	...	...	
	3. Customs	...	...	
	4. Salt	...	...	
	5. Opium	...	...	
	6. Stamps	...	...	
	7. Post Office	...	...	
	8. Electric Telegraph	...	...	
	9. Superannuation Pensions	...	...	
10.	Miscellaneous	...	...	1,01,600	1,23,000	1,10,400
11.	Contingencies, Special and Temporary	...	...	3,15,200	17,100	39,600
B. II.	Allowances and Assignments under Treaties and Engagements	...	...	16,40,000	18,78,000	17,19,700
III.	Allowances to District and Village Officers	...	...	...	...	...
IV.	Miscellaneous	...	...	...	21,200	43,800
C.	Army	...	...	...	...	...
D.	Navy	...	...	...	...	...
E.	Works of Internal Improvement, &c.	...	...	7,18,700	10,78,700	9,39,800
F. I.	Public Works	...	...	16,11,900	62,13,800	53,36,000
II.	Salaries and Expenses of Public Departments	...	...	12,75,600	14,25,800	14,45,000
III.	Law and Justice	...	...	61,73,800	64,96,000	54,23,100
IV.	Police	...	...	38,20,700	36,94,400	39,74,000
V.	Education	...	...	10,74,400	11,47,800	11,21,000
VI.	Political Agencies, &c.	...	...	...	...	...
VII.	Superannuation and retired allowances	...	...	4,76,000	15,69,700	4,83,000
VIII.	Marine	...	...	45,27,600	44,13,500	8,80,400
IX.	Miscellaneous	...	...	1,00,900	72,600	1,29,100
X.	Civil Contingencies	...	...	2,01,700	11,500	3,65,900
G.	Public Debt, Local Funds	...	...	11,44,700	14,14,600	23,57,000
Total Expenditure				3,91,71,600	4,00,23,800	4,00,34,100
Surplus				8,61,83,100	9,00,74,800	9,22,59,400

K 1.

STATEMENT exhibiting the results of the University Entrance Examination.

FROM	DECEMBER 1860.				DECEMBER 1861.			
	No. of Candidates.	No. Passed.			No. of Candidates	No. Passed.		
		1st Division.	2nd Division.	Total.		1st Division.	2nd Division.	Total.
Government Institutions ...	455	34	210	244	547	41	231	272
Aided Institutions ...	114	3	48	51	152	5	46	51
Independent Institutions ...	136	4	75	79	185	13	62	75
Private Students ...	28	3	7	10	51	2	10	12
School Masters ...	26	6	9	15	36	10	16	26
Total ...	759	50	349	399	971	71	365	436

K 2.

STATEMENT of affiliated Institutions in which the Junior Scholarships have been made tenable.

AFFILIATED INSTITUTIONS.						Monthly fee payable.	No. of Scholarships.
						Rs. As. P.	
Presidency College ...	...	...	...	...	...	5 0 0	52
Sanscrit College ...	...	...	...	...	...	1 0 0	2
Medical College ...	...	...	...	...	...	5 0 0	17
Civil Engineering College ...	...	...	...	...	...	5 0 0	6
Doverton College ...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0 0	6
St. Paul's School ...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0 0	1
Free Church Institution ...	...	...	...	...	...	0 0 0	7
Hooghly College ...	...	...	...	...	...	4 0 0	12
Krishnagur College ...	...	...	...	...	...	4 0 0	12
Berhampore College...	...	...	...	...	...	3 8 0	11
Dacca College ...	...	...	...	...	...	3 8 0	29

K 3.

CLASSIFICATION of the Students of the Presidency College according to the social position of their parents.

WHERE RESIDENT.	SOCIAL POSITION OF THE PARENTS.									
	Zemindars, Talookdars, persons of independent income.		Merchants, Bankers, Banians, and Brokers.		Professional persons.		Government servants and pensioners.		Others.	
	Number of Students.	Percentage.	Number of Students.	Percentage.	Number of Students.	Percentage.	Number of Students.	Percentage.	Number of Students.	Percentage.
Calcutta	27	12·16	18	8·11	8	3·60	14	6·30	29	13·06
Mofussil	51	22·97	8	3·60	22	9·92	18	8·11	27	12·16
Total	78	35·13	26	11·71	30	13·52	32	14·41	56	25·22

K 4.

CLASSIFICATION of all Students in Government Schools according to the social position of their parents.

SCHOOLS.	Zemindars.	Government Servants.	Others.	Total.
English Schools (Government)	712	2,059	1,216	3,987
English Schools (Aided)	1,477	1,688	5,892	9,057
Vernacular Schools (Government)	804	1,588	7,331	9,723
Vernacular Schools (Aided)	1,194	1,357	5,590	8,141
Vernacular Schools of other Classes	780	903	4,304	5,987
	4,967	7,595	24,333	36,895

I.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

GENERAL ABSTRACT of Expenditure during the Year 1861-62.

DISBURSING DEPARTMENT.	MILITARY.		CIVIL ADMINISTRATION.						PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS.					Grand Total.	Total Expenditure.	Paid from Government Treasuries.	
	Army.	Navy.	Total.	Revenue.	General.	Electrical.	Educational.	Judicial.	Total.	Municipal.	Agricultural.	Communication.	Electric Telegraph.				Total.
Bengal Government	3,448														3,448	3,448	
Chief Engineer	89,143														89,143	89,143	
Controller and Examiner	1,21,211														1,21,211	1,21,211	
Superintending Engineer, 1st Circle	37,666														37,666	37,666	
PRESIDENCY DIVISION.																	
Original Works	10,514	56,257	66,761	54,850	1,22,844	2,977	886	19,827	2,01,471						2,86,707	2,86,707	
Repairs	21,436	19,130	40,566	61,957	27,690	701	10,449	33,104	1,23,864						1,61,530	1,61,530	
Establishment and Contingencies.	2,720	6,430	9,150	8,123	12,536	319	961	4,305	26,734						3,922	3,922	
GARRISON ENGINEER.																	
Original Works	33,497		33,497		1,22	3,038			3,155						42,855	42,855	
Repairs	80,665		80,665		48	600			648						81,313	81,313	
Establishment and Contingencies	30,885		30,885		44	946			990						31,876	31,876	
IRON BRIDGE YARD.																	
Original Works					108				108						108	108	
Repairs																	
Establishment and Contingencies																	
SUTHERLAND ROAD.																	
Original Works																	
Repairs																	
Establishment and Contingencies																	
BARRACKPORE.																	
Original Works	45,957		45,957	683	6,901	425	964	5,840	14,115						78	78	
Repairs	76,024		76,024	1,345	6,912	2,348	4,509	4,132	19,268						97,681	97,681	
Establishment and Contingencies	10,204		19,204	319	2,161	430	767	1,576	5,353						16,418	16,418	
ABRACAN.																	
Original Works	4,534	5,898	10,432	12,477	461			14,027	26,909						60,071	60,071	
Repairs	4,392		4,392	4,282	2,613	1,604	1,543	7,021	16,094						1,83,346	1,83,346	
Establishment and Contingencies	1,666	1,346	3,112	871	617	213	286	4,456	6,473						33,604	33,604	
Carried over	2,21,408	3,27,623	88,951	4,26,574	1,34,887	1,33,446	13,068	19,510	94,505	4,43,216	2,644		1,83,672	13,728	2,00,244	12,03,439	12,03,439

[Bengal.]

[*Bengal.*]

BHARUPORE.									
Original Works	1,000	2,100	208	1	1	1	1	61,754	70,028
Repairs	1,000	2,100	42	2	2	2	2	10,227	19,310
Establishment and Contingencies	752	1,798	163	2	2	2	2	1,001	2,001
PARCELING ROAD.									
Original Works	1,000	1,007	128	7	7	7	7	23,130	23,130
Repairs	1,000	1,007	17	10	10	10	10	2,215	2,215
Establishment and Contingencies	1,000	1,007	1	1	1	1	1	31,380	31,380
DIXAPORE.									
Original Works	17,023	377	216	28	28	28	28	59,720	96,588
Repairs	17,023	377	11	39	39	39	39	9,464	20,602
Establishment and Contingencies	8,076	122	71	17	17	17	17	22,205	37,501
5th, Behar Circle	26,890							20,300	26,890
DIXAPORE.									
Original Works	15,211	2,830	1,125	113	113	113	113	7,730	33,848
Repairs	2,830	1,125	50	24	24	24	24	10,070	10,070
Establishment and Contingencies	11,650	1,125	50	10	10	10	10	10,070	22,007
PARSA.									
Original Works	5,468	18,707	127	430	430	430	430	2,001	38,205
Repairs	2,288	19,071	1,111	1,591	1,591	1,591	1,591	11,407	11,407
Establishment and Contingencies	4,093	1,000	227	15	15	15	15	5,902	29,316
2ND DIVISION, GRAND TRUNK ROAD.									
Original Works	16,718	1,000	227	40	40	40	40	38,035	61,500
Repairs	14,482	1,000	32	10	10	10	10	14,508	14,508
Establishment and Contingencies	9,170	1,000	118	124	124	124	124	24,429	27,182
RANGHUR.									
Original Works	16,718	1,000	227	40	40	40	40	38,035	61,500
Repairs	14,482	1,000	32	10	10	10	10	14,508	14,508
Establishment and Contingencies	9,170	1,000	118	124	124	124	124	24,429	27,182
PARSA BRANCH ROAD.									
Original Works	16,718	1,000	227	40	40	40	40	38,035	61,500
Repairs	14,482	1,000	32	10	10	10	10	14,508	14,508
Establishment and Contingencies	9,170	1,000	118	124	124	124	124	24,429	27,182
6th, Burdwan Circle									
Original Works	16,718	1,000	227	40	40	40	40	38,035	61,500
Repairs	14,482	1,000	32	10	10	10	10	14,508	14,508
Establishment and Contingencies	9,170	1,000	118	124	124	124	124	24,429	27,182
1ST DIVISION, GRAND TRUNK ROAD									
Original Works	21,159	2,227	2,800	227	227	227	227	9,012	19,458
Repairs	15,800	1,112	1,001	40	40	40	40	17,101	17,101
Establishment and Contingencies	3,511	630	716	1	1	1	1	19,258	19,258
DACPORE.									
Original Works	21,159	2,227	2,800	227	227	227	227	9,012	19,458
Repairs	15,800	1,112	1,001	40	40	40	40	17,101	17,101
Establishment and Contingencies	3,511	630	716	1	1	1	1	19,258	19,258
MIDNAPORE.									
Original Works	21,159	2,227	2,800	227	227	227	227	9,012	19,458
Repairs	15,800	1,112	1,001	40	40	40	40	17,101	17,101
Establishment and Contingencies	3,511	630	716	1	1	1	1	19,258	19,258
TULCOE.									
Original Works	21,159	2,227	2,800	227	227	227	227	9,012	19,458
Repairs	15,800	1,112	1,001	40	40	40	40	17,101	17,101
Establishment and Contingencies	3,511	630	716	1	1	1	1	19,258	19,258
Carries over	6,891	2,227	2,800	227	227	227	227	23,130	23,130

Carries over

DISBURSING DEPARTMENT.	MILITARY.		CIVIL ADMINISTRATION.					PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS.					Grand Total.	Total Expenditure.	Paid from Government Treasuries.				
	Direction.	Army.	Navy.	Total.	Revenue.	General.	Ecclesiastical.	Educational.	Judicial.	Total.	Municipal.	Marine.				Agricultural.	Communication.	Electricity.	Tele.
Brought forward	3,32,331	6,00,191	88,951	6,89,142	2,28,592	2,39,126	30,286	27,171	3,51,679	5,59,451	1,320	4,653	3,04,347	20,06,281	14,912	23,31,543	42,36,470	47,55,126	
HIDGELLEE.																			
Original Works					1,696					1,696			805			805	2,741		
Repairs					2,748	410	150		263	4,016			35,245	6,945		42,345	46,538	1,22,217	
Establishment and Contingencies					2,630	477	81		147	3,338			20,338	3,969		24,332	27,670		
BURRACUR BRIDGE WORKS.																			
Original Works						656				656						71,573	72,320		
Repairs						184				183						4,380	4,513		
Establishment and Contingencies						201				201						17,311	17,512		
SENTHEA ROAD.																			
Original Works																	1,054	6,500	
Repairs																	3,738		
Establishment and Contingencies																	16,920	16,920	
7th, Cuttack Circle	16,826																		
BALASOBL.																			
Original Works						347			3,114	3,501			684	7,577		8,261	11,762		
Repairs						286	135	75	815	1,885			6,784	15,325	1,52	22,274	24,159		
Establishment and Contingencies						101	45	20	1,335	1,835			2,552	6,836	01	19,468	21,303	58,902	
CUTTACK.																			
Original Works						313	4,451	16	823	7,196						12,795	20,283		
Repairs						2,054	422	819	2,100	5,595						5,455	12,510		
Establishment and Contingencies						834	1,705	292	1,011	4,351						6,836	11,550	40,505	
MAHARADDY.																			
Original Works						17				17			8,236	2,127		70,681	71,346		
Repairs													21,204	1,115		27,640	27,640	1,37,506	
Establishment and Contingencies						3				3			1,655	10,821		16,862	16,863		
POOREE.																			
Original Works						1,423				1,423			3,853	7,217		9,082	10,205		
Repairs						45	17	101	177	3,115			11,316	4,250		18,456	21,851	51,008	
Establishment and Contingencies						817	7	73	355	2,300			5,116	4,200		12,316	14,019		
RAIPORE ROAD.																			
Original Works																	8,367	9,775	
Repairs																	10,617	11,597	34,437
Establishment and Contingencies																	7,393	9,777	41,197
Behar Irrigation	19,808																10,586	10,586	19,596
By CIVIL OFFICERS.																			
Original Works																	3,478	3,478	
Repairs																	1,465	1,465	
Grand Total	3,62,155	6,95,495	86,726	6,15,161	2,32,517	2,41,901	43,371	30,817	3,70,326	9,31,925	1,320	7,576	4,36,245	22,43,862	15,155	27,43,681	42,49,802	47,83,802	548,355

M 2.

*COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of Vaccination in the Lower Provinces for six Years,
from 1856 to 1861.*

YEARS.	DIVISIONS.							
	PRESIDENCY.		BARRACKPORE.		DACCA.		DINAPORE.	
	Number vaccinated.	Successful cases.	Number vaccinated.	Successful cases.	Number vaccinated.	Successful cases.	Number vaccinated.	Successful cases.
1856	9,818	7,887	41,139	41,992	5,167	3,971	1,911	3,545
1857	16,157	13,969	22,571	20,688	7,286	1,779	5,985	1,260
1858	13,260	11,729	22,064	20,708	6,591	4,924	5,787	4,115
1859	10,821	9,131	37,546	35,792	5,615	3,972	4,573	2,708
1860	9,157	7,819	19,191	16,291	5,756	3,568	1,791	2,886
1861	11,871	13,291	41,259	38,676	6,715	3,918	4,662	3,171

N 1.

STATEMENT of work done by Professional Survey Parties in the Lower Provinces during the Year.

DIVISION	Name of Surveyor.	District under Survey.	Number of Hills or Vignettes sketched.	Average size of Vignettes in aces.	Average number of square miles in a square mile.	Estimated cost of field work in Rs. As. P. for 1861 to 1862.	Rate per square mile of surveyed area.
						Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
1st Division	Mr. R. B. Smart, Revenue Surveyor	Tipperah	1,516	563	1,256	31,119 5 2	27 6 5
2nd Ditto	Major J. L. Sherwill	Maunbloom, Farjering	733	<div> <div>Maunbloom, Farjering</div> <div>733</div> <div>Per. 100 sq. 6'</div> </div>	839	15,994 0 0	55 0 3
3rd Ditto	Mr. N. T. Davy	Sylhet	1,223	612	1,170	41,533 2 0	35 7 11
4th Ditto	Major J. E. Gastrell	Backergunge	963	126	1,100	48,700 15 3	31 12 6
5th Ditto	Mr. J. H. O'Donel	Chittagong	87	21,276	3,300	51,516 11 0	15 10 0
6th Ditto	Captain G. H. Thompson	Hazareclough	158	11,557	2,300	37,661 6 3	15 8 0
				Monzawar Topographical	1,662 5,000	2,57,885 9 2	25 2 0
				Total	10,262		

N 3.

STATEMENT exhibiting the use made of Survey Records by Public Officers and private persons.

DIVISIONS.	No. of Maps.		No. of Other Papers.		Total.	
	Required by Public Officers.	Required by Private Individuals.	Required by Public Officers.	Required by Private Individuals.	Required by Public Officers.	Required by Private Individuals.
Bhaugulpore ...	...	1,482	41	112	41	1,624
Burdwan ...	...	2,611	...	316	...	2,927
Chittagong (District) ...	...	2	81	10,589	81	10,591
Cuttack ...	3	62	8	1,987	3	2,049
Dacca ...	...	1,578	29	1,392	8	2,970
Nuddea ...	58	593	118	731	87	921
Patna ...	467	1,180	5	2,116	915	3,626
Rajshahye ...	7	1,286	.	366	12	1,652
Goalpara (District) ...	.....	11	.....	16	..	30
1st Survey Division ...	225	1,033	.	11	225	1,044
2nd „ „ ...	3	9	.	213	3	222
4th „ „ ...	105	2,954	.	2,072	105	5,026
5th „ „ „ ...	8	181	439	8	623
Total ...	876	12,988	612	20,320	1,488	33,308

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Suits instituted in the several Districts of Bengal.—(Continued.)

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1861.			1862.			1861.			1861.			1861.		
Judges.	Principal Sudder Amcees.	Sudder Amcees.	Judges.	Principal Sudder Amcees.	Sudder Amcees.	Judges.	Principal Sudder Amcees.	Sudder Amcees.	Judges.	Principal Sudder Amcees.	Sudder Amcees.	Judges.	Principal Sudder Amcees.	Sudder Amcees.
12	12	12	12	12	12	29	11	311	13	76	393	1	27	10
12	12	12	12	12	12	6	11	1	4	1	1	1	1	2
11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	1	1	1	1	11	30	3 119
13	180	50	1	1	1	11	1	22	17	15	380	1	1	157
12	12	12	1	1	1	23	500	11	113	1	1	1	1	29
1	1	1	1	1	1	77	1	103	1	1	1	1	171,475	151,360
1	1	1	1	1	1	30	1	1	1	1	1	21	171	179
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
467	662	101	7	4	29	9	2	1	1	0	392	1	1	87
1	1	1	10	6	1	1	380	23	163	3	1	25	19	290
70	205	353	1	10	119	26	28	31	10	12	18	1	1	5
110	611	191	107	23	3	35	1	1	2	1	1	11	2 139	1 136
1	61	16	37	3	1	97	277	19	40	205	1	11	12 15	1 17
88	162	370	1	36	1,373	1	52	1	2	58	1	8	26 158	11 165
7	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
1	1	1	13	102	1,775	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
7	25	116	1	1	215	20	1	8	1	3	10	1	5 115	18 21 201
1	1	1	1	1	1	19	11	163	8	1	127	2	9 20	1 7
2	1	1	1	6	8	11	37	216	19	9	167	1	5 18	2 3 41
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	16 116	10 15 195
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
151	862	68	6	51	1	70	2	1	1	1	1	1	17	3 20
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
3	15	6	238	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	136	81 123 139
5,310	5,578	2,916	2,863	110	2,2	8,095	6,410							

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of the different description of Original

DISTRICTS.	SUITS FOR DEBTS ON BOND, OR OTHERWISE.						SUITS OF AND ON BANKERS AND TRADERS.						RELIGIOUS SUITS CONNECTED WITH CASTES, RIGHTS OF PRIESTS, &c.					
	1861.			1862.			1861.			1862.			1861.			1862.		
	Judges.	Principal Sudder Amceus.	Sudder Amceus.	Moonsiffs.	Judges.	Principal Sudder Amceus.	Sudder Amceus.	Moonsiffs.	Judges.	Principal Sudder Amceus.	Sudder Amceus.	Moonsiffs.	Judges.	Principal Sudder Amceus.	Sudder Amceus.	Moonsiffs.	Judges.	Principal Sudder Amceus.
Backergunge	101	300	1,773	31	123	1,971	4	481	1	6	235							
Behar	324	113	1,801	50	70	696	8	10	1	27								
Boedhoom	63	198	3,753	36	57	2,539	7	11		5			7					2
Bhargulpore	103	214	4,676	82		159	4	10	138	14	2	01,433			3	1		25 79
Burdwan, East	50	122	6,169	25	27	225		20	656	1	9	340	1	2	16	1		8
Burdwan, West	13	60	4,753	5	4	1,117			332			61			5	1		5
Chittagong	13	60	9,013	3	20	2,410			81,401		2	228		2	64			171
Cuttack	211	90	7,429	120	26	1,578			44			13	1					2
Dacca	88	109	2,090	21	39	3,681	82	130	1,536	29	46	296	2		32	1		20
Dumagapore	36	131	11,994	15	32	4,758	7	30	366	4	5	217			9			14
Hughly	51	118	7,517	13	27	1,159	22	39	866	1	10	301	1	6	20			2
Jessore	7	16	110	6	25	798						6						
Madnapore	30	118	7,712	7	33	1,943	3	2	325	1	4	339	1	2	1			2,13
Moorsheadabad	81	132	3,900	26	37	1,023	17	56	342	9	22	178	1	7	16			17
Mymensing	65	212	17,565	62	52	7,411	2		556	3		181			1258			37
Nudda	157	92	8,982	113	62	104		4	161	5	2	2			3			4
Patna	232		706	137	28	122	36		28	24	5	29			1			3
Purneah	58	103	7,817	45	110	3,344	10	4	59	4	7	116	1	3	8			3 11
Rajshahy	65	171	5,766	25	36	816	13	45	741	9	4	161			22			22
Rangpo	71	161	7,507	5	10	1,503	6	9	378	7	4	171			29			15
Saran	131	276	1,708	53	122	618	16	12	63	2	5	30		1	3			
Shahabad	136	255	2,762	66	89	952			51			55			5			2
Sylhet	1	91	11,298	90		3,714	12		758			168			69			16
Tipterah	160	42	9,767	57	35	3,371	5		392		2	192			97			98
Tuhoet	159	424	2,871	119	289	1,297		2	1		15				2			1
21-Pergunnahs	65	210	7,071	26	91	2,819	15		537	4		273			12			
	1,97,093			55,911			10,893			5,591			1,716			511		

Suits instituted in the several Districts of Bengal.—(Continued.)

SUITS FOR DAMAGES FOR BREACH OF CONTRACT.						SUITS FOR RECOVERY OF MONEY EMBEZZLED.						SUITS FOR WAGES.						SUITS CONNECTED WITH INDIGO, SUGAR, SILK, AND OTHER STAPLE PRODUCTS.					
1861.			1862.			1861.			1862.			1861.			1862.			1861.			1862.		
Judges.	Principal Sudder Amceys.	Sudder Amceys.	Judges.	Principal Sudder Amceys.	Sudder Amceys.	Judges.	Principal Sudder Amceys.	Sudder Amceys.	Judges.	Principal Sudder Amceys.	Sudder Amceys.	Judges.	Principal Sudder Amceys.	Sudder Amceys.	Judges.	Principal Sudder Amceys.	Sudder Amceys.	Judges.	Principal Sudder Amceys.	Sudder Amceys.	Judges.	Principal Sudder Amceys.	Sudder Amceys.
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16
16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16
4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
36	36	36	36	36	36	36	36	36	36	36	36	36	36	36	36	36	36	36	36	36	36	36	36
89	89	89	89	89	89	89	89	89	89	89	89	89	89	89	89	89	89	89	89	89	89	89	89
20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20
32	32	32	32	32	32	32	32	32	32	32	32	32	32	32	32	32	32	32	32	32	32	32	32
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21
13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13
8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8
6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13
4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7
2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16
11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11
3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
85	85	85	85	85	85	85	85	85	85	85	85	85	85	85	85	85	85	85	85	85	85	85	85
1,023	1,023	1,023	578	578	578	881	881	881	571	571	571	1,766	1,766	1,766	1,113	1,113	1,113	6,601	6,601	6,601	2,331	2,331	2,331

**COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of the different description of Original Suits instituted
in the several Districts of Bengal.—(Concluded.)**

DISTRICTS.	SUITS FOR PERSONAL PROPERTY NOT BEFORE INCLUDED.								TOTAL NUMBER OF SUITS IN EACH DISTRICT.	
	1861.				1862.				1861.	1862.
	Judges.	Principal Sudler Amceus.	Sudler Amceus.	Moonseifs.	Judges.	Principal Sudler Amceus.	Sudler Amceus.	Moonseifs.		
Buckergunge	16	31	254	...	11	25	221	7,212	3,618
Behar	79	6	95	...	19	15	158	2,766	1,331
Beebhoom	3	...	2,164	...	5	37	539	6,786	3,859
Bhangulpore	65	66	136	...	88	12	221	6,170	2,621
Burdwan, East	10	9	812	...	...	16	383	9,968	1,168
Burdwan, West	1	16	...	...	1	22	5,972	1,811
Chittagong ..	1	1	15	467	...	6	1	377	13,164	5,183
Cuttack	20	12	132	...	32	1	16	9,073	2,750
Dacca	39	61	2,163	...	12	25	687	29,117	6,673
Dinapore	23	21	530	...	7	9	262	16,752	5,777
Hoojaly	36	39	523	...	22	20	479	12,630	3,632
Jessore ..	3	1	12	110	21	...	...	...	10,719	1,639
Midnapore	23	13	229	...	7	...	123	10,300	1,737
Moorsheadabad	3	13	...	...	1	14	6,018	2,085
Mymensing	36	85	2,152	...	...	35	708	21,384	9,711
Nuddea	13	6	337	...	14	3	21	11,078	2,163
Patna	32	...	...	4	29	1,568	812
Purneah	1	1	...	1	2	16	8,625	6,264
Rajshahye	42	228	...	4	7	205	7,912	1,855
Rungpore	15	14	183	...	...	6	114	9,882	2,507
Sarun	39	7	166	...	18	3	161	3,254	1,640
Shahabad	44	8	280	...	23	13	261	3,801	1,751
Sylhet	12	...	571	...	18	...	419	14,121	5,244
Tipperah	10	13	121	...	6	5	449	13,509	5,164
Tirhoot	3	7	223	...	5	116	295	4,729	3,410
24-Pergunnahs ..	2	114	112	403	...	11	35	441	9,637	5,122
		14,421				7,439			2,80,454	94,291

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ANNUAL REPORT

ON THE

ADMINISTRATION OF THE BENGAL PRESIDENCY,

DURING THE YEAR 1862-63.

SECTION I.—JUDICIAL.

CIVIL JUSTICE.

It was noticed in last year's Report that in 1861 there was an extraordinary pressure on the Civil Courts, owing to an unprecedented influx of suits filed in anticipation of the operation of Act XIV. of 1859, which amended the Law of Limitation and curtailed the period allowed for the institution of several classes of suits.

Effect of Act XIV. of 1859 and Act VII. of 1862 (B. C.), in increasing the work of the Civil Courts.

The ordinary course of litigation was also similarly affected during the year 1862, by the promulgation of Act VII. of 1862 (B. C.), which, repealing Section 30 of Regulation II. of 1819, enacts that all resumption suits should be transferred by Collectors for the adjudication of the Civil Courts. A very large number of intricate suits were, by this change, suddenly thrown upon the Civil Courts, which had hardly recovered from the effects of the excessive litigation of the previous year; and this necessitated the employment of Additional Judicial Agency in certain Districts, in order to prevent the accumulation of arrears.

The numbers of suits pending before the ordinary Civil Courts at the close of the years 1861 and 1862 were 1,05,735 and 42,568 respectively. The suits are divided into classes as noted on the margin. The description of suits of the "Small Cause Court Class" comprise, (1st) claims for money due, whether on bonds or other contracts, (2nd) rent of houses, (3rd) claims for personal property, or for the value of such property, (4th) claims for damages for injury to property.

The suits which, for the sake of distinction, are designated as of "other classes" relate principally to disputes regarding lands, and are of a more intricate character.

	1861.	1862.
Small Cause Court Class	69,579	5,780
Other Classes	45,156	36,788
	<u>1,05,735</u>	<u>42,568</u>

The number of suits instituted during the years 1861 and 1862 were 2,82,251 and 1,22,317 respectively, as noted on the margin.

Number of Suits instituted. These figures show that the institutions in the latter year were less by more than one-half the number in the preceding year. The cause of the increase in 1861 has been already alluded to. In 1862 a large number of cases were also brought before the Civil Courts under Act VII. of 1862 (B. C.) ; but these, having been brought on the file of the Civil Courts by transfer from the Revenue Courts, do not appear as cases instituted before the former.

	1861.	1862.
Small Cause Court Class	1,82,192	68,454
Other Classes	90,759	53,863
	<u>2,82,251</u>	<u>1,22,317</u>

INSTITUTED BEFORE COURTS OF SUPERIOR GRADES.			1861.	1862.
Original	...	...	7,257	3,337
Appealed	...	...	21,797	28,026
			<u>29,054</u>	<u>31,363</u>

INSTITUTED BEFORE COURTS OF INFERIOR GRADES.			1861.	1862.
Sudder Ameens	...	...	8,841	3,700
Moonsiffs	...	...	2,11,356	87,254
			<u>2,53,197</u>	<u>90,954</u>

The proportion of cases instituted before the Courts of superior grades, (*viz.*, those of Judges, Additional Judges, and Principal Sudder Ameens), and before the Courts of inferior grades, (*viz.*, those of Sudder Ameens and Moonsiffs), is noted on the margin.

Number of Suits decided. The number of cases decided by the Courts of different grades during the two years respectively, may be exhibited as under :—

				1861.		1862.	
				Decided on merits.	Total disposed of.	Decided on merits.	Total disposed of.
Judges	...	Original	...	296	382	372	508
		Appealed	...	10,071	11,291	12,032	13,312
Principal Sudder Ameens	...	Original	...	3,802	4,616	5,402	6,680
		Appealed	...	11,388	12,219	11,791	12,555
Sudder Ameens	...	...	...	4,208	5,112	7,145	9,048
Moonsiffs	...	...	...	1,53,361	1,92,886	1,35,629	1,66,599
Total				1,83,126	2,26,506	1,72,372	2,08,702

A decrease is perceptible in the Courts of Moonsiffs only, and this was attributed to a smaller number of suits having been instituted in those Courts during 1862, the large number

instituted in 1861 having apparently exhausted the usual supply of suits in the following year :—

Reduction of old Cases.	The gradual reduction of the older cases in the Civil Courts during the past three years is exhibited on the margin.			A still further reduction is expected at the close of the current year.
	1860.	1861.	1862	
Judges	582	330	509	
Principal Sudder Amceens ...	1,075	808	875	
Sudder Amceens	678	425	809	
Moonsiffs	3,773	1,455	665	
	<u>6,108</u>	<u>3,018</u>	<u>2,858</u>	

Average duration of Suits. The annexed Return exhibits approximately the average duration of suits in the Courts of the several grades.

	1861.	1862.
	Months.	Months.
Judges	7	5
Principal Sudder Amceens ...	7½	7
Sudder Amceens	6½	5½
Moonsiffs	2½	3½

The value of the suits decided in 1862 in all the Subordinate Courts was, in Original Suits, Rupees 6,84,40,955, and in Appeals Rupees 80,09,431, making a total of Rupees 7,64,50,386. The value of suits pending at the end of the year was, in Original Suits, Rupees 3,11,26,772, and in Appeals Rupees 61,88,003, which gives a total of Rupees 3,73,14,775.

The amount of Stamp fees realized on the institution of these suits, and the cost to Government of the Civil Courts, exclusive of the salaries of Zillah Judges and their Establishments, may be shewn as under :—

	Amount paid in.	Amount refunded.	Balance.	Cost of Subordinate Civil Judges' Salaries and Establishments, exclusive of the Zillah Judges.
Judges	5,19,522 2 6	21,162 0 0	4,98,360 2 6	.....
Principal Sudder Amceens ...	4,01,160 0 6	41,980 8 0	3,62,179 8 6	1,84,938 11 7
Sudder Amceens	1,63,635 5 0	23,541 0 0	1,40,094 5 0	1,01,091 15 6
Moonsiffs	5,83,295 1 0	15,962 0 0	5,67,333 1 0	2,77,230 11 11
Total	16,70,912 9 0	1,02,645 8 0	15,68,267 1 0	5,66,261 7 0

The result exhibits a surplus to Government of Rupees 10,02,005-10.

A Statement (A) in the Appendix shows the number of suits of every description instituted in every Zillah separately; and it is interesting to note the peculiar classes of litigation which appear to be prevalent in different parts of the country. Suits for real

Description of Suits instituted in the several Districts respectively.

property in conveyance by Sale or Gift were most numerous in Tirhoot, cases of the former description having also been instituted in large numbers in Cuttack and Purneah. Jessore exhibits the largest number of suits for real property on conveyance by Gift, Mortgage, or by Will. About one-half of the suits regarding dowries were instituted in Chittagong; and nearly as great a preponderance is shown in that District in the number of suits regarding cases of inheritance under the Mahomedan Law, the District being almost entirely peopled by Mahomedans. The greatest number of cases connected with the question of inheritance by Hindoo Law were in East Burdwan, Tipperah, and Dacca. Cases regarding adoption were almost entirely confined to Tipperah. In Purneah, Midnapore, and Nuddea the suits for the resumption of invalid Lakheraj tenures were numerous; and a large number of such cases had also been transferred to the Civil Courts under Act VII. of 1862 (B. C.) by the Collectors of the 24-Pergunnahs, East Burdwan, Hooghly, Moorshedabad, and Jessore. In Backergunge were instituted the greater number of suits regarding dependent tenures. Boundary suits were instituted principally in Chittagong, 24-Pergunnahs, and Dacca. Questions regarding religion, the right of priests, &c., were most numerous in Bhaugulpore, Tipperah, Chittagong, and Sylhet. Suits to recover money embezzled were found principally in Midnapore. Suits regarding dealings in the staple products of the country abounded most in Backergunge, where there are very large marts for the exportation of rice and other articles of country produce.

State of the Miscellaneous File.		The state of the Miscellaneous Files is exhibited in the annexed Return.	
		1861.	1862.
Total number under trial	...	1,89,196	2,11,840
" decided on trial	...	75,582	83,833
" finally disposed of	...	1,34,088	1,60,222
" pending at the close of the year	...	55,108	42,614
Cases above one year's duration	...	867	673

The numbers of the different classes of Appeals preferred to Superior Courts are given on the margin, and show that there was an increase in Appeals of every description during 1862 as compared with the preceding year.

	Appeals made Act X. of 1858.	From Principal Sudder Amcees.	From Sudder Amcees.	From Moonsiffs.
1861	6,738	1,350	1,265	11,951
1862	6,831	2,280	2,203	16,421

It must be observed that the above Statements are in every case exclusive of cases heard before the Courts of Small Causes established in the Mofussil, of whose working a separate sketch is given below.

In the High Court itself there were for trial 1,549 Regular and 6,591 Special Appeals; of which 1,122 of the former, and 4,249 of the latter were pending at the close of the year.

In the Extra-Regulation Provinces the number of suits instituted during the year was 12,124 to 13,906 of the preceding year, and with the number depending on the 1st January 1862 and others received by transfer, the actual number of suits under trial during the

Result of the year in the Extra-Regulation Provinces.

year was 15,067, of which 10,935 were decided on their merits, in the proportion noted on the margin, 8919 being decided in favor of the Plaintiff, and 2016 in favor of the Defendant.

By Mooniffs	8,873
„ Sudder Ameens. . . .	1,413
„ Principal Sudder Ameens	72
„ Assistant and Deputy Commissioners ..	510
„ Commissioners	2
	<hr/>
	10,935

* By Sudder Ameens	26
„ Principal Sudder Ameens	85
„ Assistant and Deputy Commissioners	1,380
„ Commissioners	185
	<hr/>
	2,685

The number of Appeals from decisions of Judicial Officers in the Extra Regulation Provinces decided on their merits in the Lower Courts was 2685 ;* and the High Court decided seven cases of Regular Appeal, and eighty-eight cases of Special Appeal during the year.

The results of the litigation in which Government was concerned during the year may be here briefly noticed.

The total number of cases pending on the 1st of May 1862 was 884, of which 516 were Original cases and 338 were Appeals. During the year under review 433 cases were instituted in the Courts of first instance, and 249 in the Appellate Courts, making a total of 682 cases, which, with the cases previously pending, made an aggregate of 979 Original Suits and 587 Appeals, or altogether a total of 1,566 cases.

Of the Original cases 566 were decided in favor of Government, and 166 against it ; the total number decided being 732, which left 217 pending. Of the 166 cases shown as decided against Government nineteen were compromised, and in twenty-six cases the decisions against Government have been reversed in appeal ; the actual number lost in litigation being, therefore, 121. Of the Appeals 263 cases were decided in favor of, and fifty-four against, Government, making a total of 317 cases decided, which left 270 pending at the close of the year. The total number of favorable decisions was 829, and the total number of unfavorable decisions 220. The number of cases pending on the 30th April last was 517. In thirty-three cases the Government were cast both in the Lower and Appellate Courts.

The disbursements made on account of the law charges of the Government during the year amounted to Rupees 19,657-4-1 in the Land Revenue Department, and Rupees 3,038-11-1 in the Salt and Opium Departments, making a total of Rupees 22,696-2-2

The realizations under decrees of Court have amounted to Rupees 13,602-1-11½ in the Land Revenue Department, and Rupees 4,337-0-6 in the Salt and Opium Departments, making a total of Rupees 17,939-2-5½.

The outstanding balances due to Government were as under :—

Revenue decrees	1,06,493	2	11
Salt and Opium do.	45,515	10	8½
	<hr/>		
	1,52,008	13	7½

The question of re-organizing the Subordinate Judicial Service was taken into consideration during the year. The expediency of revising the salaries of the Native Judges, and of re-adjusting them on a scale more in accordance with the importance and responsibility of their duties, and of the position which they ought to hold in society, had been fully admitted on several previous occasions, but the state of the Finances had prevented anything being done in the matter, as every scheme of improvement necessarily involved a considerable increase of expenditure.

While nothing, however, had been done to improve the position and status of the Native Bench, the qualifications both of the Native Judges and the Native Bar had been subjected to much severer tests than had previously been insisted on. The claims of the Subordinate Judicial Service were thus still further strengthened, and it became imperative on Government to bring the question to a final issue.

The Lieutenant-Governor considered that, fully to meet the requirements of the case, no mere slight increase in the scale of salaries was necessary. He believed that what was wanted was a reform which would raise the character and standard of the Judicial Service generally, by enabling Government to recruit its ranks from a higher stratum of Native Society, and which would at the same time have the effect of qualifying the Native Judges for a seat on the bench of the highest Court in the country for which they are now eligible. To effect such a reform His Honor proposed a scheme the object of which briefly was to amalgamate the whole Native Judicial Service and re-divide it into three classes, with distinct powers and salaries graduated in each class and from class to class, from Rupees 200 up to Rupees 1,500 monthly, abolishing the Native designations and substituting the more intelligible nomenclature of Subordinate Judges of the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd class. The cost of the Service, as now constituted, amounts to Rupees 7,18,200; the cost of it, as it is proposed to be constituted, will amount to Rupees 11,28,000 per annum. The proposal is now pending the consideration of the Government of India. As there was likely to be some delay in disposing of the general question, the Lieutenant-Governor subsequently requested that that portion of it which provided that no Judicial Officer should receive a lower salary than Rupees 200, should at once be sanctioned. Since the close of the year the Government of India has given a partial effect to this recommendation by raising the salaries of the Meonsiffs to Rupees 150 and 200 in the 1st and 2nd classes respectively.

In consequence of the heavy accumulation of Rent Appeals upon the file of the Judge of the 24-Pergunnahs, and the imperative need of sending that Officer assistance in coping with these arrears, the Lieutenant-Governor, in June 1862, decided, in the absence of any Covenanted Officer at once qualified and readily available for the duty, to appoint Baboo Tarucknath Sen, Principal Sudder Ameen of the District, to officiate as Additional Judge, under the provisions of the Statute XXIV. and XXV., Vic. Cap. LIV. The appointment was made provisionally, subject to the approval of the Secretary of State for India; and was cancelled again within a few months, when the necessity in which it had originated no longer continued to exist.

Under precisely similar circumstances Mr. H. S. Thompson, Judge of the Small Cause Court at Bongong, was appointed to act provisionally as Additional Judge of Backergunge, and this appointment was subsequently confirmed by the Secretary of State.

The number of suits instituted in the Calcutta Small Cause Court during the year was 33,581, and the amount of property under litigation was Rupees 10,54,228. In the previous year the results were 33,224 suits, for property amounting to Rupees 11,19,418. The decrease in the value of property under litigation during the year under review was partly attributable to the adoption of a simpler procedure in the Original jurisdiction branch of the High Court, which has left less inducement to litigants to adopt, on grounds of cheapness and despatch, the plan of foregoing a portion of their claim to bring it within the jurisdiction of the Small Cause Court.

The financial results of the year show that the receipts of the Court from fees, &c., amounted to Rupees 1,54,599, while the expenses on account of Establishment and House-Rent were Rupees 1,08,060, leaving a balance in favor of Government of Rupees 46,539.

Throughout the past year Courts of Small Causes under Act XLII. of 1860 were held in Kishnaghur, Santipore, Chooadangah, Mcherpore, and Koosteah in the District of Nudda; in Jessore, Magoorah, Jenidah, and Narail in the District of Jessore; in Kotechandpore, which is partly in Jessore and partly in Nudda; in the Cities of Moorsshedabad, Patna, and Dacca; and in the Suburbs of Calcutta and Howrah. A Court was also held at Bongong up to the month of November 1862, when, in consequence of the small amount of business done in this Court, the Judge was transferred elsewhere, and the jurisdiction of the Court attached to that of Kishnaghur.

Establishment of twelve Additional Small Cause Courts.

In order to give the experiment a wider scope twelve additional Small Cause Courts were established in July 1862, in the Towns and Stations noted on the margin, each with a suitable surrounding jurisdiction. These Courts were opened on the several dates noted against them.

Cuttack	10th July	1862.
Monghyr	" "	" "
Bardah	" "	" "
Madnapore	1st "	" "
Nattore	19th "	" "
Bhanganpore	22nd "	" "
Chittagong	31st "	" "
Patna	8th August	" "
Commercedly	" "	" "
Serajunge	9th "	" "
Farruckpore	13th "	" "
Dighly	27th October	" "

In July 1862 the jurisdiction of the Patna Court was extended, and the Judge commenced to hold sittings at convenient intervals at Jhaongunge as well as at Patna. Similarly the jurisdiction of Courts.

the Court at Dacca was, in March 1862, extended to Naraingunge, at which place periodical sittings are held. At Commercolly, on the 5th November 1862, the work was found to be not enough to occupy the time of one Judge, and the jurisdiction of that Court was therefore added to that of the Judge of Pubna, who from that date held sittings alternately at Pubna and Commercolly.

Amount of work done and Financial results.				in the several Small Cause Courts during the year.	
The Table on the margin exhibits the total number of cases instituted before and decided				Detailed Returns (A 2 and A 3) of the cost of these	
Courts and of the net income derived from institution fees are given in the Appendix. The				total cost amounted to Rupees 2,81,928-9-7; and the	
Pending at the close of the year	...	...	7,709	total amount realized from Stamp fees, after deduct-	
Instituted during the year	...	...	18,264	ing refunds under Section XXVI. of Act X. of 1862,	
		Total	25,973	was Rupees 1,20,208-4; so that the additional	
Decided for Plaintiffs on their merits	...	5,573		expense entailed on Government during the year was	
Ditto <i>ex-parte</i>	...	4,543		Rupees 1,61,720-5-7. Against this sum, however, is	
Confession	...	5,431		to be set off an annual saving of Rupees 28,776,	
		15,547		effected by the abolition of certain Subordinate	
Decided for Defendants on their merits	...	2,790		Judicial Offices, which, it was thought, could be	
		18,333		dispensed with, in consequence of the establishment	
Otherwise disposed of	...	6,172	24,505	of Small Cause Courts. The arrangement has, however, caused much inconvenience to	
			1,468	suitors, and will of necessity have to be modified. None of the Courts were self-supporting,	
Pending at the close of the year	...			with the sole exception of the Suburban Court, the cost of which was Rupees 15,684,	
				while its earnings amounted to Rupees 18,075.	

The experience of the past one year and a half has also brought to light several imperfections in the constitution and internal arrangements of these Courts, the remedies for which have been a subject of careful consideration to Government during the year. The defects complained of were chiefly (1) the want of any effectual power of supervision on the part of the principal Courts, the Law leaving it entirely optional with the Subordinate Court to admit or refuse applications for a re-trial or to reserve points of Law for the decision of the Higher Courts; (2) the evil of divided supervision, introduced by investing Small Causes Court Judges with powers of a Principal Sudder Ameen, Magistrate, or Deputy Collector, and (3) the injury to suitors arising from the investiture of the Judges at out-Stations with the powers of a Principal Sudder Ameen, and the consequent scattering of important and intricate suits among many Courts at none of which was it possible to find thoroughly competent Pleaders for such cases. On the other hand the Judges also have been reported by the High Court to have worked, in their capacity of Principal Sudder Ameens, under very serious disadvantages, so much so that it has been stated that less work was performed by two or three of them than is, and can be, ordinarily performed by one Principal Sudder Ameen located at the Sudder Station.

To remedy this state of things several suggestions have been made by the Principal Judges of Jessore and Kishnagur, and by the High Court for changing the constitution of the Mofussil Small Cause Courts. The most important of these suggestions are:—

1st.—That the number of the Small Cause Court Judges should be reduced, and the circles of the remaining Judges extended; and that the Judges should go on circuit within their respective jurisdictions.

2nd.—That the Judges should be placed more effectually under the control of the Principal Judge where there is one, and that where there is no Principal Judge they should be similarly subordinated to the Zillah Judge.

3rd.—That applications for new trials should be heard, and new trials held by the Principal Small Cause Court Judge or the Zillah Judge, as the case might be, sitting with the Subordinate Small Cause Court Judge.

4th.—That the duty of Small Cause Court Judges should be confined to the adjudication of Small Cause cases only, and that they should be relieved of all other duties.

These propositions were before Government at the close of the year; but it appeared to the Lieutenant-Governor that what was wanted was rather a thorough consolidation of the Judicial Establishments in every District, under the immediate control of the Zillah Judge, than a mere modification of the existing Small Cause Court arrangements, and a scheme with this object was under consideration at the close of the year.

During the year the question was raised as to how far the Clause of Act XXXVII. of 1855, exempting the Sonthal Pergunnahs from the operation of any Acts which might be subsequently passed, was a valid restriction. It was decided that the restriction could not possibly be binding, in the very nature of things, and as a necessary consequence it followed that all general Laws of a later date must be treated as in force in the Sonthal Pergunnahs. The Rules for the guidance of the Officers employed in those tracts consequently came to require modification; and at the close of the year a new set of Rules, in conformity with the altered view of the Law, was under consideration.

CRIMINAL JUSTICE.

A Statement (B 1.) in the Appendix gives the number of persons tried for Criminal Offences during the year, in the Regulation Districts of Bengal. The total number of offenders was 1,21,780; and of these 72,732 were either punished by Magisterial Officers or committed to the Sessions, while 49,048 were acquitted or discharged.

An analysis of the crimes for which the offenders were tried exhibits the following results:—

Number of Persons tried.

1. Murder and culpable homicide	...	...	...	1,826
2. Thuggee	...	...	...	1
3. Dacoity	...	...	...	2,497
				<hr/>
	Carried over	...		4,324
				<hr/>

				Brought over	...	4,324
1.	Robbery	...	...	...	...	673
5.	Theft	...	...	...	...	15,058
6.	Offences against the State	...	...	..	...	20
7.	Abetment of murder	...	.	...	...	12
8.	Forgery, &c.	...	...	...	...	490
9.	Rape and unnatural offences	...	...	...	...	438
10.	Offences relating to Coin and Stamps	..	...	...	...	98
11.	Receiving stolen property	...	...	...	...	1,195
12.	Kidnapping and forcible abduction	...	...	...	...	378
13.	Offences against public tranquillity	...	...	...	...	4,602
14.	Other miscellaneous offences, mostly of a trivial character	...	...	...	...	94,492
				Total	...	1,21,780

Review of the sentences passed on the persons who were punished.

A review of the sentences passed on the persons who were convicted, shows that there were

Sentenced to death	...	...	...	...	...	36
„ transportation	...	...	..	...	...	128
„ imprisonment for life	...	...	...	...	...	197
„ „ above sixteen years, but not exceeding twenty-one years	...	...	...	...	...	0
„ „ above three years, but not exceeding sixteen years	...	...	...	...	...	1,303
„ „ above six months, but not exceeding three years	...	...	...	...	...	4,318
„ „ not above six months	...	...	..	...	...	12,995
Flogged, fined, or discharged on security	...	..	...	...	...	53,755
				Total	...	72,732

By a Notification, dated the 7th January 1862, the Lieutenant-Governor authorized the application of the Jury system, in accordance with the provisions of Section 322 of the Criminal Procedure Code, to the Districts named in the margin, in the trial of all offences defined in Chapters 8, 11, 16, and 17 of the Penal Code.

Introduction of the Jury system.

Dacca,	|	Moorshedabad,
24-Pergunnahs,		Nuddea,
Hooghly, .		and
Burdwan,		Patna.

A Notification, dated 27th May 1862, afterwards extended the application of the system to offences falling under Chapter 18 of the Penal Code ; and again by a Notification, dated 13th October 1862, it was ordered that abetments of attempts to commit any of the offences defined in Chapters 8, 11, 16, 17, and 18 were also to be tried by Jury.

Materials for forming a judgment on the question of the working of the Jury system in the Districts to which it has been extended were being collected at the close of the year.

The total number of offenders apprehended and brought to trial during the year, in the Extra Regulation Provinces, was 9,918, to 11,897 in the preceding year; and of these, 6,272 were convicted and punished, and 3,646 acquitted or discharged without being put on their trial. The number of persons tried for murder and culpable homicide was 219, for dacoity 252, for robbery seventy-seven, for theft 1,437, for rape twenty-seven, for offences against the State one, and for offences against public tranquillity 133; the rest of the trials being for other miscellaneous offences, for the most part of a trivial character.

A review of the sentences passed on the persons who were punished shows that twelve persons were sentenced to capital punishment, twenty-one to transportation, 613 to imprisonment for terms varying from above six months to not exceeding sixteen years, 1,652 to imprisonment for terms not exceeding six months; while 3,974 were flogged, fined, or discharged on security.

A Statement (B 2.) in the Appendix exhibits these results in detail.

The most important of the offences against public tranquillity was a disturbance committed in the District of Nowgong, by a party of men intoxicated with drugs, who cut down one person, burnt a number of houses, and carried off a Dome girl by force. The offenders were followed up by the Deputy Commissioner in person, and a party of Sepoys, to a house in the outskirts of the Town of Nowgong; but, having resolved to die rather than surrender, they fought so obstinately that three of them were killed. The affair had no political significance, and was very generally condemned by the people. Some of the persons concerned in aiding and abetting in the outrage were tried, convicted, and punished.

POLICE.

THE introduction of a new system of Police in Bengal was noticed in last year's Report. It is therefore only necessary to mention this year the progress that has been made in carrying out that system and organizing the new Police.

Progress made in the organization of the new Police in the Patna, Bhaugulpore, Chota Nagpore, and Burdwan Divisions.

It was at first intended to commence operations primarily in the Patna, Bhaugulpore, Burdwan, and Rajshahye Divisions; but instructions were subsequently issued to begin with the Patna and Bhaugulpore Divisions only in Bengal, and the Province of Assam. Further instructions were afterwards issued to extend the measure to the Chota Nagpore Division, and to the Districts of Burdwan, Bancoorah, and Beerbhoom, in the Burdwan Division.

The operations in the Patna, Bhaugulpore, Chota Nagpore, and Burdwan Police Circles have been conducted under the immediate superintendence of Mr. Carnac, the Inspector-General of Police. But the operations in the Province of Assam were conducted under the superintendence of Major Raban, the Deputy Inspector-General of that Circle, who has been vested with the powers of Inspector-General.

In the Patna, Bhaugulpore, and Chota Nagpore Circles, and the Districts of Burdwan, Bancoorah, and Beerbhoom, each District has been divided into Divisions, Sub-Divisions, Out-Posts, and Beats. A Division consists of one or more Thannahs, according to circumstances and local requirements; a Sub-Division corresponds generally with the old Thannahs when not of very great extent or importance; a Section is an out-Post of a Sub-Division, and corresponds with the old Pharces; and a Beat is such a portion of a Town, high road, or important thorough-fare as has been allotted, where practicable, for the daily walk or supervision of a Constable.

DESIGNATION OF FORCE.	PATNA DIVISION.		BHAUGULPORE DIVISION.		CHOTA NAGPORE DIVISION.		BURDWAN DIVISION.	
	Authorized.	Enlisted.	Authorized.	Enlisted.	Authorized.	Enlisted.	Authorized.	Enlisted.
Inspector ...	79	67	40	36	57	36	38	38
Sub-Inspector ...	134	126	52	50	65	56	58	55
Head Constable ...	313	240	91	87	229	229	153	145
Constable ...	4023	3870	1595	1460	1851	1864	1623	1443

A Statement (C 1.) in the Appendix exhibits the allotment of Officers and men to the several Districts of the Circles alluded to; and the Table on the margin shows the aggregate number of Inspectors, Sub-Inspectors, and Constables authorized for each Division, and the proportion already enlisted.

DIVISIONS.	DISTRICTS.	Estimated Annual Cost.	
		Rs.	As. P.
Patna Division ...	Patna ...	2,25,955	0 0
	Behar ...	1,23,232	0 0
	Shahabad ...	1,29,726	0 0
	Tirhoot ...	1,27,528	0 0
	Sarun ...	1,50,552	0 0
Bhaugulpore Division ...	Chumpanan ...	98,708	0 0
	Bhaugulpore ...	1,14,604	0 0
	Purneah ...	83,241	0 0
	Monghyr ...	1,00,278	0 0
Burdwan Division ...	Burdwan ...	70,607	0 0
	Beerbhoom ...	88,332	0 0
	Bancoorah ...	90,924	0 0
	Hazareelagh ...	1,10,400	0 0
	Loharduggah ...	88,908	0 0
Chota Nagpore Division ...	Maunbhoom ...	54,840	0 0
	Singbhoom ...	16,00,795	0 0
Expense of the Troops of Behar Horse ...		1,81,481	0 0
Ditto for clothing for 9,357 men ...		37,429	0 0
Rupees ...		18,88,704	0 0

The actual annual cost of the arrangements for the three entire Circles, and the three Districts of the fourth, is estimated at Rupees 18,88,704, in the proportion noted on the margin.

The progress made in enlistment has been very satisfactory in all the Districts of the Patna Circle, with the exception of Behar and Sarun, numbers of young men having come forward for service. But this has not been the case

in the Districts of the Burdwan and Bhaugulpore Circles; and, though nearly the full authorized strength has been completed in them, the greater portion of the Force entertained is composed of up-country men, the Bengalees having evinced a dislike for anything at all resembling Military organization. There is no doubt, however, that this feeling will wear off, and the up-country men will then be replaced by Natives of Bengal. Of the Bengal Military Police Battalions the 2nd and 4th were broken up and distributed among the Districts of the Patna and Bhaugulpore Circles; the 9th in those of the Chota Nagpore Circle; and the 3rd in the Districts of Burdwan, Bancoorah, and Beerbhoom. Of the old Police about 35 per cent. volunteered and joined the New Police; but the regular drill

and strict discipline under the new system did not suit them, and at the close of the year in several Districts not more than 10 per cent. remained in the Force.

The distinctive feature of the new system consists in this that the detailed management of the Police is vested, in every District where it has been introduced, in the District Superintendent of Police, and not as heretofore in the Magistrate, who has no authority now to interfere in the internal organization and discipline of the Police, though he is still responsible for the general Police administration of his District. The District Superintendents are of three grades, on salaries of Rupees 700, 600, and 500, respectively. Under these Officers there are three grades of Assistant District Superintendents, on salaries of Rupees 400, 300, and 200, respectively; four grades of Inspectors, on salaries of Rupees 150, 100, 75, and 50, respectively; four grades of Sub-Inspectors, on salaries of Rupees 40, 30, 20, and 16, respectively; four grades of Head Constables, on salaries of Rupees 14, 12, 10, and 9, respectively; two grades of Constables, on salaries of Rupees 7 and 6 respectively; and Probationers on an allowance of 2 annas a day as subsistence allowance.

A set of Rules has been framed by Government, which defines the power of the Police Officers in their several grades, explains the manner in which communication is to be carried on between the Magistrate and Police, and recapitulates all necessary instructions in regard to grades, accounts, and general duties, &c.

For the proper training of the Police Officers and men Schools have been established in each District that has come under the operation of the new system, in which men of all ranks are taught to read, write, and learn their duty as Police Officers; and these are generally presided over by intelligent Inspectors or Sub-Inspectors, and are said to be resorted to with eagerness by the Recruits.

The entire charge of the Patna and Bhaugulpore Divisions was taken by the new Police on the 1st of July 1862; and of the Chota Nagpore Division and the Districts of Burdwan, Bancoorah, and Beerbhoom, in the Burdwan Division, from the 1st of October.

In the Assam Circle operations were commenced first in the Cossyah Hills, where owing to the rebellion—then only partially checked—a re-organization of the Police seemed most urgently called for. No difficulty was experienced here in obtaining good Recruits; for though the old Police evinced a dislike to continue service under the stricter discipline prescribed by the new scheme, the Cossyah population were found eager to enlist; and signal services were rendered by the Police thus raised in the final suppression of the disturbances. Several Cossyah gentlemen of good family have been admitted into the higher grades.

The organization of the new Police has also been steadily proceeded with in all the Districts of Assam Proper, with the exception of Sibsagar, to which no District Superintendent has yet been appointed. In Gowalparah there was no Military body or local Force to form a nucleus for the new Police, but Recruits were easily obtainable, and the lower grades are reported to have been nearly filled. The same facilities did not exist in Kamroop,

but two-thirds of the sanctioned strength was completed by the absorption of the old Police. In Nowgong the operations proceeded at a somewhat slower rate, owing to the fact of three successive District Superintendents being compelled by fever to quit their post. Operations having been thus frequently interrupted, and the men composing the old Nowgong Militia being found utterly worn-out and useless, the Force enlisted in that District up to the close of the year stood at less than two-thirds of the sanctioned strength. In Luckimpore nearly four-fifths of the authorized strength has been already enlisted; but the progress in Durrung has been slower, as Recruits are there obtained with difficulty.

Among the difficulties experienced in Assam in enlisting Recruits, Major Raban states that the higher classes of the people have a very strong objection to undergo the course of instruction in drill required under the new system, and that the lower classes are lamentably ignorant, and at the same time sufficiently well off in life to be heedless of the inducements held out in the grades of service open to them.

In Gowalparrah and the Cossyah Hills full charge was assumed by the new Police from the 1st of October last; in Durrung from the 1st of November; in Kamroop and Luckimpore from the 1st of December, and in Nowgong from the 1st January 1863. Charge has not yet been taken of the Secbsagur District.

In the Bhaugulpore and Patna Circles alone has it been possible yet to obtain any comparative working of the new system in the statistics in respect to the comparative efficiency of the new Force as a preventive and repressive of crime. The annexed Table shows the comparative working of the new system in those two Circles, as far as the number of convictions obtained is a test. But such a test is not conclusive by any means. The comparative results as to recovery of stolen property in the same two Circles are also given in the margin. These figures, as far as the very imperfect data allow of a conclusion being reached, show that the new Police have on the whole worked not inefficiently, in spite of numerous and grave obstacles. The diminution in

	FOR THE HALF-YEAR ENDING JUNE 1862. OLD SYSTEM.				FOR THE HALF-YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 1863. NEW SYSTEM.			
	Offences against the person.	Offences against property.	Offences against public tranquility, or other miscellaneous offences.	Total.	Offences against the person.	Offences against property.	Offences against public tranquility, or other miscellaneous offences.	Total.
Number of cases ..	519	4,925	2,663	8,107	334	4,643	2,463	7,440
Number of persons arrested ..	909	2,760	3,773	7,432	645	2,743	2,161	5,549
Number of persons convicted or committed ..	383	962	2,381	3,726	320	1,074	1,156	2,550
Number of persons released by the Police ..	37	269	121	427	61	357	115	533
Number of persons released by the Magistrate ..	359	1,214	1,001	2,574	253	1,091	791	2,138
Number of persons remaining in Jail at the end of the half year ..	120	220	208	617	48	258	90	396

the number of offences against the person may be taken to indicate that as a repressive

agency the new Force can bear comparison with the old, while the increased percentage of

	Property lost.	Property recovered.	Percentage of recovery on loss.
First Half-Year ...	1,60,585	17,049	11.32
Second Ditto ..	1,24,260	10,983	10.08

stolen property recovered tends to show that as detectives they are already even more efficient than the Police they replace. There are of course serious difficulties connected with re-organization of the Police in a

Province so extensive as that of Bengal, which nothing but time and patience can overcome. Great results must not be expected before the Police has really had time to learn its work.

On the whole, however, the results are far from discouraging, and it is hoped that next year will conclusively show that the change has been one for good.

It was mentioned in last year's Report that the Government of India had permitted the retention of the Military Police in Bengal only as a temporary arrangement, till the Civil Police was completely organized. This Military Police consisted of one Cavalry Corps, ten Infantry Battalions, and seven Local Levies. Of these the first, or Behar Irregular Cavalry, was disbanded in October 1862, and the men absorbed in the Civil Police of the Patna, Bhaugulpore, Chota Nagpore, and Burdwan Circles. Out of the ten Battalions it has been found necessary to keep up for the present the 1st (known as Rattray's Seikhs), and that Corps is now employed on the North-East Frontier; the 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 6th, 9th, and 10th have already been broken up, and incorporated with the new Police in different Districts; the 7th was disbanded in 1861; and the 5th and 8th are now undergoing the same process, those of the Officers and men, who are fit and willing, being drafted into the new Police. Of the Levies three, viz., the Kamroop, the Kookie, and the Seeksagur Levies are in course of disbandment, and incorporation with the Assam Police; the Khoond Mal Sebundies are likewise under orders for disbandment and absorption in the Cuttack Police; while the Sumbulpore Sebundies have been transferred to the Central Provinces, and the Darjeeling Sappers and Miners to the Public Works Department; but no final orders have yet been given in regard to the Bhaugulpore Hill Rangers, the course to be taken in respect of them being still under the consideration of His Excellency the Governor General.

Besides the ordinary duties of Escort, Treasure, Jail, and other miscellaneous guards performed by all the Military Police Corps, the 1st Battalion did active service during the year with the Jynteah Field Force, and is still employed on the North-East Frontier; the 5th was employed in protecting the Chittagong Frontier, against the inroads of the wild Hill Tribes in that neighbourhood; the 8th supplied Detachments for Field service against the Khoonds; and the 9th formed part of the Force which proceeded to Sumbulpore, under Major Rattray, for the capture of Soorunder Sahie and other Rebel leaders, who eventually surrendered themselves. A portion of the Kookie Levy also performed good service as Guards on the Cossyah Frontier, and in acting as a check on the Looshaics.

Dacoity in Bengal.

STATEMENT OF DACOITIES, &c., COMMITTED IN 1862.

DISTRICTS.	No. of Dacoities.	DISTRICTS.	No. of Dacoities.
24. Pergunnahs	18	Brought forward ..	140
Howrah ...	3	Mymensing ...	15
Hooghly ...	12	Moorshedabad ...	21
Burdwan ...	4	Rajshahye ...	8
Midnapore ...	48	Maldah ...	11
Bancoorah ...	1	Rungpore ...	23
Beerbhoom ...	16	Bograh ...	8
Nuddea ...	12	Dinagapore ...	25
Jessore ...	16	Purneah ...	40
Pubna ...	2	Sylhet ...	2
Furcedpore ...	3	Chittagong ...	7
Backergunge ...	4	Tipperah ...	4
Dacca ...	1	Noakhally ...	5
Carried over	140		318

The Statement on the margin shows the number of Dacoities, and the attempts to commit Dacoity, ascertained to have been committed during the year. Of these 130 occurred in the Districts (fourteen in number) within which the operations of the Dacoity Commission were confined during the year.

	No of Cases.
In 1859 ...	331
" 1860 ..	300
" 1861 ...	323
" 1862 ..	318

A comparison of results with previous years is exhibited on the margin, and shows an increase of Dacoity in Bengal since the year 1860.

Notwithstanding this increase, however, the Department was not inactive during the year.

	Transported for life.	Sentenced to term imprisonment	TOTAL.
1857 ...	29	13	41
1858 ...	50	17	70
1859 ...	27	20	47
1860 ...	33	37	70
1861 ...	11	43	57
1862 ...	95	30	131

Four formidable gangs of River Dacoits were effectually broken up, and Dacoits belonging to several other convicted and transported. The Table on the margin compares the number of persons convicted by the Courts of Sessions on commitments made by the Dacoity Commissioner within the last six years.

But various considerations, chiefly arising from changes in the Law and the constitution of the Police, have led to the conclusion that the Dacoity Department, as at present constituted, ought not any longer to be retained. Although at the outset it did undoubtedly check Dacoity in several Districts, yet its operations of late years do not show that it has retained its repressive force. Its constitution was at best somewhat anomalous, involving an exercise of Judicial and Police functions by a Magisterial Officer having exceptional powers under little control or supervision; and the introduction of the new Police seems to offer a fitting opportunity for attempting to bring the detection and prevention of crime of *all* kinds within the scope of the duties of a real Police Department, leaving the Judicial enquiry in this, as in all other crimes, to the ordinary Tribunals. It is therefore in contemplation to abolish the office of Dacoity Commissioner for Bengal as a separate and independent Department, care being at the same time taken to utilize the special knowledge of Dacoity possessed by the Officers hitherto employed in the Dacoity Department by transferring them to the Police, where they are to form the nucleus of a detective Force.

The original success of the Dacoity Commission in Bengal led to the establishment of a similar Commission in Behar towards the close of the year 1860, but the general effect of its working has not realized the expectations which were formed at the outset. The figures on the margin show the number of Dacoities committed in the Behar Districts from 1859 to 1862. The large number in 1859 was mainly ascribed to the still unsettled state of the Districts consequent on the convulsions of 1857-58. In the following year the number was only twenty-seven, while since then there has been an increase of one Dacoity per annum on the number in each preceding year. These results do not show that any great advantage has been derived from the Commission in dealing with the crime; in fact it was shewn that during the past year, an expensive special establishment was employed in the sole duty of enquiring into nine cases of Dacoity, in only two of which convictions have been obtained, and in one of these only one person was convicted, and he was captured by the villagers at the time of the Dacoity. As the new Police has been already introduced in all the Districts of the Patna Division, there exists apparently no further necessity for keeping up in them an expensive special establishment for the purpose of repressing the crime of Dacoity. The office of Dacoity Commissioner in Behar has therefore been abolished.

Dacoity in Behar. Abolition of the Behar Commission.

	<i>No. of Dacoities.</i>
1859	73
1860	27
1861	28
1862	29

The office of Boundary Commissioner was created in 1853, for the purpose of adjusting and defining the boundaries of the various Civil and Criminal jurisdictions in the Lower Provinces, in connection with the operations of the Revenue Survey. The general principles upon which this re-adjustment was being carried out were noticed in detail in the Report for 1860-61, in reviewing the progress made up to that time in the Nuddea Division; and it was then stated that the whole of the Nuddea Division, including the Districts of Nuddea, Jessore, and the 24-Pergunnahs, had been sub-divided into twenty-one Magisterial jurisdictions, inclusive of the Cantonment Joint Magistracies of Barrackpore and Dum-Dum, and the Sub-Division at Scaldah, in the Suburbs of Calcutta. These separate jurisdictions have now been in full working order for two years. By a recent re-arrangement the boundaries of some of the Sub-Divisions have been revised, and one of the Sub-Divisions, namely that at Kotechandpore, has been abolished, while another has been created at Bagirlhaut. In the Districts of Nuddea and Jessore further facilities to suitors have been afforded by the establishment of Sub-Divisional Small Cause Courts, and by making the jurisdictions of Moonsiff's counterminous with the Sub-Divisions. Lastly, the boundaries of the Thannahs have been re-adjusted throughout the entire Division, to suit the necessities of the Sub-Divisional scheme; and a Notification has been published in the *Calcutta Gazette* giving full information in regard to the boundaries which have been finally adopted both for Sub-Divisions and Thannahs.

In respect to the other Divisions nothing definite has been done beyond the adoption of preliminary measures for carrying out the scheme. The operations in the Patna Division are nearly completed, instructions having been issued to sub-divide the entire Division into nineteen

Magisterial jurisdictions. The boundaries of these Sub-Divisions have been determined, and the sites for their Head-Quarters decided upon. It only remains to erect buildings in the new Sub-Divisions, and to appoint Officers. The boundaries of the Bhaugulpore Division have also been adjusted.

The Statements (C 2. and C 3.) in the Appendix exhibit the nature and number of heinous crimes ascertained to have been committed in Calcutta and its Suburbs, during the year. The number of persons who passed through the hands of the Police was 25,591, of whom 16,953 were convicted, 7,578 acquitted, and 1,060 released without being brought to trial. Property was robbed and stolen to the amount of Rupees 1,73,094, of which property to the value of Rupees 60,599 was recovered.

The appointment of Honorary Magistrates in Calcutta was noticed in the Report for 1860-61. The Honorary Magistrates sat regularly for the decision of Conservancy cases throughout the year. They also afforded much assistance in the administration of justice by taking the places of the Stipendiary Magistrates, when these latter were prevented by sickness from attending their Courts; and on one occasion, during the absence of a late Stipendiary Magistrate, his duties were most satisfactorily performed by the Honorary Magistrates for nearly two months.

Thefts in the Fort having become very numerous owing to the want of any efficient Police, and the investigations into the cases which occurred, being for the same reason usually futile, the following arrangements were made in communication with the Military Authorities to remedy the evil. One European and one Native Police Officer, with fourteen Chowkeydars, were quartered in the Fort, forming a Sub-Section of the Coolie Bazar Police Section, and remaining under the control of the Police Inspector of that Section, the Superintendent of the Division, and the other superior Officers of Police. The European Police Officer was, however, directed to submit a daily report to the Fort Adjutant, or any other Officer who might be named for the purpose by the General Commanding the Presidency Division, and also to obey his instructions as far as practicable; but it was provided that the Police were not to be interfered with by the Military Authorities in the performance of their proper duties.

PRISON DISCIPLINE.

Thirteen Jails and four Lock-ups were visited by the Inspector-General of Jails during the year, two of the Jails, viz., those of Patna and Bhaugulpore, having been visited twice.

The total number of prisoners in custody was 74,338, of whom 58,135 were admitted during the year. In the preceding year the total number was 64,104, and the number of admissions 48,626.

The statement of the disposal of these prisoners shows that fifty-two of them were capitally punished, 1,322 died in prison, 252 escaped from confinement, and 42,863 were released, the total number remain-

ing in confinement at the end of the year being 29,849, of whom 12,294 were transferred to districts other than those in which they were originally confined.

Disposal of the laboring strength in Jail. The daily average number of prisoners sentenced to labor was 15,472 ; and they were disposed of as mentioned below :—

Employed on ordinary manufactures	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,264
„ in the Alipore Jail Press	...	...	...	...	...	...	246
Hired by the Department of Public Works	...	...	...	...	...	...	65
„ by other Departments	...	...	...	...	...	...	396
• Employed as Jail servants	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,425
„ as Jail Guards	...	...	...	...	...	...	299
„ on miscellaneous work	...	...	...	...	...	...	907
Sick in Hospital, excused labor on Sundays and Holidays, and inefficient from age							2,870
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	15,472

Result of the labor of prisoners. Subjoined is the result of the labor of the prisoners who were employed in ordinary manufactures.

						Rs.	As.	P.
Value of manufactured articles sold	...	...	...	...	...	3,85,731	11	7½
Ditto „ articles consumed for public purposes	...	...	...	...	...	7,511	14	2½
Ditto „ articles in Store at the end of the year	...	...	...	...	...	81,328	5	4½
Total	...	...	...	...	...	4,74,571	15	2½
Deduct value of articles in Store at the close of preceding year	...					59,367	10	9½
Gross Receipts	...	...	...	...	...	4,15,204	4	5
Deduct Charges	...	...	...	...	...	1,98,385	3	1½
Net Profits	...	...	...	...	...	2,16,819	1	3½
Net Profits of the previous year	...	...	...	...	...	1,98,574	12	11½
Increase in Profits	...	...	...	...	...	18,244	4	4

The above figures exhibit a considerable increase of profits as compared with the results of the preceding year.

The out-turn of the Typographic and Lithographic Departments of the Alipore Jail Press amounted to Rupees 2,25,105-4, irrespective of the stock in Store ; while the net profit was Rupees 1,30,766-2-5, showing the annual earning of each of the 246 prisoners employed in the Press to have been Rupees 531-9-1.

Out-turn of the Alipore Jail Press Department.

The cost of maintaining the prisoners who were in custody during the year is shown in the Table given in the margin; the average per prisoner amounting to Rupees 34-11-7, against Rupees 33-6-10 in the preceding year.			
Gross Expenditure.		Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
Rations ... ..	...	...	3,53,528 8 3
Fixed Establishments ... ..	...	1,07,019 9 0	
Extra ... ..	...	18,424 10 5½	
Police ... ..	...	43,879 11 1	
Contingencies on account of clothing, hospital charges, &c.			1,60,923 15 0½
			93,304 8 9½
Total ... ..	...	6,16,817 0 0½	

The most expensive prison of the year was that of Darjeeling, where each prisoner cost Rupees 94-3-3; the most economical was that of Tipperah, where the outlay per head was Rupees 26-1-7. The maximum cost in the preceding year was Rupees 88-1-4 at Pooree; the minimum Rupees 20-4-6 at Tirhoot.

The net cost of the prisoners is exhibited below:—

									Rs. As. P.
Gross cost of the year ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,16,817 0 0½
<i>Deduct from this—</i>									
									Rs. As. P.
Net profit on manufactures ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	2,16,819	1	3½	
“ “ from Alipore Jail Press ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	1,30,766	2	5	
Credited to Jails for hire of convicts ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	14,325	15	7½	
Fines realized in commutation of labor ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	2,751	0	0	
									3,64,662 3 3½
Net Cost ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	2,52,154	12	9	
Average per prisoner ... ..	...	...	...	...	...				11 3 1

The number of deaths among the prisoners during the year was 1,306 to 1,456 during the preceding year, and the percentage on average strength was 7·50 to 8·88. The details of casualties are noted on the margin.

Mortality	
Dysentery	101
Diarrhoea	238
Cholera	154
All other diseases	424
Other causes (accident or suicide)	29
Total	1,306

Of the 58,135 prisoners admitted during the year, 688 were fairly educated for their position in life, 3,665 could barely read and write, while the entirely ignorant amounted to 53,782.

Proportion of educated to uneducated prisoners.

Of the 252 prisoners who escaped from Jail, eighty-one were re-captured, the cost of their re-capture amounting to Rupees 1,315-6-9.

Re-capture of prisoners who escaped.

SECTION II.—LEGISLATIVE.

THE Council of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal for making Laws and Regulations, having been summoned by proclamation, met on the 8th November 1862, and continued to meet from that date, at intervals, till the 16th May 1863, when the Council was adjourned *sine die*.

The following Acts were passed :—

Act IX of 1862.—Under the Regulations modified by Act XXX of 1838 one Office for the Registration of Deeds was established in each Zillah,

An Act to amend the Law relating to the appointment of Register of Deeds, and to provide for the establishment of Deputy Register's Offices.—Received the assent of the Lieutenant-Governor on the 21st November 1862, and of the Governor General on the 21st idem.

and in certain specified Cities. Act XXX of 1838 was passed to enable the Government to establish such Offices at any Civil Station. It has since been found necessary to appoint persons to act as Registers at Sta-

tions in Sub-Divisions not strictly comprehended in the term “ Civil Station.” This Act removes all doubts as to the validity of registration already effected at Sub-Divisional Register Offices, directs the appointment of a District Register for every Zillah, and authorises the establishment of subordinate Offices of Registry in charge of Deputy Registers in such places as the Lieutenant-Governor shall select, whether Civil Stations or not. The Rules in force under the Regulations for the registration of documents are generally retained by this Act, but it substitutes for the former system, under which the Register was paid by fees, maintaining his own establishment, the Rule that fees shall be credited to the Government and that all persons employed in Registry Offices shall be paid by salary.

Act I of 1863.—For the levying of Port-dues and other fees in the Port of Canning on the Muthah, an Act was rendered necessary by Section

An Act for the levy of Port-dues and fees in the Port of Canning on the River Muthah.—Received the assent of the Lieutenant-Governor on the 6th January 1863, and of the Governor General on the 9th idem.

XLII of Act XXII of 1855 (for the Regulation of Ports and Port-dues) to which the Port of Canning was declared subject in September 1862. By this Act

sea-going vessels of 20 tons and upwards, river Steamers, and Tugs, are made chargeable with Port-dues and fees at such rates, within limits fixed by the Act, as the Government may prescribe. The provisions of this Act generally resemble those of Act XXX of 1857 (for the levy of Port-dues and fees in the Port of Calcutta), and other Acts passed in conformity with Act XXII of 1855.

Act II of 1863.—This Act, of which the provisions generally resemble those of the Statute 16 and 17 Vic., Cap. 128, requires that all

An Act to abate and prevent nuisances arising from the smoke of furnaces in the Town and Suburbs of Calcutta.—Received the assent of the Lieutenant-Governor on the 17th January 1863, and of the Governor General on the 21st idem.

furnaces in the Town and its Suburbs shall be constructed or altered so as to consume their smoke. The Act will not come into operation till the 1st of July

1864, and is not applicable to Locomotive Engines used on Railways near the Town, or to Steam Vessels not being ferry boats.

Act III of 1863.—The demand for labor in Assam, Cachar, and Sylhet, having been

An Act to regulate the transport of Native laborers to the Districts of Assam, Cachar, and Sylhet.—Received the assent of the Lieutenant-Governor on the 10th March 1863, and of the Governor General on the 28th idem.

met by the river transport of Native laborers to those Districts from other parts of Bengal, this Act was passed to secure the proper treatment of these persons in transit, and the full comprehension by them of the nature of their contract. The provisions of this Act are such that laborers proceeding to those Districts must at several stages be brought under the observation of the Officers of the Government. Persons contracting to supply laborers, and those who act as Recruiters for engaging them, are required to be licensed by Superintendents of labor transport, who, as well as Medical Inspectors of laborers, are to be appointed by the Government. Contractors are directed to maintain, under the inspection of these Officers, depôts for the reception of laborers, who, on making their engagements with Recruiters, are required to appear with them before a Magistrate, or, if in Calcutta, before a Superintendent. The terms of the engagement are to be explained, and the names of the laborers are to be registered, by one of these Officers; and they are to be forwarded to a depôt, where they are to be examined by a Medical Inspector. The Act requires that a contract shall be signed by each laborer, and by some one on behalf of his employer, in the presence of the Superintendent, by whom it is to be explained; and directs that an abstract of it shall be registered, and a copy be sent to the Magistrate of the District where the service is to be performed. Contracts for a longer period of service than five years, are prohibited. Provision is made for the licensing and victualling of Steamers and Boats carrying parties of laborers, and that each party shall be accompanied by a certain proportion of females. The laborers are to be landed under the supervision of the local Magistrate, assisted, if necessary, by the Medical Officer of the nearest Station. The Magistrate is required to report their arrival, and to make arrangements, if necessary, for forwarding them to the place of their destination.

An Act to amend Act XXII of 1860 (to remove certain tracts on the Eastern border of the Chittagong District from the jurisdiction of the tribunals established under the general Regulations and Acts).—Received the assent of the Lieutenant-Governor on the 21th March 1863, and of the Governor General on the 13th April 1863.

jurisdiction of the ordinary tribunals.

Act IV of 1863.—A portion of the tract of country described as Thannah Teknaaf, in the Chittagong District, having been inadvertently removed from the operation of the general Regulations and Acts by Act XXII of 1860, this Act was passed restoring the surveyed lands comprised in that Thannah to the

Act V of 1863.—Under Section XIV Regulation XXVI of 1814, Section V Regulation VII of 1832, and Act XIV of 1845, which were

An Act to amend the law relating to the employment and remuneration of Peons for the service and execution of the process of the Civil and Revenue Courts.—Received the assent of the Lieutenant-Governor on the 29th April 1863, and of the Governor General on the 23rd May 1863.

not affected by Act VIII of 1859 (the Code of Civil Procedure), the Nazirs of the Civil Courts received, in addition to any salaries paid to them, one-fourth of the fees deposited by suitors for service, or execution, of process. This Act substitutes for the existing practice, a system under which all fees paid for the issues of process will be credited to the Government, and the Nazirs and serving Peons will receive salaries fixed according to a scale.

Act VI of 1863.—This Act substitutes for the Municipal body established under Act XXVIII of 1856 (for appointing Municipal Commissioners and for levying rates and taxes in the Town of Calcutta) a Corporation consisting of all Justices of the Peace for Bengal, Behar, and Orissa, resident in the Town of Calcutta, and all Justices of the Peace for the Town, with a paid Chairman to be appointed by the Government.

An Act to vest the property of the Town of Calcutta and the management of its Municipal affairs in a Corporation, and to make better provision for the conservancy and improvement of the Town, and for the levying of rates and taxes therein. —Received the assent of the Lieutenant-Governor on the 18th May 1863, and of the Governor General on the 12th June 1863.

The provisions of Act XXV of 1856 (to comprise in one Act the provisions necessary for the assessment and collection of Municipal rates and taxes in the Town of Calcutta, &c.) are adopted, with some amendments, by this Act, and the taxes, before leviable under Act XXVIII of 1856, upon houses and buildings, and upon horses and vehicles, are increased in amount. A license tax upon professions and trades, carried on in Calcutta, is added. The funds to be raised by the Corporation are to be administered under a system of Account and Audit, and Budget estimates of income and expenditure are to be submitted to the Justices every year by the Chairman. The Corporation, with the sanction of the Government, are empowered to carry out a system of drainage and of works for the supply of water, and to construct wharves upon the banks of any river or canal, within the Town, on any such property becoming vested in them. For works of permanent utility the Corporation, with the sanction of the Lieutenant-Governor, are authorised to raise money by debenture on the security of the rates and taxes leviable by them. The provisions, so far as they relate to Calcutta, of Act XIV of 1856 (for the conservancy and improvement of the Towns of Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay) are re-enacted with amendments, and the Act directs the registration of births and deaths, and the taking of a census.

On the 8th of November 1862 a Committee was appointed to consider all proposals which might be made for altering or adding to the Rules for the conduct of business at meetings of the Council,

Rules for the conduct of business at meetings of the Council of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations. —Assented to by the Lieutenant Governor on the 18th February 1863.

with reference to a Despatch from the Secretary of State for India of which a copy had been transmitted for the information of the Lieutenant-Governor. The Committee made a report on the 8th of January, proposing certain amendments in accordance with the suggestions of the Despatch, which were adopted by the Council on the 14th February. It was then proposed, and carried on a division, that a Rule should be inserted to enable any person, whose private interests might be affected by any pending Bill, to be heard by himself, or his Counsel, on the subject of that Bill. This became Rule XVII of the revised Rules, which received the Lieutenant-Governor's assent on the 18th of the same month. His Excellency the Governor General, under Section 48 of the Statute 24 and 25 Victoria Chapter 67, disallowed Rule XVII.

The Bill for regulating Public Conveyances in the Town and Suburbs of Calcutta, read in Council on the 12th April 1862, was reported on by the Select Committee, to which it had been referred, on the 27th November of the same year. The Report was subsequently taken into consideration, and the Clauses of the Bill, as amended by the Select Committee, were settled by the Council on the 14th February 1863. No further proceedings have been taken with regard to this Bill.

The following Bills were disposed of.

The Bill to amend Act XXX of 1857 (for the levy of Port-dues and fees in the Port of Calcutta)	} Read in Council on the 15th February 1862. Report of Select Committee adopted, and Bill withdrawn, on the 6th December 1862.
The Bill to authorise the imposition of fines for outrages and trespasses committed by inhabitants of villages or members of communities in the Provinces subject to the Government of Bengal	...	...	...
The Bill to provide for the registration and supervision of native passenger boats in certain parts of Bengal.	...	...	...	} Read in Council on the 22nd March 1862. Withdrawn on the 20th December 1862.
The Bill for appointing Municipal Commissioners for the Town of Calcutta, and for levying rates and taxes in that Town	...	...	...
The Bill for the conservancy and improvement of the Town of Calcutta	...	...	...	} Read in Council on the 3rd May 1862. Report of Select Committee adopted, and Bill withdrawn, on the 3rd January 1863.
The Bill to promote the construction of lines of communication as Feeders to Railways, High Roads, navigable Rivers, and Canals	...	...	...
				} Read in Council on the 26th April 1862. Select Committee discharged, and Bill withdrawn, on the 21st March 1863.

The following Bill was introduced and has been referred to a Select Committee.

The Bill to amend the Law regarding the provision of carriage and supplies for Troops and travellers, and to punish unlawful impressment.

SECTION III.—REVENUE.**LAND REVENUE.**

THE Statement on the margin exhibits at a glance the Demands, Collections, Remissions, and Balances of Land Revenue for the year under review; and shows a steady increase both in the aggregate current Demands and in the aggregate Collections, as compared with the results of the preceding year, and of three previous quinquennial years.

Results of the year—

YEARS.	Current Demand.	Total, including arrears Demand.	Collections.	Remissions.	Net Balances.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1847-48	3,51,51,564	3,87,18,571	3,51,07,268	3,32,991	32,78,312
1852-53	3,63,35,074	4,05,43,577	3,61,62,554	5,00,200	38,80,763
1857-58	3,66,70,530	3,99,89,762	3,64,88,018	2,77,162	32,24,532
1861-62	3,71,66,985	4,02,78,827	3,64,11,127	1,73,294	32,94,406
1862-63	3,72,85,651	4,06,70,111	3,71,99,538	1,19,493	33,21,080

A Statement (D 1.) in the Appendix shows the Demands, Collections, Remissions, and net Balances for the year under review, on account of each Division separately.

The figures on the margin exhibit the number of redemptions effected during the year, of the Revenue of Estates paying a Sudder Jumma not exceeding one Rupee, except in Calcutta where no restrictions exist as to the Jumma of the holding to be redeemed. It will be perceived that the largest number of redemptions was in Chittagong, where the total number redeemed since the measure was sanctioned is

DISTRICT.	Number.	Sudder Jumma.			Price realized.		
		Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.
Hooghly	1	0	7	0	1	6	0
Chittagong	2,089	851	1	9	8,511	1	6
Tipperah	1	1	0	0	10	0	0
Backergunge	3	2	12	0	38	0	0
Dacca	1	0	15	9	11	13	0
Calcutta	11	19	14	9½	208	13	10½
Jessore	3	2	5	7½	23	8	6
	2,100	878	8	11½	8,807	10	10½

11,355, the price paid amounting to Rupees 44,092. About 14,000 Mehals still remain to be redeemed in this District.

The number of Rent Suits instituted during the year was 1,31,220. The aggregate number on the file, including 11,222, brought forward from the previous year, was, therefore, 1,42,442; and of these 1,30,116 were disposed of, while 12,326 remained for decision, of which 555 had been more than two months on the respective files. Of the whole number of Suits instituted 30,488, or nearly one-fourth, belonged to the two Districts of Nuddea and Jessore. The number pending at the end of the year in these Districts was 2,490, of which 364 only were more than two months old.

This being the first year of the operation of Act VI. of 1862 (B. C.) the results of its working are given below in detail of Divisions:—

DIVISIONS.	Number of Cases in which penalty was imposed under Section II.	Number of Cases in which penalty was imposed under Section III.	CASES IN WHICH DEPOSIT WAS MADE UNDER SECTION IV.		SUITS FOR RENT UNDER SECTION VI. WHICH ACCRUED PRIOR TO DATE OF DEPOSIT UNDER SECTION IV.			
			Number.	Amount.	Disposed of in favor of Plaintiffs.	Disposed of in favor of Defendants.	Pending.	Applications for measurement under Section X.
				Rs.				
Rhaugulpore ...	269	24	1649	27,326	17	3	3	8
Burdwan ...	1524	95	4252	67,899	134	55	30	3
Chittagong ...	3176	204	1167	22,782	1	1	4	10
Cuttack ...	134	3	143	2,019	1	...	...	...
Dacca ...	807	29	2869	45,612	Not stated.			
Nuddea ...	3927	184	8165	1,70,791	64	32	3	12
Patna ...	511	24	1615	96,707	11	1	4	1
Rajshahye ...	4688	16	3166	29,569	56	1	...	7
Chota Nagpore ...	...	...	263	40,633	...	1	44	...

The following Table shows the extent to which recourse has been had to the provisions of Act XI. of 1859 for opening separate accounts, and for registration of tenures during the year, and to the present time from the passing of the Act:—

	IN 1862-63.		TO END OF 1862-63.	
	Admitted.	Rejected.	Admitted.	Rejected.
Applications for opening separate accounts under Section X.	428	47	909	267
Applications for opening separate accounts under Section XI.	4	5	86	18
Applications for common registry of tenures under Section XL.	283	89	369	119
Applications for common registry of tenures of cases under Section XLIII.	29	16	37	16
Applications for special registry of tenures under Section XL.	125	72	173	105
Applications for special registry of tenures of cases under Section XLIII. . . . .	...	..	...	1
Applications for registry of tenures under Section XLIV. . . . .	...	...	3	1

The following Return exhibits the sales of proprietary rights in Government Estates during the year, and to the present time:—

	Number of Mehals sold.	Area in Acres.	Sudder Jumma.	Mofussil rental.	Amount realized.
In 1862-63	{ Whole... 1,387	1,73,164	Rs. 96,795	Rs. 1,23,627	Rs. 8,10,377
	{ Shares 5	12,524	„ 5501	„ 6,800	„ 12,783
To end of 1862-63..	{ Whole .. 3,482	5,36,102	Rs. 7,00,865	Rs. 2,61,763	Rs. 58,16,909
	{ Shares ... 133	26,466	„ 28,240	„ 29,998	„ 5,52,097

The sale of one Mehal in Backergunge included in the above Return has since, in consequence of an informality in the advertisement of sale, been cancelled, which will reduce the price realized by Rupees 3,81,000. The above figures include 228 whole Estates and 107 shares of Estates in Behar and Shahabad confiscated in consequence of the late disturbances of 1857-58. The jumma of these, at the time of confiscation, was Rupees 56,154, and that of the new settlement, made prior to sale, was Rupees 1,99,297; the price realized was Rupees 13,83,006. There remain to be sold altogether about 3172 Estates.

Rules had already been framed and submitted for the approval of the Government of India with a view to give effect to the Resolution of Lord Canning, dated 17th October 1861, when the arrival of a Despatch of the Secretary of State, dated 9th July 1862, materially modifying the Resolution necessitated a corresponding modification of the Rules. Accordingly a set of Rules was published in August 1862. These, as afterwards supplemented in points of detail, regulate the mode of application for sale, the survey, and demarcation, the sale and conveyance, and the manner of payment of the purchase money, of all future grants of Waste Lands; and provide for the redemption of the revenue assessed on grants already made for a term of years under previously existing Rules. A list of lands to be reserved from sale, is in the course of publication.

These Rules had no retrospective tendency, and it was laid down that lands for the purchase of which application had been made under the Resolution of 17th October 1861, should, if the application had been duly registered, be dealt with in accordance with the terms of the said Resolution so far as the Law allows. And on this liberal principle several applications for grants in Darjeeling, which had been somewhat irregularly admitted by the Local Officers, were nevertheless held to be *bona fide* arrangements concluded before the publication of the Despatch of the Secretary of State, and as such exempted from its operation, and the sale of such lands was allowed to proceed under the terms of the Resolution of 17th October 1861, provided all the formalities enjoined by that Resolution were duly observed.

A Statement (D 2) in the Appendix exhibits the grants of Waste Lands made under the Rules prevailing prior to the issue of the Rules above alluded to; and another Statement (D 3) shows the sales which have taken place under the new Rules in Darjeeling and Assam. In Cachar there have been no sales under these Rules.

The result of the sales in Darjeeling was most satisfactory, the total area sold being 31,915 acres, and the price obtained Rupees 5,65,897-12-2. The highest price paid was Rupees 30 per acre; the average price Rupees 17. In Kamroop the total area sold was 10,566 acres, and the price obtained Rupees 27,025-4-7.

Besides the sales noticed above eight lots were sold in Darjeeling under the old Rules, at Rupees 10 an acre, for Rupees 69,130; and thirteen locations, with one farming lease, were sold for Rupees 14,400 under the local Rules in force. Two grants were also redeemed at Rupees 2-8 an acre, under exceptional circumstances, for Rupees 9,660.

The circumstances under which a suit was instituted by Mr. Rundle, for enforcing what he considered a contract entered into by Government to sell him certain Waste Lands in Darjeeling at Rupees 2-8 per acre, may be briefly noticed in this place. On the 31st December 1861 Mr. Deare made an application to the Superintendent of Darjeeling for 1,000 acres of land, under the Resolution of the 17th October 1861. On the 3rd January following he

tendered and deposited in the Treasury Rupees 2,500, which he stated were for the 1,000 acres of land he had applied for; and he took this occasion to request that the Title Deeds of 500 acres be made in favor of Mr. Rundle. The payment of the money was unsolicited, and the Superintendent of Darjeeling received it *on account*, and not in full payment for the land applied for, granting a receipt worded accordingly. At this time the Superintendent of Darjeeling had no authority to assign Waste Lands to any person on any terms other than those contained in the Rules of 1859; and no guarantee whatever was given that Messrs. Deare and Rundle were to obtain the land at Rupees 2-8 per acre, the only communication made by the Superintendent being the receipt granted for the money paid on account. From his reply to other applicants, it was clear that the Superintendent knew well that he had no power to make grants under the Resolution of October 1861. Messrs. Rundle and Deare, at their own risk, then took possession of the land, and without any authority commenced operations thereon. As by this proceeding they had exposed themselves to loss, the Government, to obviate all appearance of dealing hardly with men who had apparently a mistaken notion of the extent and scope of the Resolution of the Government of India of October 1861, offered to allow them to purchase the lands at the rate of Rupees 10 per acre, the minimum price at which Darjeeling lands could be sold at the time when their applications were made; but this offer was rejected by them, and thereupon the land was advertized for sale and sold for Rupees 20 per acre. A suit was now brought against Government by Mr. Rundle, "for the specific performance of a certain agreement for the sale of Waste Lands, for the execution of grant thereof, and for an injunction." This has been thrown out in the High Court, though probably it will be re-instituted in another form.

Rule 21 of the new Rules provides for the "reservation of grazing and forest land; and land for the growth of firewood near Towns and Stations; of building sites, parks, recreation grounds, and the like; and of lands required for other special purposes." A list is being prepared of the lands intended to be reserved for the above purposes; and a Statement (D-4) in the Appendix shows to what extent it has been completed and notified for general information.

With reference to the increasing difficulty of procuring good timber in large quantities, and more especially to the deficient supply of firewood for meeting the wants of the Railway in places where coal is not available, all forest lands, or lands on which valuable timber is growing, have been ordered to be reserved for the present, till the list of the lands to be reserved is completed.

The results of the resumption and settlement of Fisheries are exhibited in detail in a Statement (D 5) in the Appendix. Sixty-one blocks were settled during the year for Rupees 7,919. Of twelve suits instituted under Regulation II. of 1819, four were decided in favor of Government, four in favor of individuals, and four struck off.

The Districts in which applications for the sale of Waste Lands promised to be most numerous were Assam, Cachar, Sylhet, and Darjeeling. It became desirable consequently to arrange for the Waste Lands in these Districts being surveyed, as a necessary preliminary to their allotment, and the following arrangements have been made with this object during the year.

In Assam a complete and detailed re-survey of the whole Province was found necessary ; but owing to the vast extent of country to be surveyed, the resources of the Department were found insufficient to undertake the work at once. It was decided, therefore, that a Detachment from the 4th Division should be organised into a separate survey party, to undertake in the first instance only a desultory survey of the Waste Lands, and that, as each party now occupied in Bengal becomes available, they should be thrown into Assam to carry on the re-survey of the whole Province.

The survey of Cachar and portion of Sylhet, has been made over to the party who were already at work in the Sylhet District.

For the survey of the Darjeeling grants a Detachment of the 2nd Division was detained for some months, and subsequently a party was organised under a qualified Assistant to complete the work. To this party also, with an increase in its strength, the duty of surveying the Terrai lands was subsequently assigned.

CUSTOMS.

A Statement (E 1) in the Appendix shows the amount of Customs Revenue realized in Calcutta, and at the ports of Chittagong, Balasore, Cuttack, and Pooree, together with the charges incurred, and the net Revenue derived during the year. The total net Revenue amounted to Rupees 2,99,73,793, to Rupees 2,39,80,728 of the previous year, and shows, therefore, an increase to the extent of Rupees 29,93,065 or £299,306, of which no less than Rupees 29,79,285 or £297,928 was for the port of Calcutta alone.

The gross collections of the port of Calcutta amounted to Rupees 3,08,90,518,* and the gross charges to Rupees 9,38,856, leaving a net Revenue of Rupees 2,99,51,662, to Rupees 2,69,72,377 in the preceding year.

* Imports	...	Rupees	65,93,116	5	2
Exports	...	"	39,55,131	2	3
Salt duty	...	"	2,02,66,601	3	0
Wharf rent	...	"	55,810	11	5
Crane rent	...	"	2,638	7	0
Miscellaneous Receipts	...	"	16,823	0	0
Total Rs.			3,08,90,518	13	10

The result above indicated was mainly owing to the very large clearances of imported Salt during year, the quantity cleared amounting to 62,07,788 maunds against 45,92,700 maunds in the preceding year, while the duty paid was Rupees 2,02,66,601 to Rupees 1,49,00,122 in the previous year. The increase under this head is of course to a great extent balanced by a falling off in the Salt Revenue.

A Statement (E 2) in the Appendix exhibits a comparison of the Revenue derived from Customs during the year under review with that of five other years.

The receipts from Imports, exclusive of Salt, in the port of Calcutta, during the year, exhibited a falling off to the extent of Rupees 27,79,118

Imports.

as noted on the margin; and this was principally attributed to the very depressed state of the Cotton Goods' trade. It was noticed in last year's Report that the duty on Cotton Goods had been reduced to 5 per cent. But the duty on Glasgow Goods—which being imported cut were on that account held to have lost their character as Piece Goods—continued to be levied at the rate of 10 per cent., a practice which was stated to have checked the clearance of this class of Goods. The inequality, however, has been remedied since the closing of the year, it having been determined that all Goods *manufactured* in the piece, whether imported in piece or cut, are hereafter to be admitted at the lower rate of 5 per cent. *ad valorem*; and the excess duty which was levied under a contrary ruling has been ordered to be refunded.

The falling off in Customs duty on Piece Goods alone amounted to Rupees 22,69,769, the total duty under this head during the year being Rupees 25,84,698, to Rupees 48,54,167 in the preceeding year. There was also a falling off in the amount of import duty levied on Twist, to the extent of Rupees 1,55,990; in that on metals, to the extent of Rupees 16,911; and in that on Malt Liquors, to the extent of Rupees 1,15,132. On the other hand Wines showed an increase to the extent of Rupees 12,754, and Spirits an increase of Rupees 1,06,264.

Under the head of Exports there was an increase in the receipts in the port of Calcutta to the extent of Rupees 1,15,650*, and this was due in a great measure to the increase in the exports of Indigo and Saltpetre. The increase in the export of Indigo amounted to 30,185 maunds, which represented an increase of duty to the extent of Rupees 90,555; and the increase in the export of Saltpetre was 52,120 maunds, which yielded an increased duty of Rupees 1,04,210. The increase in the export of Saltpetre was attributable to the influence of the American War, and all the declared shipments to America, were for the Federal Ports. The results of the year under review have, however established, in further confirmation of the results exhibited last year, that the specific duty of Rupees 2 levied on the article has not acted as a check on the trade, and that it is one of the fairest subjects on the Indian tariff for a heavy duty.

The increase in the quantity of Cotton exported is very remarkable,† and is, of course, due to the effect of the American war.

	Cwts.	Rupees.
† 1861-62	63,116	11,31,219
1862-63	3,09,830	1,51,51,911

In the Appendix will be found a Comparative Statement (E 3) of the Shipping and Tonnage of the port of Calcutta, for the year under review. The number of Ships which cleared inwardly at Calcutta was 1,020, of which 575 were English, 95 American, and 98 French; the total tonnage represented by them amounting to 6,04,139 tons. The total number which cleared out was also, 1,020, of which 612 were English, 95 American, and 99

Shipping and Tonnage of the Port.

French. The total tonnage outwards was 6,30,205 tons. The number of Native Craft which entered the Port was 99 ; and the number which left it was 89.

Imports and Exports of Bullion.

	Imported. Rupees.	Exported. Rupees.
In 1861-62	4,21,24,330	95,58,496
" 1862-63	4,30,95,112	1,23,06,603

The value of the total imports and exports of Bullion are noted in the margin.

It was noticed in last year's Report that the sanction of Government had been accorded to the Official publication at the Custom House of daily lists of imports and exports prepared under the supervision of the Customs Authorities. The publication of these lists has commenced from January last. The Trade Returns hitherto published by officials of the Custom House on their private account have consequently ceased.

The site of the late Export Ware House, on which temporary Custom House Sheds had hitherto stood, having been allotted for the erection of the new Post Office, it has become necessary to provide adequate Wharf accommodation elsewhere. The Municipal Commissioners have, therefore, been directed to give up for the purpose a plot of ground in the corner of Coilah Ghât Street, which is now in their possession, and is used by them as a dépôt for bricks.

SALT.

Results of the Year.

The total quantity of Salt cleared during the year was 82,16,417 maunds, in the proportion noted on the margin ; the result showing an increase of 19,67,614 maunds as compared with the quantity cleared during the previous year.

	Government Salt.	Excise Salt.	Imported Salt.	Total
	Maunds.	Maunds.	Maunds.	Maunds.
1841-42	47,86,303	0	6,12,691	53,98,994
1851-52	31,17,318	18,600	29,26,865	60,62,813
1861-62	16,30,818	25,250	45,92,705	62,48,803
1862-63	19,13,978	41,650	62,60,789	82,16,417

*In 1862-63	Rs.	2,19,61,181
" 1861-62	"	1,58,57,383
Excess	Rs.	<u>61,03,798</u>

The Net Revenue derived from this source during the year was Rupees 2,19,64,181, or £2,196,418 ; which is £910,679 in excess* of the Revenue derived in 1861-62.

A Statement (F) in the Appendix exhibits a comparison of the Financial results of the year under review with those of three previous years.

The stock of imported Salt on board and in the river on the 30th April 1863 was 34,90,814 maunds.

The most important perhaps of the administrative changes that were carried out during the year, was the abandonment by Government of its Salt manufacture, and its final disconnection with the so called monopoly.

It was observed in last year's Report that the strong prejudice which the people of India had hitherto maintained against the Liverpool boiled Salt, had rapidly disappeared before the low prices at which, owing to the cheapness of freights, and to the want of other cargoes, English Salt had lately been available in the Calcutta markets. Simultaneously with this tendency to increased cheapness in English Salt, the manufacture of Government Salt showed a constant tendency to become more expensive; and at the commencement of 1862-63 Liverpool Salt had, in consequence, complete possession of the market. It was pointed out at the same time that, so long as Government Salt was sold at the cost price, in addition to a fixed duty which was the same for all descriptions of Salt, the Government would be in no degree pecuniarily interested in their manufactured Salt being consumed in preference to that exported from Liverpool, while, on the other hand, it was obviously for the benefit of the community that the cheapest Salt should be also the most widely consumed. These considerations all tended to the conclusion that Government might ultimately dissolve its connection with the Salt manufacture; but in regard to the possibly temporary nature of the causes which led to the unprecedentedly low prices of Liverpool Salt, and on the other hand to the obligations which Government had by engaging in the manufacture incurred of providing a sufficient supply of Salt to meet all contingency, it was considered expedient not to retire too suddenly from the manufacture, but greatly to contract it, and while ensuring a supply equal to the sales of the past year, to allow the foreign Salt trade every facility for establishing itself on a firm and permanent basis.

With this object in view, in deciding upon the course to be adopted in the manufacturing season of 1862-63, it was determined that the Chittagong Salt Agency should be closed; the Hidgellée and Tumlook Agencies were united under one Officer; the manufacture of Kurkutch or solar evaporated Salt was stopped; and of boiled Salt the manufacture was limited to 9,00,000 maunds. Rules were at the same time drawn up for enabling private persons to continue the manufacture, should they wish to do so, under the Excise system, and for transferring to them such portions of the Salt Agency lands no longer required by Government, as might be applied for.

In January the Budget Estimates for the ensuing year came under the consideration of Government. From the information then supplied, it appeared that, while the annual consumption was estimated at about 75 lacs of maunds, there were at that time no less than 115½ lacs of maunds* on hand, equivalent to one and a half years' consumption. The importations during the year had been about 50 lacs of maunds up to that date. It was obvious that one great element of insecurity in the amount of shipments would be removed by the retirement of Government from the market, and that the trade might now be considered to be established on a secure basis. In this conviction the Lieutenant-Governor determined, in communication with Sir C. Trevelyan, to leave the supply of Salt in future to the ordinary course of trade. The manufac-

	Maunds.
* Government Stock	82 lacs.
Bonded Salt	33½ "

ture of the season was ordered to be closed as speedily as possible, and it was announced that it would not be re-opened in the current year.

The Government has thus definitely abandoned a system which, from its first establishment by Lord Clive, in the shape of a pure monopoly, has lasted with various modifications almost a century; and the goal which the Parliamentary Committee of 1836 distinctly pointed out as the final object of the principle they laid down in determining the system under which Government Salt was to be priced, *viz.*, the ultimate displacement of the Government manufacture by imported Salt, has after twenty-seven years been fully attained.

The cessation of manufacture was ordered in February last, and was carried out in the several Agencies on the dates noted on the margin, after the advances made to the Mohunghees had been worked off. The only Agency in which these advances had not been worked off at the close of the year was that of Pooree.

Besides the Chittagong Agency which was closed last year, the Tumlook and Hidgellee Agencies have been closed; and the Collector of Midnapore has been directed to take charge of the abandoned Salt lands and make arrangements for their settlement. Measures for closing the other Agencies were nearly completed at the close of the year.

The quantity of Salt manufactured this season at the several Agencies, before the order for its cessation was acted upon, was 3,63,856 maunds; in the proportion noted on the margin, the stock of Salt in store at the Sulkea Golahs and at the Agencies, was 76,87,783 maunds, while the stock of Sea imported Salt in hand was 33,62,260 maunds, and that known to be afloat 1,28,554 maunds, making an aggregate of 1,15,12,153 maunds as the entire stock in hand.

	Maunds.
Tumlook .. .	71,830
Hidgellee .. .	98,800
Bahalore .. .	92,185
Cuttack .. .	72,063
Pooree .. .	25,000
	<hr/>
	3,63,856

The results of the year show more forcibly than ever that Sea imported Salt is rapidly taking the place of the Salt manufactured by Government, and is in fact driving it out of the market. Owing to the low rates of freight the imported Salt, after paying the fixed duty of Rupees 3-4 per maund, is sold at a lower price than the indigenous production of Government. This price of imported Salt has fluctuated since the closing of the year from Rupees 60 to 68 per 100 maunds, and was last quoted at Rupees 62. The price of Government boiled Salt was 98 Rupees per 100 maunds. In 1841-42 the sales of Government Salt were 17,86,303 maunds, from which they had fallen to 19,13,978 maunds in 1862-63; while the sales of Sea imported Salt had, within the same period, risen from 6,12,691 maunds to 62,60,789 maunds.

Of Salt manufactured under Exeise Licences 11,650 maunds paid duty during the year under review, against 18,600 maunds in 1851-52. The number of licensed manufacturers was five.

Manufacture under Exeise Licences.

It has been already stated that the Rules for the granting of Excise Licences were revised during the year. In making this revision the main principle observed was to place the Excise manufacturer on an equality in all respects with the importer of foreign Salt, giving to neither branch of the trade an advantage over the other. Accordingly, by the modifications made in the Rules, the Excise manufacturer is required to pay in full the cost of any extra or special Preventive Establishment which may be required to watch his works during the manufacturing season; to pay the same rent on Salt and fuel lands that would be realized if the lands were settled with cultivators for agricultural purposes; and to store his Salt in his own Golahs, or, if Government Golahs are available for the purpose, to pay rent for them for the full period they are made use of. In regard to the bonding of Salt also the same privilege has been extended to him as is allowed to the importer, the duty in the case of both being assessed on the full quantity bonded, less the wastage at the prescribed rate, or, if bonded in Government bonding Golahs, on the quantity actually cleared. It seems very doubtful, however, whether, under any circumstances, Excise manufacturers of Salt evaporated by boiling brine obtained from the Sea can compete with importers of Liverpool and other foreign Salt.

Equalization of the selling prices of salt

<i>At the Agency Depots.</i>			
Hudgellee, Tumlook,	} Pungah Salt . {	Rs. 390 per 100 Mauds	
Chittagong, Cuttack			
Balasore, Pooree			
Pooree, Chilka Lake Kurkutch	.. .. .	.. 356	"
Arracan Pungah Salt at Chittagong	.. .. .	.. 421	"
Madras Kurkutch ditto	.. .. .	.. 371	"
<i>At the Salkea and Ghoserg Depots.</i>			
Hudgellee, Tumlook,	} Pungah Salt . {	Rs. 421 per 100 Mauds.	
Cuttack, Balasore, Pooree			
Pooree, Chilka Lake Kurkutch	.. .. .	.. 386	"
Madras Kurkutch	.. .. .	.. 396	"
Semle ditto	.. .. .	.. 418	"

The introduction of the system of selling Government Salt at a uniform price was noticed in last year's Report. The selling prices fixed according to the recent annual adjustment are noted on the margin.

The Government having withdrawn from the manufacture of Salt the necessity of retaining a special Preventive Establishment for the suppression of illicit manufacture has ceased. It is, therefore, intended to amalgamate the Salt Preventive Department with the Police in those Districts where the new Police has been introduced; and the Inspector-General of Police is already engaged in drawing up a scheme, in communication with the Controller of Salt Chowkeys, for carrying out the amalgamation.

OPIMUM.

A Statement (G) in the Appendix exhibits the Receipts, Charges, and net Revenue derived from Opium during the last seven years, the net Revenue for the year under review amounting to Rupees 3,01,43,559.

1847-48	2,69,404
1857-58	6,04,865
1861-62	13,72,386

ing and two other years.

The net Revenue derived from the sale of Abkaree Opium during the year was Rupees 11,23,362; and the figures noted on the margin show the results of the preceding

Chests.	Proceeds, Rs.
Behar . . . 17,964	2,61,75,630
Benares . . . 14,869	2,07,17,805
32,833	4,68,93,435
Budget of 1862-63	4,20,00,000
Estimated Receipts	1,20,00,000
Excess ditto	19,23,435

The actual results of the Opium sales held during the year are noted on the margin, the proceeds realized exceeding the estimated Budget Receipts for the year by Rupees 19,23,435. The Estimate for Abkaree and miscellaneous Receipts was also exceeded to the extent of Rupees 12,90,376, the total increase thus amounting to Rupees 32,13,811.

Budget Estimate of charges.	1,94,89,473
Total charges incurred	1,86,70,232
Less than the Budget Estimate.	14,19,221

The total charges for the year are further shown to have been less by Rupees 14,19,221* than the amount estimated in the Budget.

Prospects of the Season

Behar	27,000
Benares	21,000
	48,000

The Opium season was expected to terminate very favorably, and though the actual out-turn had not been ascertained it was estimated at about 48,000 chests.¹

Further increase in cultivation.

Behar, Beegahs.	Benares, Beegahs.
1862-63 . . . 1,58,470	2,80,754
1861-62 . . . 1,21,824	2,22,914
36,646	57,840

The increase in the cultivation of Opium, consequent on the price being raised from Rupees 4 to Rupees 5 per seer, was noticed in last year's Report. The result of the measure, however, by no means ceased with the increase exhibited last year. The Statement in the margin shows some 37,000 beegahs in the Behar and 58,000 beegahs in the Benares Agency brought for the first time under Opium

cultivation. This remarkably rapid extension following immediately on the increase of price, and competing also with the increased value of all other products, proves incontestibly the remunerative nature of the cultivation at its present rates.

The experiment reported last year of introducing the poppy cultivation into Budaon and

Shahjehanpore, having proved entirely successful, a Sub-Deputy Opium Agency was established to superintend operations in these and the other Districts of Rohileund.

¹ Establishment of a Sub-Deputy Opium Agency in Rohileund.

In the month of May 1862 an inquiry was directed to be held, through the Commissioner of Patna, into the administration of the Opium Department in the Shahabad District. The origin of this inquiry was a letter which appeared in a public Journal, from the Special Correspondent of that Journal, alleging that the cultivation of Opium was rendered unremunerative to the ryots of Shahabad by the extortions of the subordinate Native Officials; that it was carried on unwillingly and under pressure; that the refund of advances was so harshly enforced as to cause the ruin of the ryots (staved off in some cases by the sale of their children); and that the Sub-Deputy Agent was entirely under the influence of a Native Official in another Department, who, it was asserted, after having been successively dismissed from five or six public posts, now enriched himself by the sale of appointments in the

Opium Department, where his influence was unbounded, and his corruption an intolerable grievance. Mr. Cockburn's inquiry extended to the collection of information from all the Indigo Planters and European Zemindars in the District, and the opinions of Officials unconnected with the Opium Department. The Correspondent of the Journal in question declined to produce any evidence, alleging that it would be useless to do so, unless the Sub-Deputy Agent and the Native Official referred to were first suspended from office. This course, in the absence of any *prima facie* evidence against them, and in face of the fact that those allegations of the Correspondent which could be tested by public records and immediate inquiry had proved altogether unfounded, was palpably and clearly inadmissible.

The inquiry made by Mr. Cockburn was, however, conclusive as far as it went ; and the evidence on which it was founded being in a great degree that of persons not only unconnected with, but to a certain extent, from their position, hostile to the Opium cultivation, was of incontestable validity. The inquiry proved that the cultivation is remunerative, and that it is not forced, but on the contrary very much sought after. The accompanying Table will show that when the last advance in the price given for Opium was made, the area in Shahabad, under poppy cultivation, increased at once from 26,282 beegahs to 33,402 beegahs,

Year.	Number of Cultivators.	Measured Cultivation.
1860-61	22,147	26,282
1861-62	23,297	33,402

while the number of Cultivators increased only from 22,147 to 23,297, proving incontestably that those who knew the cultivation by experience were the persons most anxious to increase their stake in it. The inquiry further proved that the charge of harshness in claiming and enforcing refund of advances was a singularly unfortunate one to make. Out of 25,622 ryots, who received advances during the last season, only thirty-six (or 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ per mille) had to refund at all, and the total amount refunded was Rupees 197-15-4, being on an average Rupees 5-8 from each of the thirty-six defaulters, and little more than a pie per head on the whole body of ryots.

It was, moreover, clearly established by the inquiry that the allegations against the Native Official's character were false ; and of his alleged improper influence over the Sub-Deputy Agent, and of the corrupt use thereof, proof was not forthcoming. On the other hand, the inquiry established, what the Officers of the Opium Department had unanimously deposed to before the Indigo Committee, *viz.*, that, of the sum paid by Government to the Cultivator, a small portion was kept by the subordinate Native Officials of the Department. To those acquainted with native habits the difficulty of guarding against petty peculation of this description will be obvious. It is impossible to make the people look upon it any other light than that of a natural perquisite to the disbursing Officer. The Cultivators knew that if they complained of the custom, they could at once obtain redress ; they knew that the receipt of donations was strictly forbidden ; yet not a single complaint was ever made on the subject. Stringent orders were issued by Government on the receipt of Mr. Cockburn's report, with a view of checking these abuses ; the Officers of the Department were severely admonished for the laxity which had failed to eradicate the system ; and increased watchfulness and energy were enjoined for the future. The Board of Revenue were also, directed to prepare a manual of Rules which should render such peculation impossible for the future ; the Sub-Deputy

Opium Agent was removed from Shahabad, where he had been for twenty years, to another District; and more frequent changes among the Officers of the Department were urged on the Board as a measure of importance which ought not to be lost sight of.

EXCISE.

The Table in the margin exhibits the gross Collections, Charges, and net Revenue derived from excisable articles during the year under review, the preceding year, and three other antecedent years; and a comparison of results exhibits an increase of Revenue in ten years to the extent of Rupees 25,15,669,* of which nearly 10 laest were derived from the proceeds of Abkaree Opium.

	COLLECTIONS.			Charges.	Net Revenue.
	Spirits and Drums.	Opium sale proceeds.	Total		
1847-48	22,31,924	1,50,057	26,81,981	5,23,106	21,61,875
1852-53	21,76,348	6,11,361	30,89,702	5,83,098	25,01,604
1857-58	28,16,871	9,49,356	37,55,230	6,12,902	31,12,268
1861-62	34,66,659	19,10,727	55,77,386	9,01,966	46,72,120
1862-63	39,55,201	21,02,656	60,58,110	10,10,867	50,17,273

Net Revenue.

* In 1862-63	Rs. 50,17,273
" 1861-62	" 25,01,604
Excess in 1862-63	" 25,15,669

Net Proceeds of Opium.

† In 1862-63	Rs. 13,41,096
" 1861-62	" 3,71,853
Excess in 1862-63	" 9,69,243

A Statement (H) in the Appendix exhibits the results for 1862-63 in detail; and a comparison with the results of the preceding year shows an increase in net Revenue to the extent of Rupees 3,71,853,† of which Rupees 76,171‡ were derived from Opium.

Net Revenue.

‡ In 1862-63	Rs. 50,17,273
" 1861-62	" 46,72,120
Excess in 1862-63	" 3,45,153

Net Proceeds of Opium.

§ In 1862-63	Rs. 13,41,096
" 1861-62	" 12,67,022
Excess in 1862-63	" 74,174

The stoppage of the cultivation of Kance Opium in Assam was noticed in last year's Report. Since then the sale of that Opium in the Province has been made penal; and to these causes was attributed the increase in the Revenue derived from Abkaree Opium during the year.

The price of Opium supplied by the manufacturing Agency to the Abkaree Department having been raised from Rupees 5-8 to Rupees 7-4 a seer, on account of the increased cost of manufacture, a corresponding increase was made from the commencement of

Raising of the sale price of Abkaree Opium in certain Districts.

1862-63, in the price of Opium supplied to vendors. Since the closing of the year the price of Abkaree Opium has also been raised to the highest rate of Rupees 22 per seer in the Districts of the Divisions named in the margin, and in Darjeeling, as there was no reason why the drug should be sold in them at a lesser price than in the neighbouring Districts. In Gowalparah and Kamroop also, the rate has been raised from Rupees 14 to Rupees 20 per seer, but it has not been considered politic at present to raise the price in the Districts of Upper Assam, till the discontent and restlessness caused by the stoppage of Kance cultivation have abated. The Districts of Cachar and Sylhet also have been exempted for the present from the higher rates, owing to apprehensions being entertained that it would lead to the introduction of contraband Opium extracted from poppy grown in Independent Tipperah.

The Table in the margin shows the further progress made in the introduction of the Sudder Distillery or fixed duty system; and it will be observed that in the Patna and Rajshahye Divisions the system has been much extended. In the Patna Division, of the thirteen Distilleries shown to exist, four have been set at work since the closing of the year.

DIVISIONS	NUMBER OF SUDDER DISTILLERIES ESTABLISHED.			Area under the Sudder System in 1862-63.	Number of Distilleries set at work since the closing of the year.
	Before 1862-63.	In 1862-63.	Total.		
				Square miles	
Bhadrupore	6	...	6	1,753	.....
Burdwan	16	...	16	1,301	.....
Chittagong	1	2	3	7,097	.....
Cuttack	2	2	4	1,607	2
Dacca	19	1	20	21,931	5
Nuddea	7	6	12	10,771	1
Patna	1	12	13	801	13
Rajshahye	7	11	18	31,532	1
Total	59	33	92	85,802	22

A comparison of the Revenue collected during 1862-63 under the fixed duty system, with that derived from the same Districts in the last year during which they were under the daily-tax system, exhibits in several cases* a falling off in Revenue to a considerable extent. The decrease in Calcutta amounted to Rupees 1,23,610; but this, as was explained last year, was owing to the equalization of the duty on Rum with that on Country Spirits, which has naturally had the effect of increasing the consumption of Rum and decreasing that of Country Spirits.

The success which has attended the measure of doubling the duty on Ganjah was noticed in last year's Report. The results during the year under review, as compared with the last entire year before the duty

Decrease in the consumption of Ganjah.

	In 1862-63	During the year of the daily tax system
* Calcutta and 24 Pargunnahs	Rs. 1,99,790	Rs. 3,23,140
Moorsshedabad	38,057	59,010
Mymensingh	11,321	22,055
Purneah	22,868	11,572
Shahabad	13,216	18,262
Tirhoot	30,024	65,580

	Quantity consumed.	Revenue derived.
In 1862-63	Mauuds 8,636	Rs. 8,90,255
In the last year before the duty was doubled.	" 15,570	" 6,22,805
Decrease in quantity.	Mauuds 6,934	
Increase in revenue.		2,67,450

was doubled, exhibits an increase of Revenue to the extent of Rupees 2,67,450, but a decrease in the consumption of the drug by about 6,934 mauuds. The question of still further raising the duty on Ganjah was under consideration at the close of the year.

STAMPS.

The gross Revenue derived from Stamps in Bengal Proper, during the year under review, as compared with the preceding year, and with the results of the years 1847-48 and 1857-58, is exhibited in a Statement (I) in the Appendix.

The receipts for the year amounted to Rupees 53,91,338-2-6, which shows an increase of Rupees 32,82,596-15-3, and Rupees 31,31,030-10-6 as compared with the collections in 1847-48 and 1857-58 respectively, but a decrease of Rupees 10,98,958-7-6 compared with the results of 1861-62.

This decrease is ascribed to the extraordinary demand for Stamps in the months of May and December 1861, created by the operation of Act XIV. of 1859 for the limitation of suits, which had the effect of enhancing the Revenue of that year to an unusually large amount. The receipts of the year under review exceeded those of 1860-61 by Rupees 7,71,227-5-6.

North-Western Provinces	20,12,926	5	10
Punjab	9,49,692	7	0
Oude	3,40,110	8	6
Central Provinces	3,15,168	11	6
Hydrabad Assigned Districts	68,218	7	6
Natal Residency		12	8
British Borneo	2,15,981	10	0
Straits Settlement	31,836	9	0
Rupees	49,11,010	3	1

The total collections from the other Provinces of the Presidency of Fort William amounted to Rupees 40,11,010-3-1, in the proportion noted on the margin, and, with the Revenue of Rupees 53,91,338-2-6 derived from Bengal, makes the aggregate collections throughout the Presidency amount to Rupees 91,05,348-5-10.

Unstamped Deeds stamped in the Stamp Office, under the provisions of the Law, on

	Number of Deeds.	Amount of duty and penalty.
		Rs. As. P.
1847-48	2251	30,383 13 0
1857-58	1327	21,526 9 0
1861-62	3719	68,078 10 6
1862-63	1821	23,978 12 0

The number of unstamped and insufficiently stamped documents stamped at the Stamp Office, certificates from Collectors of Districts, in the Upper and Lower Provinces, and the Punjab, is given in the margin.

Collections on account of Postage Stamps.

The gross collections from the sale of Postage Stamps throughout the Presidency of Fort William

	Rs.	As.	P.
Bengal	4,61,845	11	9
North-Western Provinces	2,29,134	15	8
Punjab	1,64,528	0	0
Oude	31,719	4	0
Central Provinces	18,905	3	0
British Burmah	31,960	6	6
Strait Settlement	86,232	0	0
Rupees	10,30,325	8	11

amounted to Rupees 10,30,325-8-11, in the proportion noted on the margin; the result showing a net increase of Rupees 31,663-4-11 over the collections of the preceding year.

Value of Postage Stamps supplied to Madras and Bombay.

Rupees 3,06,580, and Rupees 8,18,206-10-8 respectively.

The value of Postage Stamps supplied to the Presidencies of Madras and Bombay amounted to

The use of Stamps was abolished in the Southal Pergunnahs in 1856. The subsequent increase in the amount of litigation was, however, so great, that in 1862 it became necessary to take immediate measures for checking it. It was at first proposed to do this by the introduction of a scale of Court Fees in those Pergunnahs, and afterwards by the extension to them of the 4th, 5th, and 6th Clauses of Schedule B. of Act XXXVI. of 1860. But this was rendered unnecessary by the passing of Act X. of 1862, (the new Stamp Act,) which was made applicable to all British Territories without exception. Since then some concessions have been made in favor of the Southals, by a Notification of the Government of India, dated 22nd November last, by which the amount of duty chargeable on Petitions of Plaint in Civil Suits of the class cognizable by Small Cause Courts, has been reduced to the same rate as that prescribed for Petitions for Plaint in suits instituted in a Military Court of Requests, or in the Court of a Cantonment Joint Magistrate under Act III. of 1859.

INCOME TAX.

The assessments for 1861-62 having been continued under Act XVI. of 1862, no fresh assessments were made during the year under review, except in cases which fell under Section 7 of the Act. Under Section 14 of the Act all the assessments on Incomes of 500 Rupees per annum were cancelled, and this has caused a loss of Rupees 1,69,965-4-7 from the gross yield of the preceding year. The loss, however, has been partially compensated by the fresh assessments made for 1862-63, which yielded a gross Revenue of Rupees 1,51,506-7-6.

A Statement (J. I.) in the Appendix exhibits the progress made in assessment and collection from the commencement of the Tax to the 30th of April last, and the totals are here noted on the margin for easier reference.

Original assessment	51,32,776	6	9
Abatement by order of Commissioners	7,85,350	11	6
Balance	43,47,425	11	3
Addition by revision	21,517	4	8
Total	43,72,172	15	11
Demand	36,97,375	6	21
Gross collections	33,85,122	12	7
Excess collections before receipt of orders of abatement	1,00,721	11	11
Net collections	32,84,500	13	8
Under realization	1,12,471	8	61
Refund granted	1,39,314	11	1

The charges for collecting the Tax for the year under review amounted to Rupees 56,292-2-5 on account of Establishment, and Rupees 10,474-2-7 for Contingencies, making up a total cost of Rupees 66,766-5, or about 4½ per cent. on the net collections, which amounted to Rupees 14,18,821-10-14.

This satisfactory result has been owing mainly to the reductions made in the assessing Establishments by means of the changes introduced in the Department, as noticed in last year's Report. By the alterations and re-arrangements carried out there was altogether a saving of Rupees 5,660-11, from the Budget Estimate of the past year.

The total demand on account of Income Tax in the Province of Bengal, exclusive of the Town of Calcutta, for the official year ending on the 30th of April last, amounted to Rupees 35,34,087, and the total collections to Rupees 29,51,504, but a considerable portion of the latter belonged to the earlier years of the Tax.

The demands and collections of the two preceding years are noted on the margin, and a comparison of results shows a great decrease in the year under review, which was mainly caused by the exemption of all Incomes under Rupees 500 a year from the operation of the Tax.

The total cost of collecting the Tax was Rupees 2,79,169, giving a percentage of 10·14 on the amount collected, which leaves a net Revenue of Rupees 26,72,335 ; and, as the net Revenue realized in 1861-62 was shown in last year's Report to be Rupees 40,22,000, the measures adopted for the relief of the poorer classes would appear to have already resulted in a surrender of Rupees 13,49,665.

The actual demand for the Income Tax year commencing on the 1st August 1862 was Rupees 33,39,712, of which Rupees 16,61,962 had been collected, and Rupees 16,74,750 remained to be collected at the close of the Financial year. A Statement (J 2.) exhibiting the demands, collections, surcharges, and other particulars in considerable detail for each District, will be found in the Appendix. The amount estimated as remaining to be assessed was Rupees 1,89,958.

The progress made in the assessments and collections on account of the first two Income Tax years are noted on the margin.

Total demand for the two years	...	...	87,09,352
Amount assessed up to May 1863	...	...	87,15,512
Ditto collected	...	...	82,01,326
Remaining to be assessed	...	...	53,840
Ditto to be collected	...	...	5,65,920

The Assessors and their Establishments were all abolished before the close of the year, the duty of collecting the Tax having been entrusted to the Excise Officers.

SECTION IV.—FINANCIAL.

Revenue and Expenditure of the year. A Statement (K) in the Appendix exhibits in detail the Revenue and Expenditure of the Lower Provinces for the year under review.

The total Revenue amounted to Rupees 15,37,74,300, or £15,377,430, and the total Disbursements Rupees 5,07,42,800, or £5,074,280, leaving a surplus of Rupees 10,30,31,500, or £10,303,150.

The surplus Revenue in the preceding year was Rupees 9,01,28,116. This year's Returns show, therefore, an increase to the extent of Rupees 1,29,03,384, or £1,290,338, which is made up of the following items, *viz.* :—

Abkaree Revenue	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,57,518
Exports	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,61,524
Land Customs...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10,925
Sea	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	53,66,778
Salt sales	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13,91,144
Opium	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	90,44,140
Police	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,41,999
Marine	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,63,761
Local Funds	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,11,812
										<hr/>
Total										1,78,49,601

from the aggregate of which is to be deducted the net decrease of Revenue under other headings amounting together to Rupees 49,46,217.

The new Paper Currency. Proposed general extension of it to all the Districts of Bengal.

extended. During the year the

Extension of the Currency to Assam, Sylhet, and Cachar; and further measures taken for promoting the circulation of coin in those places.

It is now two years since the new Paper Currency was introduced into Bengal. A few Districts only remained, to which the experiment had not been in the first instance extended. During the year the Lieutenant-Governor recommended, after consultation with the various Local Officers, that steps should be taken at once for extending the Currency to all the Districts of Bengal without exception.

Pending decision, however, on the question of the general extension of the Currency, His Honor brought to the notice of the Government of India, the excessive inconvenience occasioned in the Tea-growing Districts of Assam, Cachar, and Sylhet, by the absence of all facilities for remitting money and for exchange.

To remedy the inconvenience, measures were adopted for placing those Districts within the Calcutta Circle of the new Paper Currency. It was decided in the first instance to select Gowhatty as the only place of issue, and to authorise Notes being cashed at all the local Treasuries. These Treasuries were further authorised to draw Bills on Calcutta at par, and to draw upon each other at $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. premium, or in certain cases without premium; and Bills on those Treasuries will be drawn in Calcutta without limit for the present at a premium of $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.

Arrangements were at the same time made with the Bank of Bengal for keeping these Treasuries supplied with a sufficiency of specie both in silver and copper coins.

Introduction of the Money Order system in Bengal.

From the 1st November 1862 a new Money Order system has been introduced throughout Bengal, for the purpose of affording to the public the means of safely and economically transmitting small sums of money from one Station to another. The system is founded upon, and in many respects exactly similar to, that known in Great Britain

as the Post Office order system ; but it has been found preferable in this country to carry it out through the Agency of the District Treasuries instead of that of the Post Office. The details for working the scheme and the rules for the guidance of the Officers entrusted with it were prepared by the Civil Pay-Master, and modified by the Government of India in the Financial Department ; and the general direction of the Agency employed has also been entrusted to the Civil Pay-Master in subordination to this Government.

SECTION V.—EDUCATION.

The number of Colleges and Schools under Government inspection is returned at 1,222, and the number of Students at 71,699. In the last General Statistics. Administration Report the Colleges and Schools were stated to number 879, and the Students 52,895. The Returns there given were, however, hastily prepared, and were not quite complete. The Statement in the Annual Education Report, subsequently published, showed that the number of Schools under inspection amounted to 965, and that they were attended by 57,200 Scholars.

The Returns for the year under review exhibit, therefore, an increase of 257 Schools, and 14,499 Scholars, as compared with the year ending 30th April 1862.

Schools and Colleges under Inspection.	Number of Schools.		Number of Pupils.	
Government Institutions ... ..	...		...
Colleges (General and Professional) ...	10		1,497	
English and Anglo Vernacular Schools	52		8,250	
Vernacular Schools	169		10,736	
Normal Schools	7		586	
		238		21,069
Aided and other Schools under Inspec- tion ... ..	...		...
English and Anglo Vernacular Schools } (including School of Industrial Art) }	227		18,682	
Vernacular Schools	503		21,382	
Girls' Schools	42		1,486	
		772		41,550
Indigenous Schools under improve- ment in Central, South-East, and South-West Divisions	212	212	9,080	9,080
		1,222		71,699

The Table on the margin exhibits the number of Schools of different classes and the number of Scholars attending them.

These figures give one School to a population of 32,733, and one Scholar to a population of 558 ; each School containing on an average 58·6 Scholars.

Disbursements	Rs.	12,30,000
Receipts	"	2,10,000
Net expenditure	"	10,20,000

The expenditure during the year was estimated at Rupees 9,90,000 or £ 99,000. The Revenue of the Lower Provinces for the same period being taken at Rupees 15,37,74,300, it appears that the expenditure on Education amounted to no more than 0·643 per cent. of the public Income ; the cost to the State for each Scholar being Rupees 13-12-11, or a little more than £1-7-7.

University Examinations.
general and professional.

The result of the University Examinations indicate continued progress in the higher branches of Education, both

For the Entrance Examination held in December 1862 the names of 1,114 Candidates were enrolled, a larger number than have appeared in any previous year. Of these 1,043 were from the Lower Provinces of Bengal, the remaining seventy-one being from the North-West Provinces, the Punjab, and Ceylon.

University Entrance Examination.

December 1862.	Number of Candidates.	NUMBER PASSED.		
		1st Division.	2nd Division.	Total.
Hindoos	862	99	251	350
Mahomedans	31	4	8	12
Christians	43	12	22	34
Other Creeds	104	17	32	49
	1,043	132	313	445

Of the 1,043 Candidates from Bengal 445 were successful, 132 being placed in the 1st Division, and 313 in the 2nd Division, as shown in the accompanying Tables.

University Entrance Examination.

December 1862.	Number of Candidates.	NUMBER PASSED.		
		1st Division.	2nd Division.	Total.
Government Schools	539	70	150	220
Aided Schools	144	15	67	82
Independent Schools	306	42	85	127
Private Students	35	..	6	6
School Masters	19	5	5	10
	1,043	132	313	445

At the annual award of Government Junior Scholarships, which is determined by the results of the Entrance Examination, 160 Students were elected Junior Scholars.

Award of Junior Scholarship.

By what Institution gained.	SCHOLARSHIPS GAINED.			
	1st Grade Rs. 18 per mensem.	2nd Grade Rs. 14 per mensem.	3rd Grade Rs. 10 per mensem.	Total.
Government Institutions	8	27	54	89
Aided Institutions	0	13	26	39
Independent Institutions	2	10	20	32
	10	50	100	160

The distribution of these Scholarships is shown in the Table.

First Arts Examination.

For the first Examination in Arts there were 217 Candidates, of whom 210 were from Bengal, five from the North-West

First Examination in Arts.

January 1863.	Number of Candidates.	NUMBER PASSED.		Total.
		1st Division.	2nd Division.	
Hindoos	115	6	51	56
Mahomedans	8	0	2	2
Christians	16	2	13	15
Other Creeds	11	5	15	20
	210	12	81	93

Provinces, and two from Ceylon. Of the former twelve passed in the 1st Division, and eighty-one in the 2nd Division.

First Examination in Arts.

January 1863.	Number of Candidates.	NUMBER PASSED.		Total.
		1st Division.	2nd Division.	
Government Schools .. .	177	9	63	72
Aided Schools .. .	0	0	0	0
Independent Schools .. .	20	3	17	20
Private Students .. .	1	0	0	0
School Masters	6	0	1	1
	210	12	81	93

The results of this examination determined the award of the twenty-four Government Senior Scholarships which are annually available.

Thirty-five Candidates entered for the B. A. Examination, two Christians, one Mahomedan, twenty-nine Hindoos, and three of other creeds. Twenty-five passed successfully, of whom seven were placed in the

B. A. Examinations.

1st and 18 in the 2nd Division.

M. A. Examination.

The Degree of M. A. was this year conferred for the first time. Seven Candidates, Bachelors of Arts of the Presidency College, presented themselves for examination, two taking up Mental and Moral Science, two History, and three Mathematics. All the Candidates were Hindoos. Six were declared successful, and have been admitted Masters of Arts.

At the Law Examination thirty-four Candidates presented themselves. Of these nine obtained the Degree of Licentiate in Law, two being placed in the 1st, and seven in the 2nd Division; and nine obtained the Degree of Bachelor of Law, the whole being placed in the 2nd Division.

Law Examination.

For the 1st or preliminary Examination for the Degree of L. M. and S. there were thirty-five Candidates, of whom four passed in the 1st and twelve in the 2nd Division. For the 2nd or final Examination nineteen Candidates presented themselves, and

Medical Examinations.

Degree of L. M. S.

Degree of M. D.

fourteen passed, of whom three were placed in the 1st and eleven in the 2nd Division. For the Degree of M. D. two Candidates appeared, and both were declared successful.

The new Regulation of the University which requires Candidates for the Degree of Licentiate in Civil Engineering to produce Certificates of having passed the first Arts Examination, having this year come into operation, the result has been that no eligible Candidates have come forward for Examination. It is to be feared that some years will elapse before Candidates will again present themselves for the Professional Degree, as none of the Students now in the College have qualified themselves by passing the prescribed test in Arts.

The number of under-graduate Students attending the Government Colleges for General Education has increased within the year by eighty-four, the number on the Rolls on the 30th April last being 579, against 495 on the 30th April 1862.

	Monthly Fees.	Number on the Rolls on the 30th April 1861.	Number on the Rolls on the 30th April 1862.	Number on the Rolls on the 30th April 1863.
	Rs. As. P.			
Presidency College ...	10 0 0	209	227	289
Hooghly College ...	4 0 0	79	66	65
Dacca College ...	3 8 0	76	138	128
Kishnaghur College ...	4 0 0	42	38	44
Berhampore College ...	3 8 0	16	26	32
Patna College ...	1 0 0	0	0	5
Sanscrit College ...	1 0 0	0	0	16
		422	495	579

The distribution of the Students among the several Colleges is given on the margin.

The following Table gives the classification of the under-graduate Students in the several Colleges, according to the social position of their parents, on the 31st December 1862.

	Zemindars, Talookdars, and persons of independent income.	Merchants, Bani-ans, and Book-keepers.	Pro- fessional per-sons.	Government Ser- vants and Pen- sioners	Others.	TOTAL.
Government Colleges ...	170	48	107	150	76	551

The Staff of Professors in the Presidency College has been strengthened by the appointment of Mr. H. F. Blanford to the vacant chair of natural History and Geology, which was formerly held by Dr. Liebig. The Presidency College. Increase of Instructive Staff.

special duty assigned to Mr. Blanford is to give instruction in those branches of the Natural and Physical Sciences which are included among the subjects of examination for the Degrees in Arts, in addition to which he is required to deliver an annual course of lectures on Geology.

Seven Bachelors of Arts of the Presidency College have been elected to Foundation Graduate Scholarships. Scholarship tenable for one year, on condition that they prosecute

their studies for the M. A. Degree.

NAMES.	Value of Scholarships.	Designation.
	Rs.	
Troykonath Mitter	50	Rajah of Burdwan Scholar.
Omur Nath Bose	50	Dwarkanath Tagore Scholar.
Omurto Lall Paul	40	Bird Scholar.
Obanash Chunder Ghose	40	Ryan Scholar.
Nobin Kishen Mookerjee	30	Hindoo College Foundation Scholar.
Gooroo Prosaul Sein	30	Hindoo College Foundation Scholar.
Gurish Chunder Chowdry	30	Hindoo College Foundation Scholar.

The growing success of the English Schools in East Bengal having led to a large accession of Students in the Dacca College, it became necessary to strengthen the College Establishment, in order to provide adequate instruction for under-graduates desiring to complete the University Course and to proceed to the Degree of Bachelor of Arts. Two Professors were consequently added to the instructive staff at the commencement of the Academical year, in January last, and an Assistant Professor was at the same time appointed for Sanscrit and Bengalee. A Law Lectureship was also established with the view of providing systematic legal instruction for persons intending to devote themselves to the practice of the Law in the Mofussil Courts.

In the course of the year the English School at Patna has been reorganized and placed on the footing of a Mofussil College, comprising a College Department for under-graduates, and a Collegiate School. It was affiliated to the University in August 1862, and the College Department was opened at the commencement of the Academical year in January last, and placed in charge of a Professor. The rapid growth of the Collegiate School is a satisfactory proof that the inhabitants of Patna are not backward to avail themselves of improved means of education. At the commencement of the year the number of Students on the Rolls was 135. At the expiration of twelve months it had reached 307. A subscription list has been opened to provide funds for the erection of a suitable College building, and Rupees 21,000 was subscribed before the close of the year. It is expected that upwards of Rupees 50,000 will eventually be realized.

The uncles of the minor Rajah of Durbungah, Maharaj Coomar Baboos Gopessur Sing, Goonessur Sing, and Netressur Sing, having forwarded to Government Rupees 6,000, with a request that the Lieutenant-

Donation in aid of the Patna College.

Governor would make it over to any public School, Dispensary, or such charitable purpose as he might think proper, giving preference to any Institution connected with the District, the money has, at the suggestion of the local Officers and with the consent of the donors, been ordered to be applied to the fund for building the new College of Patna.

On the 30th April 1862 the number of Schools receiving regular monthly assignments of public money under the grant-in-aid Rules was 319, and Grants-in-Aid. the amount distributed was Rupees 8,641 per mensem. At the same date in the present year the number of aided Schools had risen to 436, and the aggregate amount of the grants to Rupees 11,484 per mensem. This statement shows an increase within the year of 117 Schools, at an additional charge upon the public Revenues of Rupees 34,120 per annum. It is worthy of note that sixteen of these Schools are for Native females.

The grants given to additional Schools during the year amounted to Rupees 2,951-12, viz., to fifty-two English and Vernacular Schools Rupees 1,818-12; to sixty-two Vernacular Schools Rupees 762-8; and to sixteen Girls' Schools Rupees 370-8. The total amount of augmentation to previous grants was Rupees 241-9-7, viz., to six Anglo-Vernacular Schools Rupees 85-8; to four Vernacular Schools Rupees 56-1-7; and to one Girls' School Rupees 100. The amount of the monthly grants sanctioned within the year was, therefore, Rupees 3193-5-7. The total of grants cancelled amounted to Rupees 313-8, viz., of two Anglo-Vernacular Schools Rupees 205, and of eleven Vernacular Schools Rupees 138-8. The grants of two Vernacular Schools were also reduced to the extent of Rupees 6-8. The amount of reductions in the monthly grants during the year was, therefore, Rupees 350. Hence the net additional expenditure sanctioned during the year on account of grants-in-aid was Rupees 2,843-5-7 per mensem, or Rupees 34,120-3 per annum.

In addition to the sums assigned as monthly grants, twenty-two Schools have received casual grants, for special purposes, amounting in the aggregate to Rupees 3,817-8, viz., sixteen Anglo-Vernacular Schools Rupees 3,212-8, five Vernacular Schools Rupees 525, and one Girls' School Rupees 50. Seven Schools have also received grants of books and maps from the Stock of the late Government Book Agency, now in charge of the School Book Society, to the extent of Rupees 355, viz., five Anglo-Vernacular Schools Rupees 230, and two Vernacular Schools Rupees 125.

Normal Schools have been established during the year at Burdwan, Kishnagar, and Jessore for the purpose of training Masters for elementary New scheme of Vernacular Education. Village Schools, under the scheme of Vernacular education originally devised by Sir J. P. Grant. This scheme has received several important modifications, as fresh light has been gained from the working of the experimental measures adopted for bringing it into operation. Its general object was the improvement of the indigenous Schools of the country by the offer of money rewards to the Gooroos.

The plan now pursued may be briefly described as follows :—

The villages, where Patshalas are already in existence, are invited to send for a year's training in a Normal School, either their present Gooroo, or some other person whom they will undertake to receive as their future School Master. Their nominee, if accepted by the Inspector, is sent to a Normal School, with a stipend of Rupees five per mensem, and a written agreement is entered into on the one hand with the heads of the village that they will receive him back as their Gooroo, when he has completed his course of training and received a Certificate of qualification ; and on the other hand with the nominee himself, that he will return to the village which selected him, and there enter upon and discharge the duty of village School Master to the best of his ability, on condition of being secured a monthly income of not less than Rupees 5 in the shape of stipend or reward, so long as he continues to deserve it. Each of the three training Schools at present established, receives seventy-five stipendiary Students. They have been opened but a few months, but no difficulty has been experienced in filling them. Each had its full complement at the end of the year. The supervision of the entire scheme has been entrusted to Baboo Bhodeb Mookerjee, as an Additional Inspector, with three Deputy Inspectors as his subordinates.

At the end of the year sanction was obtained for the Establishment of a Normal School at Dacca, for training a small number of Native women as School Mistresses. It is expected that these women will readily find employment, not only as Mistresses in public Girls' Schools, but also as private teachers in the Zenanas of Native gentlemen.

The Wards' Institution in Calcutta was established in 1856, for the purpose of affording to all those minors under the control of the Court of Wards, whose means were sufficient to pay for better instruction than can be procured at their own houses, a liberal education at the Presidency, removing them by this means from the pernicious influence of family dependants. The entire management of the Institution was placed under a Native Director, subject to the control of the Board of Revenue. The Rules of the Institution, and the expediency of retaining it at the Presidency, came under review during the year, in connection with the case of a Ward in Beerbhoom, whose relatives objected to his removal to Calcutta. It appeared to His Honor that the Rules contained no adequate provisions for the supervision and periodical inspection of the Institution. He therefore appointed a Committee of Honorary Visitors, consisting of a member of the Board of Revenue and its Secretary, the Director of Public Instruction, and six Native gentlemen, two of them residents of the interior, with instructions that the resident Members should be requested to visit the Institution regularly in rotation. It was also proposed, in consequence of the objection of the Native Zemindars to sending their children to Calcutta, to remove the Institution to a Station in the interior ; but owing to the difficulty of finding sufficient accommodation at any of those Stations where a College education is procurable, no final decision on the point has as yet been arrived at, and the subject is still under consideration.

SECTION VI.—PUBLIC WORKS. •

GENERAL.

THE total amount of Imperial Funds placed at disposal of this Government for public works during the year was 53½ lacs; the amount of Local Funds administered by this Department was 20 lacs, in addition to which the first and second instalments of the one per cent. Fund amounted to Rupees 22 lacs, making a grand total of 95½ lacs of Rupees.

The increasing amount of the Local Funds renders it expedient that the expenditure therefrom should be brought under proper supervision, and accordingly a proposal has been submitted to the Government of India by which the whole expenditure, both Imperial and Local, would be placed under one system and supervised by one Engineer Establishment. The chief feature of this scheme is the appointment of a Superintending Engineer to each Revenue Division, who, in concert with the Commissioner, would have the chief supervision of all public works in the Division. The orders of the Government of India have not yet been received on this proposal.

The necessity for a system of contracts for works and repairs, as the only means whereby the increasing demands for public works can be met, has been kept steadily in view. In Calcutta only, has the system of large Divisional Contracts been found to work; but orders have been given that as a general rule, petty contracts should be adopted in all cases, except where the Superintending Engineer may give a special exemption; endeavors have been made to reduce these petty contracts to a system, and in time, Contractors who can be depended on for larger works, will no doubt be forthcoming; a considerable reduction will, under this system, be effected in the number of disbursing Officers and in the number of lower Subordinates. The number of disbursing Agents has been reduced from 275 on the 1st May 1862 to 162 on the 30th April 1863.

The want of an Establishment of trained European Subordinates has been much felt. The number of admissions into the Upper Subordinate Establishment during the year has been twenty-seven, and the number of removals has been twenty-nine; out of a total of one hundred and forty.

A contract having been entered into by the Government of India with the East India Irrigation and Canal Company, having for its object the construction of works for the control of flood waters for irrigation, and for navigation, in the Province of Orissa and adjoining districts, preliminary arrangements have been made for commencing these works. This Government is not yet in possession of the scheme finally proposed; but a preliminary approval has been accorded to a high level line of navigation from the Hooghly to Midnapore, and from the Roopnarain River to Balasore. In connection with this scheme the Oolabaria Canal has been made over to the Company on re-payment of its cost, about Rupees sixty thousand. The Banka Canal and the Spur works at Naraj near Cuttack, have also been made over in

connection with other works to be carried out by this Company. This Company has also applied for a similar contract in respect to the Behar irrigation works, but in regard to this the orders of the Government of India have not yet been received.

Preliminary arrangements have been made for a contract with the Light Railway Company, the object of which is to hand over to them the recently formed Jengunge and Nulhatty Road, $27\frac{1}{2}$ miles in length, with a view to a light railway being laid down thereon by the 1st January 1864; the road is nearly complete, and the final settlement of the contract merely awaits the approval of the Government of India. The Railway Company have in the meanwhile commenced their permanent way.

The abolition of the Iron Bridge Yard has been finally carried out during the past year, the Stock and Machinery of the Establishment were made over to the Ordnance and other Government Departments, and the premises to the Electric Telegraph Department.

The arrangement made for the annual supply of 65,000 maunds of Limestone by Messrs. Inglis and Company as part payment for the Cheylah Quarries ceased on the 30th April.* Negotiations have been opened with the Superintendent of Port Blair for the supply of 200 tons of coral lime per mensem at a rate of Rupees 70 per 100 maunds; this lime has been tested and found to be a rich lime of superior quality.

The Photographic Establishment employed for four years in connection with the Chief Engineer's Office, has been dispensed with, the results obtained not being considered to be commensurate with the expense. The results shewed that from the commencement in 1859, the total expenditure to date had been Rupees 11,615 and that the number of negatives taken had been 316, and the number of prints 1,157.

WORKS CARRIED OUT DURING THE YEAR.

It will suffice to mention here, only a few of the principal works which have been in progress during the year.

MILITARY.

ARMY.—The abolition of the Cantonment at Dehree having been decided upon, the Barracks and other buildings erected, have been dismantled, and the land has been made over to the Revenue Authorities. The Cantonment at Rancegunge has also been abolished and the buildings, with exception of a few required by the Civil Authorities, are being dismantled. At Dacca it was decided that the site known as Foley's Mills was the most eligible for a Cantonment, and accordingly that property has been purchased for one lac of Rupees, the measures to be taken to provide accommodation for Troops are still under consideration. The intention to build Barracks at Debrooghur for European Troops has been abandoned. A Committee having been appointed to report on the Station of Dum-Dum, it

* On that date there still remained in the Government Store at Chuttuck, 81,585 maunds.

was determined to remove most of the semi-permanent buildings erected in 1857-59, and to make certain other improvements which it is expected will have the effect of rendering this Station as healthy as in former years. Accordingly the semi-permanent buildings have been removed, the married men's Barrack has been dismantled and re-built on another site, the ventilation of the permanent Barracks has been improved, and a better system of conservancy provided for. The Cantonment has been enlarged by taking in a piece of swampy land which is to be raised and formed into Soldier's gardens, and a system of drainage for the whole Cantonment has been carried out. These works are nearly completed.

In other Stations such minor works and improvements have been carried out as were necessary to meet the requirements of the Troops. These embrace the lighting of Fort William by Gas, and the erection of Stables and Gun-sheds for an additional Battery at Barrackpore.

The small sanatorium on Parisnath providing accommodation for thirty-two men, and the Bungalow for Officers, with subordinate buildings, is nearly completed and will be fit for occupation after the rains.

Fort William.	|	Barrackpore.	A Register of all Military accommodation with Plans, is under preparation, and a Register of the levels of all Military Stations has been completed for the Stations marginally noted.
Coley Bazar.		Berhampore.	
Ballygunge		Hazareebaugh.	
Alipore.		Dinapore.	
Dum-Dum.		Cuttack and Chowleagunge.	
Chinsurah.			

NAVY.—The works noted in last Report, in connection with the extension of the Kidderpore Dock Yard, have been completed.

CIVIL ADMINISTRATION

REVENUE.—The large Collector's Court house at Mozufferpore is nearly completed, and a similar building at Chuprah is about half finished, a new Record room on the standard plan at Gya is about ten feet above ground. The continued encroachments of the Ganges at Rampore Beaulah rendered the dismantlement of the Court houses necessary. After full consideration it was determined not to remove the Head-Quarters of the Rajshahye Division to any considerable distance, and a new site was selected for the new Public Offices in the highest marginal ground above the old Station 3000 feet from the present bank of the river, and opposite a part of the river bed where the Ganges has ceased encroaching.

A jetty with tramways to facilitate the loading and unloading of Salt at Sulkeah has been completed. Alterations and additions to the Opium Factory at Patna, including the erection of new chest-sheds are still in progress.

GENERAL.—Orders from the Government of India were received for the commencement of the new General Post Office at Calcutta in January last, but under subsequent orders a revision of the Plan was again necessary. The Plan has now been finally decided on, and orders have issued for the commencement of the work; the foundations cannot, however, be laid until after the rains of 1863.

The new Copper Mint is nearly completed, some work in connection with the fixing of Machinery, to be carried out under the superintendence of the Mint Master, still remains to be done.

A design and project for the Presidency College was submitted to the Government of India, but has been returned for further consideration. Additional land in the vicinity of the Medical College Hospital has been purchased, which, with the Medical College premises, will form the site of the new College.

The additional land required for the site of the new High Court has been purchased, it includes the site of three large houses in Esplanado Row and Post Office Street.

ECCLESIASTICAL.—The large Church for St. James' District, Calcutta, has made good progress, the work is now up about twenty feet above the ground, and there is a large quantity of timber and other materials ready on the ground. The new Tower of Saint Luke's Church at Dinapore has been completed. Improvements and thorough repairs to the Bhaugulpore Church, which was taken over by Government last year, have been carried out. The Cuttack Church is well advanced towards completion, and the Church at Cachar is in progress.

JUDICIAL COURT HOUSES.—The Judge's Court house at Chuprah is nearly completed, and that at Mozufferpore is half finished. A Court house at Silchar is in progress. Sub-Divisional buildings have been completed during the year at Jenidah, Satkhira, Bongong, Ranaghaut, and Choodangah; and are in progress at Culna, Kotechandpore, Narail, Busseerhaut, Meherpore, Kooshteah, and Luckimpore. Court houses have been completed at Jenidah, Satkhira, Bongong, Ranaghaut, and Choodangah; and are in progress at Culna, Kotechandpore, Busseerhaut, Narail, and Meherpore. Court houses have also been commenced at Kooshteah, Canning, and Diamond Harbour.

JAILS.—The dwelling for the Governor of the Great Jail at Calcutta has been completed, and extensive additions have been in progress in this Jail during the year. Hajut Wards or Sub-Divisional Jails have been completed at Burhee, Diamond Harbour, Commercecolly, and Lallbaugh; and are in progress at Barrackpore, Nusseeragunge, Kotechandpore, Ranaghaut, Bongong, Jenidah, Narail, Busseerhaut, Satkhira, Kooshteah, Meherpore, Serajgunge, Jajepore, Bhudruck, Kendraparrah, Barh, Sherghotty, Julpigoree, and Nowgong.

A Design and Estimate have been received, and sanction has been accorded to the erection of a Jail at Hazareebaugh, for Europeans sentenced to penal servitude.

PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS.

MUNICIPAL.—A large and handsome covered market place 500 × 90 feet is in progress at Sealdah and is about half completed. A tank 400 feet square and 30 feet deep adjoining the market is completed, and new roads, railings, footpath, &c., in connection with the above two works, are in progress. Preliminary arrangements have been made for the erection of a market in the Station of Howrah.

AGRICULTURAL—the Hidgelloe Sea Dyke has progressed well during the past year, the restriction in the manufacture of Salt on account of Government having set free a large supply of local labor. The total quantity of work done up to date is 690 lacs of cubic feet out of 1844 lacs of cubic feet, of which 432 lacs have been completed during the past year. In consequence of the abandonment of the manufacture of Salt, Estimates are being prepared for enclosing and re-claiming the large tracts of Julpye lands which can thus be brought into cultivation, when the lands shall have become sweetened by two or three seasons rains.

A final Report on the effects of the removal of the embankments on the right bank of the Damoodah has been received; the Lieutenant-Governor thus records his opinion on this subject.

“On a careful consideration of the subject, the Lieutenant-Governor is of opinion that the removal of the embankments on the right bank of the Damoodah has been a judicious measure the work has been carried out with skill and judgment, and the results accord closely with the expectations formed when it was first authorized in 1856. Whatever partial damage may have been sustained by the natural action of the river, now that it is no longer attempted to confine the flood waters within artificial limits, is not to be compared with the injury and devastation formerly produced by the sudden and violent irruptions of the river bursting its embankments, while the general fertility of the area subject to inundation has been greatly increased.

“But while arriving at this conclusion, the Lieutenant-Governor is not unmindful of the fact that a certain extent of country in the immediate vicinity of the breaches that have occurred has been injured, and that a sense of insecurity still prevails among the ryots from the uncertainty of the action of the river on its bank. His Honor is, therefore, of opinion that some practical measure should be devised to utilize the flood waters of the Damoodah, to give confidence to the ryots, and if possible to reclaim the land which is now uncultivated.”

Measures will be taken for an exploration of the upper reaches of the Damoodah and its tributaries, with a view, if possible, to the storage of the flood waters to be made available for dry weather irrigation and navigation.

The rains of 1862 were very heavy, and the repairs required to the embankments generally were very extensive, especially in the Cuttack District where the total length of breaches was fourteen and half miles, requiring 302 lacs of cubic feet of earth-work at a cost of Rupees 52,000, to restore the embankments. Thirty-one sluices in the Mahanuddy Division and five in the Pooree Division commenced in 1861-62, were completed, and five others are in progress in the former Division.

A system of embankments for the protection of the Town and Station of Purneah has been carried out, by which it is expected that this Station will be saved from the repetition of such a disastrous inundation as that which occurred during the rains of 1862, when the floods of the Kosey River swept through the Town destroying many lives and much property.

COMMUNICATIONS.

COMMUNICATIONS.—The principal roads in progress during the year are the following :—

GANGES AND DARJEELING ROAD—126 miles.—Metalling between Carragolah and Purneah, thirty miles, of which thirteen miles are completed, and fourteen miles are in progress; three large Timber bridges* in progress and preparations made for bridging the Sowrah River.

- * 1. Kosey River.
2. Panar „
3. Bank „

DARJEELING CART ROAD—41 miles from Silligoree to Darjeeling. The progress on this Road has been satisfactory. In the upper Section from Darjeeling to the Saddle, four miles the road is nearly completed, from the Saddle to Kurseong, fifteen miles the road is open for traffic and the mail is now conveyed over it by Horse Dāk though there is still much to do in removing obstacles and repairing slips, and from Kurseong to Silligoree, twenty-two miles, the road is in progress and about one-seventh of the total work in this Section is completed.

The following shews the estimated cost of each Section of the road, the value and proportion of work done, and still remaining to be done :—

SECTION.	Total Number of units of work.	Units of work completed up to 30th April.	Value of each unit of work.	Total estimated cost of each Section.	Expenditure up to 30th April last.	Amount still required to complete.
			Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.
1st	2,894	405	130	3,75,570	52,724	3,22,546
2nd	1,175	1,002	200	2,61,129	2,35,071	29,058
3rd	290	45	200	58,050	20,705	37,345
General expenses ...	...	...	.....	91,856	26,541	68,315
Total ...	4,359	1,452	.....	7,92,605	3,35,041	4,57,564

JEAGUNGE AND NULHATTY ROAD—27½ miles.—The works as originally designed, have been completed; three additional masonry viaducts found necessary, are nearly completed; this road will be ready to be made over to the Light Railway Company by the end of August next.

SOOREE AND BHAGULPORE ROAD—110 miles.—Northern Section 29 miles, completed with exception of spreading a small portion of metal; eleven platform bridges aggregating 902

running feet at a cost of Rupees 67,046 to replace rough timber bridges first constructed, are in progress and half completed. Central Section, fourteen miles, in progress, earth-work nearly completed and masonry works well in progress.

PATNA BRANCH ROAD—Northern Section, 36 miles.—The earth-work on the road between Meeta-pore and the Poonpoo will be completed by July next, seven viaducts of twenty-eight openings are completed, two others of eighteen openings will be completed by July next, the remaining two of fifteen openings, are not yet commenced, but will be completed by November next. In the portion of the road between Jehanabad and the Poonpoo, work has been restricted to the throwing up of the earth of about four miles of road, sixteen feet wide, and to the burning of about fifteen lacs of bricks.

HAZAREHBAUGH ROAD—22½ miles, completed as a metalled road. Four Bridges still required for this road.

OOLABARIA AND MIDNAPORE ROAD 55 miles.—Metalling completed, with the exception of the portion (seven miles) between Oolabariah and Moirakha.

CUTTACK TRUNK ROAD—Rajghat to Cuttack 123 miles.—Complete Estimates have been received for re-modelling this road, estimated to require 2,613 running feet of water-way, 1,500 feet metalled gaps, and 524 lacs of cubic feet of earth-work, at a total cost of Rupees 1,20,396. Of the above quantity of work about 220 Lacs of cubic feet of earth-work are out of hand, and bridges of nearly 1,300 running feet of water-way, are in progress. The progress by Contractors has not been so good as was anticipated, and as it was not in accordance with the rate agreed upon, the work will be carried out by the Officers of the Department.

MIDNAPORE AND RANNEEGUNGE ROAD—90 miles.—Much has been done towards the improvement of this road which is to be completed as a bridged and metalled road twenty-four feet wide.

JESSORE ROAD.—The work on this road is nearly completed including a bridge of boats across the Issamutty at Bongong, towards which a donation of Rupees 18,000 was given by a wealthy native gentleman, Baboo Kally Prosommo Roy.

DACCA AND CHITTAGONG ROAD.—Metalling of the road from Dacca to Naraingunge, eight miles, is in progress, and half completed. Bridging of the road between Fenny and Chittagong is in progress. Of forty-one bridges to be constructed, two are completed, twelve others are ready for arching, materials are ready for the greater number, and the work will be pushed forward.

ASSAM TRUNK ROAD.—From Doheree to Debrooghur—355 miles.—A complete Estimate for this road has been received, the quantity of work required in making the road twenty-four feet wide, is 3,610 lacs of cubic feet of earth-work, 2,048 running feet of small drains and culverts under twenty feet span, and 5,495 running feet of bridges from twenty to sixty feet span. Work on separate estimates for detached portions of the road and bridges has been in pro-

gress, but owing to want of labor, but little has been done. A commencement has been made to import Coolies into the province for carrying on public works, but the result has not as yet been satisfactory.

SYLHET AND CACHAR ROAD.—64 miles.—The re-modelling and forming of this road twenty-four feet wide has been taken up, and work is progressing fairly; about one-fifth of the earth-work is completed.

BURHEE AND BEHAR ROAD.—This road is intended to be made from near Burhee on the Grand Trunk Road, *viâ* Nowadah to Behar with a branch road from Giriack to Luckeesorai on the Railway. The Section of road from Rajowlee to Behar, forty miles, is in progress, and also the Section from Giriack to the Railway, thirty-eight miles, which is to be formed as a flush metalled road at a cost of about Rupees 3,000 per mile.

CHUTTRA AND CHOWPARUN ROAD.—32 miles.—Has progressed well, the earth-work and small bridges are nearly completed; a stone bridge of three arches of thirty feet span over the Ameen River, is in progress, and about half the quantity of metal required has been collected.

The other roads on which work has been in progress are, Rancegunge to Doobrajpoore a metalled road, twenty-four miles, long, which will complete the route from Rancegunge to Soree. The earth-work on this road has been completed, and the bridges and metal are about half completed. A bridge over the Singarun River on this road, consisting of five bays of twenty-five feet, was completed within three months at a cost of Rupees 8,473, in a most satisfactory manner. A new road from the Burrakur Jerminus of the Railway to Ruggonathpore, twenty miles, and a road from Nattore to Kooshteah, thirty-four miles, have just been commenced. The progress of the Cuttack and Taldunda Road, forty-three miles, and of the road from Cuttack towards Sonapore *viâ* the Burmool Pass have been good; the difficulties met with, on the latter road have been great, especially in the Sub-Division from Burmool to Harbangah, twenty-two miles, in which the rock cutting at the Sonakaria cliff has been a very heavy work. The rock is of gniess, the cutting nearly 1000 feet in length and about thirty feet in breadth, the perpendicular drop from the road to the Mahanuddy River below is about 150 feet.

The improvement of the Dunwah Pass on the Grand Trunk Road, is nearly completed. The improvement of the Tumlook Road sixteen miles is in progress, and material is being collected for metalling this road at a cost of Rupees 62,574.

BRIDGES—BURRAKUR BRIDGE.—The actual progress on the Burrakur Bridge during the season of 1862-63 includes only the completion of two additional foundations Nos. 4 and 5. Two arches on the eastern side, also the fixing of the eastern-most span of Girder, are in progress. There still remain four foundations in progress, but incomplete.

LEELAJAN BRIDGE.—The difficulties met with in this work have necessitated a reconsideration of the project which is now in abeyance, it appears probable that the idea of making use of any portion of the old bridge must be abandoned.

MORHUR AND BORRYAH BRIDGES.—The foundations and piers of these bridges (except one foundation in the Morhur) are now completed, little has been done to the Borryah during the year, but the arching of the centre bay of six spans of the Morhur Bridge is in progress.* It is expected that the arches of both these bridges will be completed by the rains of 1864.

The Iron Bridge over Tolly's Nullah at Alipore has been nearly completed by the Contractor Mr. Henfry of the Firm of Brassey Wythes and Company. A new bridge has been commenced at Kormabad on the Grand Trunk Road, to replace an old Mahomedan structure.

SOANE CAUSEWAY.—This important work has been completed during the past year in a very satisfactory manner. This work designed and commenced in 1853-54 by the late Colonel Knyvett, has stood without any injury the successive flood seasons of the several years during which it was under construction. It is 11,450 running feet in length and 16 feet wide. The surface is of large blocks of dressed granite laid over a bed of concrete, boxed in with piles.

NAVIGABLE CANALS.—The stop-gate on the new Calcutta Canal mentioned in the last Report has been completed. Its effect in scouring out the bed is not yet known. The cut off of the Booskhally Khall on the Eastern Canals has been nearly completed, and an examination of the Channels between the Mutlah and Koolnah has been made with a view to the improvement, and shortening of the route between those places.

The Oolabariah Canal was, on completion, made over to the East India Irrigation Company as a portion of their high level Canal between the Hooghly and Midnapore, the Company paying to the Local Funds the amount expended on the work.

The usual works have been carried out on the Nudda Rivers, and the Bhagiruttee has been kept open with a depth of two feet throughout the year.

A proposal was received from Mr. Prestage for converting the Matabangah into a high level Canal, but on consideration it was not deemed advisable to hold out any prospect of assistance from Government to the project.

IMPROVEMENT OF RIVERS.—An experiment is being carried out under instructions of the Government of India with a view to test the practicability of removing shoals in the River Hooghly by a Steamer fitted with a revolving harrow.

It was found impossible to effect any permanent good in removing rocks in the Mahanuddy River between Cuttack and Sonapore with the limited amount of Funds contemplated, the work has, therefore, been set aside. The removal of obstructions in the River Barruck near Cachar, and the distribution of the waters of this River in the two Channels of the Soornah and Kooshecarah is being examined into.

* NOTE.—Completed in a most satisfactory manner since the 1st May.

LOCAL

"AMALGAMATED DISTRICT ROADS FUND."—The amount of this Fund available for expenditure during the year, including balances from the previous year, was :—

From "Local Fund"	Rs. 9,77,527	} Rs. 15,05,038
„ "General Fund"	„ 5,27,511	

Of which the following distribution of Funds was made to the several Divisions :—

DIVISIONS.	From "Local Fund" including former balances.	From "General Fund."	Total.
Assam	52,031	12,000	64,031
Burdwan... ..	1,51,651	1,00,000	2,51,651
Bhaugulpore	62,299	50,000	1,12,299
Calcutta	11,364	„	11,364
Chittagong	78,876	„	78,876
Chota Nagpore	31,578	„	31,578
Cuttack	36,816	„	36,816
Dacca	67,836	„	67,836
Darjeeling	1,082	„	1,082
Nuddea	1,61,030	3,20,917	4,81,947
Patna	2,24,950	25,098	2,50,048
Rajshahye	98,014	6,543	1,04,557
Total	9,77,527	5,14,558	14,92,085

The expenditure during the year is estimated to have been thirteen Lacs, but the detailed accounts have not yet been received. The expenditure of the "Local Fund" has been, as usual, confined almost entirely to the maintenance and improvement of District and Station Roads; whilst the expenditure of the "General Fund" has been chiefly on the construction of new Railway Feeders, the progress of which, in the Nuddea Division especially, has been very satisfactory. The expenditure of the Local Funds may be estimated to have been :—

On Works and Repairs	11 Lacs.	} Rs. 13 lacs.
„ Establishments	2 „	

INCOME TAX FUND.—The amount of the first and second instalments apportioned to Bengal, was twenty-two Lacs of Rupees, which amount was finally distributed for the works noted below :—

GRANTS MADE AVAILABLE TO CIVIL OFFICERS.

1. Calcutta Water Supply	Rs. 6,00,000
2. Improvement of Sealdah Roads	„ 48,000
3. Sylhet Local Roads	„ 10,000
4. Lusksham Road	„ 31,800
5. Darjeeling Municipal Fund	„ 3,000
6. Gowhaty Improvements	„ 8,000
	<hr/> 7,00,800

GRANTS ADDED TO THE GENERAL FUND.

7. Nuddea Railway Feeders	...	...	...	Rs. 90,000
8. Bishenpore and Panceghur Road	...	...	...	„ 60,000
9. Ghorghat Bridge	...	...	...	„ 8,000
10. Muddeepoorah Railway Feeder	...	...	...	„ 94,000
11. Rajshahye Railway Feeders	...	...	...	„ 56,000
12. Nubbeegunge Road	...	...	...	„ 50,000
13. Lohurduggah Road	...	...	...	„ 32,500
				3,90,500

GRANTS FOR WORKS CARRIED OUT BY PUBLIC WORK'S OFFICERS.

14. Sealdah Market	...	...	...	Rs. 1,50,000
15. Howrah Market	...	...	...	„ 1,02,000
16. Turnlook Road Metalling	...	...	...	„ 25,000
17. Tidal Canal, Mundulghat	...	...	...	„ 35,000
18. Raneegunge and Doobrajppore Road	...	...	...	„ 40,000
19. Bancoorah Road	...	...	...	„ 30,000
20. Purneah Drainage	...	...	...	„ 8,000
21. Nattore and Koosteah Road	...	...	...	„ 1,10,000
22. Mozufferpore Roads	...	...	...	„ 1,00,000
23. Burhee and Behar Roads	...	...	...	„ 2,18,000
24. Cuttack Trunk Road	...	...	...	„ 54,000
25. Ruggonathpore Road	...	...	...	„ 15,500
26. Sylhet and Cachar Roads	...	...	...	„ 50,000
27. Daoodeandy and Chittagong Road	...	...	...	„ 1,05,700
28. Dacca and Daoodeandy Road	...	...	...	„ 37,500
29. Assam Trunk Road	...	...	...	„ 28,000
				11,08,700
Grand Total Rs. ...				22,00,000

The actual expenditure on these latter works has been, during the year, about $5\frac{1}{2}$ Lacs Rupees; the progress on the most important of them has already been noticed.

CARRAGOLAH STEAM FERRY.—A Steam Ferry has been maintained during the whole of

Expenditure				Receipts.			
Establishment	Rs.	6,020		First Class Passengers	Rs.	2,068	
Coal		10,911		Third „		2,309	
Other expenses	„	1,309		Loggange	„	735	
				Goods	„	4,574	
				Railway contribution	„	600	
				Due for Government Stores	„	1,776	
				Total receipts		12,096	
				Loss Rs.		5,253	
Total Rs. 17,340				Total Rs.		17,340	

the past year between Sahibgunge and Caragolah in connection with the Railway and the Ganges and Darjeeling Road. The gross monthly receipts and expenditure show a loss of Rupees 5,253 as explained in the margin, which has to be defrayed from the "General Fund."

The number of trips made between Sahibgunge and Caragolah, was one hundred and forty, and one trial trip between Colgong and Kodalcutta. The Steamer *Rajshahye* was employed

from May to the 9th July, but she was replaced by the *Jumna* on the 7th of August, the former vessel not having sufficient power to stem the current.

CALCUTTA DRAINAGE.—During the past year the small remaining portion of the main Dhurrumtollah sewer, has been completed, and the entire length from the River Hooghly to the temporary pumping Station at Entally, is now complete. The extension of the main sewer to the permanent pumping Station has been proceeded with, and that portion between the temporary pumping Station and the Mutlah Railway Station, which has been laid in the old Entally canal, is complete with exception of arching. In accordance with the recommendation of the Municipal Commissioner's, permission has been given to complete the Drainage of the portions of the Town noted below :—

First.—The area bounded by Chowringhee Road on the West, Free School Street on the East, Dhurrumtollah on the North, Kyd Street on the South.

Second.—The area on the South side of Dhurrumtollah lying between that street and Jaun Bazar, and in length extended from Chowringhee Road to near the Circular Road.

Third.—The area on the North side of Dhurrumtollah extending from Chandney Choke Street to the Union Chapel, and bounded on the North by Emambang lane and Sakarrytollah Lane.

The estimated outlay for these works, in addition to the sum of about 7½ Lacs of Rupees already expended, is seventeen lacs, and authority has been given to the Commissioners to raise this amount by loan. Captain Hyde, R. E., has been requested to examine and report on the work already carried out, especially with reference to the quality of the work and the probable efficiency of the system, and the expediency of completing the scheme for the whole of Calcutta. Captain Hyde's Report had not been received at the close of the year, but it is understood that the Report will be favorable as regards the work executed.

WATER SUPPLY.—No progress has as yet been made in obtaining supply of water for Calcutta, but a sum of six lacs of Rupees has been set apart for this work from the 1 per cent. Income Tax.

STRAND BANK.—Measures for the improvement of the Strand Bank have been under consideration. Several projects for Wharves, Jetties, and other works have been considered, but action in the matter of carrying out any of these projects is in abeyance pending the formation of a Trust to which will be committed the charge of the Strand Bank, and the works for its improvement on the passing of a bill, which will be introduced into the Council for the purpose at its next meeting.

EXPENDITURE.

The expenditure of Imperial Funds, and of Local Funds by the Officers of this Department, during the past year, has been (approximately) as follows :—

Expenditure on Works.

HEADS.	Imperial Funds.	Local Funds.	TOTAL.
	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.
Original Works	23,86,481	5,77,854	29,44,335
Repairs	14,36,691	3,82,873	18,19,565
Increase of Stock (unclassified)	6,44,000	3,00,000	9,44,000
Total, on account of this Province ...	44,66,172	12,60,727	57,26,899
On account of other Provinces and Departments	1,13,291	.....	1,13,291
Grand Total, Rupees	45,79,463	12,60,727	58,40,190

Expenditure on Establishments.

HEADS.	Salaries.	Travelling Allowance.	Contingen- cies.	Total.	Imperial.	Local.
	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.
Direction ..	1,98,234	10,188	22,613	2,31,035	2,31,035	.....
Construction ...	6,95,370	1,14,745	17,334	8,27,449	7,30,425	97,024
Accounts ...	1,00,078	633	13,420	1,14,131	1,03,131	11,000
Collection and Police	55,304	.....	.....	55,304	.....	55,304
Total Rs. ...	10,48,986	1,25,566	53,367	12,27,919	10,64,591	1,63,328

Every endeavor has been made to restrict the Expenditures on Establishment, and it will be observed that the entire charges under this head have been kept below one-fifth of the entire outlay.

The total outlay on Public Works from all sources during the year has been

From Imperial Funds	Rs.	56,44,054
From Local Funds by Public Works Offices ...	,	14,24,055
From Local Funds by Civil Officers... ..	„	13,00,000
Grants made from the Income Tax Funds to Muni- cipal bodies	„	7,00,800
Total	Rs.	90,68,909

A more detailed account of the Expenditure of Imperial Funds compared with the Budget Sanctions is given below :—The Budget Grant for the province appears to have been exceeded by a little more than 3 per cent. but the exact amount cannot be stated until the Books are closed.

BUDGET Grants for the year 1862-63, compared with the actual Expenditure of the year.

CHARGES.	AMOUNT OR BUDGET GRANT OF THE YEAR, INCLUDING ADDITIONAL GRANTS MADE DURING THE YEAR.			EXPENDITURE INCURRED DURING THE YEAR.			REMARKS.
	Original works.	Repairs	Total.	Original Works.	Repairs.	Total.	
Army ...	2,28,123	2,63,350	4,91,473	3,10,099	3,68,450	6,78,549	
Navy ...	4,585	4,500	9,085	43,279	...	43,279	
Total Military ...	2,32,708	2,67,850	5,00,558	3,53,378	3,68,450	7,21,828	
Revenue ...	77,250	55,490	1,32,740	85,460	51,370	1,36,830	*Rupees 908 sanctioned in Orders No. 640, dated 10th February 1863.
General ...	1,31,703*	43,508	1,75,211	1,42,976	72,402	2,15,438	
Ecclesiastical ...	1,22,236	24,522	1,46,758	76,243	27,149	1,03,392	
Educational ...	15,000	21,990	36,990	4,985	17,495	22,480	
Judicial ...	3,78,290	95,790	4,74,080	2,62,749	1,22,859	3,85,608	
Total Civil Administration ...	7,24,479	2,41,300	9,65,779	5,72,413	2,91,335	8,63,748	
Municipal ...	...	800	800	1,153	22	1,175	† Rs. 80,000 sanctioned in Orders No. 993, dated 10th March 1862, and Rs. 20,000 sanctioned in Orders No. 1728, dated 16th April 1863.
Marine ...	...	1,700	1,700	1,059	5,414	6,473	
Agricultural ...	2,26,934	1,90,000	4,16,934	2,44,709	2,14,360	4,59,069	
Communications ...	14,77,708†	5,30,000	19,27,708	12,10,493	5,54,994	17,65,487	
Electric Telegraph ...	...	1,650	1,650	3,276	2,116	5,392	
Total Public Improvement ...	17,04,642	7,24,150	23,48,792	14,60,690	7,76,906	22,37,596	
Reserve ...	1,86,662	69,117	2,55,779	...	...	...
Total Works ...	28,48,491	13,02,417	41,50,908	23,86,481	14,36,691	38,23,172	
Stock (Increase) ...	...	...	...	...	...	6,44,000	
ESTABLISHMENTS ...	...	...	12,00,000	...	...	10,64,591	
TOTAL PUBLIC WORKS BENGAL ...	...	...	53,50,908	...	...	55,31,763	
Advances for other Provinces ...	...	...	10,415‡	...	...	1,13,291	‡ Sanctioned in Orders No. 1011, dated 4th March 1863.
Advances for other Departments ...	...	...	43,100	...	...
GRAND TOTAL...	...	...	54,04,423	...	...	56,44,054	

SECTION VII.—RAILWAY.

EAST INDIA RAILWAY.

At the close of the previous year the Railway was open from Howrah to

Open Line.	Monghyr	303 Miles.
	With Colliery and River Branches ...	76 „
	In all	379 „

On the 17th of November the Section from Jumalpoore to Dinapore, 110 miles in length, was made available to the public, and on the 22nd of December the Line thence to Rajghaut, opposite the city of Benares, having been reported in a sufficiently advanced condition, was handed over for running. In order to enable His Excellency the Viceroy to be present on the occasion, the official opening was deferred till the 5th February 1863, on which date it was celebrated at Benares.

At the close of the year 1862-63 the total length open, inclusive of the portion from the Kurumnassa to Rajghaut, the administration of the affairs of which also devolves on the Bengal Government, was 607½ miles, the only un-opened portion being the Burrakur extension 22 miles.

Earnings	The gross sum earned by the East India Railway in Bengal during the Calendar year 1862 was				Rs. 46,13,447
	The working charges amounted to				„ 24,42,217
	Profits				„ 21,71,230

The accidents which attended the working of the Railway during this period are enumerated in the Report appended. Forty-four persons in all were killed, and sixteen injured. Of these only two were passengers, forty-three were servants of the Company, and fifteen trespassers. The most serious case of all, though happily unattended with loss of life, took place on the 24th October, on which date a five-arch masonry bridge in the Beerbhoom District gave way, precipitating a Goods' Train, consisting of an Engine Tender and thirteen Waggon, into the stream below. It appeared that the foundations of the bridge had been completely undermined by the action of a violent flood. This accident brought to light the imperative necessity for adopting general protective measures throughout the Line, by securing the foundations of all bridges liable to scour; and measures have been taken for averting such a catastrophe in future, by maintaining a system of flood registry and watch.

The principal fact to be recorded in the administration of the affairs of the East India Railway is the limit fixed to the construction expenditure. In January a Special Finance Committee, presided over by the Consulting Engineer to Government, proceeded up the Line, personally investigated the indispensable requirements of the traffic for the two ensuing years, and decided what work should be prosecuted, the result being an immediate reduction of the current expenditure to a minimum. This was the first practical step towards closing the Capital Account of the Railway, and was at once followed by an order for compilation of the total expenditure in each Department, in view to a comprehensive scrutiny being instituted into the inefficient payments of the Company. This work is now being proceeded with.

Another important event was the abolition of the River Transport Department of the Railway. An extensive fleet of Steamers, Flats, and country Boats had been built and employed by the Company for the conveyance of their materials to the upper Sections of the Line under construction; but the advanced state of the works generally, and the completion of the greater part of the Bengal Division in particular, having rendered it no longer necessary to retain such a Department with its special and costly organization, it was resolved to put the entire fleet out of commission from the 1st January 1863, and to dispose of the block of the Company. The arrangements for carrying this resolution into effect were matured before the close of the official year.

The stoppage of operations at the Kur-hur-balie Colliery is also deserving of notice. These pits were originally opened and worked to provide fuel for brick-making during the construction of the numerous viaducts and bridges in the Keeul and Hullohar Division, and the Railway Officers subsequently advocated the permanent retention of the field on the ground of the superiority and cheapness of its yield over the Raneeunge product for Locomotive purposes; but, as on investigation, it appeared absolutely certain that the new field could not compete with the old, unless connected with the East Indian Railway by a branch Line, Government has declined to permit the continuance of these workings as a portion of the guaranteed undertaking, pending a determination by the Railway Board as to the disposal of the property, or the exact conditions of its tenure.

The investigation of this matter revived the consideration of the question of a direct Line from Raneeunge to Luckeeserai, for the purpose of opening up the rich mineral region lying between, and of shortening the distance for the through traffic from the North-West. The advisability of doubling the Line from Teenpahar to Colgong had been urged by the Traffic Manager of the Railway, and the Lieutenant-Governor recorded that, in his opinion, additional accommodation of the kind would, before long, be found an unavoidable necessity in parts where a large local traffic existed; but the superior advantages of a direct Line to Luckeeserai appeared so obvious, that it was suggested to the Government of India that, before incurring or entertaining any proposition for incurring expense on doubling, the cost of the short cut should be closely

investigated. The Supreme Government fully concurred in this, but did not encourage the idea of extending the guarantee to the work as a part of the East Indian Railway.

The introduction of the contract system for maintenance of way and works on a considerable length of Line was effected in the course of the year. Hitherto the repairs of the Railway had been performed directly by the Company's Engineers, and the cost was found to be steadily increasing in a far higher ratio than the train mileage. A proposition by the Chief Engineer for letting out the maintenance of the entire Line to contract has been carefully considered, and the saving under the new system, which has been adopted experimentally, will probably be very great.

The question of the re-arrangement of the Howrah Terminus continues to engage serious attention. It has been deemed advisable to consider the whole case *de novo*, the Chief Engineer and Traffic Manager being of opinion that the arrangement of the various buildings as placed before Government, and sanctioned in 1861, might be entirely altered with decided advantage. The subject is now in a fair way towards satisfactory settlement.

The system of audit to be adopted in future both by the Railway Company and by the Government has been under anxious consideration. The Board of Directors proposed a radical change in the constitution of their Audit Office in this country. Their proposal was referred to the Government for report, and the case is now in the hands of Her Majesty's Secretary of State for disposal.

It has also been deemed necessary on the approaching completion of the Line, and in consequence of the large reduction of expenditure, to undertake a thorough re-organization of the Establishments in all Departments of the Railway, and in general to investigate the subject of the General Management and Control of the affairs of the Line; and a Special Commissioner, Mr. G. N. Taylor, Enam Commissioner, under the Madras Government, has been deputed to collate the various opinions of the Chief Railway Officers, with a view to report on the subject.

EASTERN BENGAL RAILWAY.

The Eastern Bengal Railway was opened for Passenger Traffic as far as Ranaghaut, forty-five miles from Calcutta, on the 29th September, and on the 15th of November the Line was opened through to Koosteah for general traffic.

The fares authorized for this Railway are—

	1	anna	per	mile	...	...	...	First Class.
Fares and Rates.	$\frac{1}{2}$	"	"	"	...	...	...	Second "
	$\frac{1}{4}$	"	"	"	...	...	...	Third "

The rates are—

$\frac{1}{2}$	pie	per	maund	per	mile	...	...	First Class.
$\frac{1}{2}$	"	"	"	"	"	...	...	Second "
$\frac{3}{4}$	"	"	"	"	"	...	...	Third "
1	"	"	"	"	"	...	...	Fourth "
2	"	"	"	"	"	...	...	Fifth "

Through cargoes of Coal, Salt, and Tea are, as a temporary and experimental measure, conveyed at a special rate of two annas per maund for the entire distance, which is a reduction on the lowest tariff rate.

Experimental Stations. Eight experimental Stations have been added to the number previously allowed, viz. :—

Dum-Dum,	Eshapore,
Belgorriah,	Muddunpore,
Sodepore,	Moteeharee, and
Aurunghatta,	Poradah.

making twenty-one in all.

For the purpose of drawing to the Railway the Seraj-gunge Traffic which comes down by the Soonderbunds, an engagement was entered into for establishing steam communication between that Mart and Koosteah. Sufficient time has not yet elapsed to enable any definite opinion to be formed as to the result.

A contract has been entered into for construction of the Locomotive shops and buildings at Bagaree Khall.

The final closing of the contract account with Messrs. Brassy, Wythes, and Paxton, who have constructed the Railway, will take place on completion of the year of maintenance, which ends on the 15th November ensuing.

CALCUTTA AND SOUTH EASTERN RAILWAY.

The Railway was open throughout the year for Passenger Traffic as far as the Chappahattee Station, a distance of fifteen miles from Calcutta. The general result of the season's working was a loss of Rupees 7,888. No Goods were carried.

The opening to Canning Town was unfortunately thrown back by an accident at the Pialec Bridge on the 28th June, which delayed the completion of work by several months.

One of the temporary piers which were erected to aid in fastening the iron-work of the super-structure, suddenly failed, killing several persons in its descent, and some months were lost in restoring the damage done.

The through opening took place on the 15th of May.

Proposition for a southern extension. A proposition for a southern extension of the Mutlah Railway, with unguaranteed capital, was submitted in the course of the year, and is now under consideration.

SECTION VIII.—MARINE.

THE number of Pilots in active service at the close of the year was 132, as shown on the margin. The number of Pilots on the Free List was fifty-seven, the number of Licensed Pilots, twenty-one, and the number of Licensed Leadsman eighteen.

Strength of the Pilot service.

Branch Pilots	...	12
Masters	...	34
Mates	...	23
Senior 2nd Mates	...	12
Junior ditto	...	8
Volunteers	...	21
		<hr/>
		110
On leave		22
		<hr/>
		132
		<hr/>

The abolition of gratuities, and the allowance of 60 per cent. of the Pilotage to those of the Pilots who had exchanged their salaries for earnings, were noticed in last year's Report. It is only necessary to mention in this place that the new system is reported to have had a very beneficial effect on the whole service.

The number of vessels that were grounded, under circumstances deserving enquiry, was fourteen, and the number of collisions thirteen, none of the latter being of a serious nature. Most of these casualties are attributable to the changeable and difficult nature of the river. Inconvenience has also arisen from the existing Steam Tugs being deficient in power for the class of ships now frequenting the Port.

Ten Pilots were tried during the year, of whom only one was dismissed from the service. The constitution of the Marine Court has occupied the serious attention of Government. It certainly has not worked satisfactorily, and it is proposed to remodel the Court.

The state of the river during the year was very unsatisfactory. The James and Mary's Channels have been worse than usual; and the Rungafulla Channels have caused much difficulty. The changes in the Auckland and Lloyd's Channels have been very serious. Up to February 1862, all ships passed the Auckland into Cowcolly, and thence to sea, either through the Western, or through Lloyd's Channel. These Channels afterwards became so difficult as to be abandoned, and all ships went through Bedford's Channel; but the northern entrance to Bedford's also showed symptoms of closing, and it was feared at one time that a total stoppage of navigation of the river would ensue. But a new Auckland's Channel has been fortunately discovered, and the crisis it is hoped is over for the present. From Saugor to the sea the Channels continue in a satisfactory state; but the state of the river from Mud Point to Saugor has been a source of great anxiety. Attempts are being made to improve these Channels by artificial means. Mr. Leonard's roller has been partially successful, but it is capable of improvement.

The Pilot Brigs in commission were four in number, three of them being new ones. The Light Vessels were also four in number, and all in good order. The Steamer *Celerity* has been most usefully employed in taking Pilots to their stations, and towing up the relief Brigs, and taking stores to the Floating Lights. The *Guide* Brig has been employed on service at the Andamans.

The Light Houses at Saugor and Cowcolly were periodically visited during the year; the Light House at False Point was not visited, but was reported to be well maintained.

The Houses of Refuge on the sea-face of the Sunderbuns were examined, and replenished with provisions and water.

The total number of Fixed and Swinging Moorings is 187; and the number of ships hauled in and out of Moorings during the year were 1,235 and 1,231 respectively. The tariff of charges for the hire of Moorings has been revised during the year. The scale hitherto was an ascending one, from vessels of 199 tons to vessels of 1,000 tons; but there was no increase of charge for vessels above that tonnage. This has been obviated by the scale of tonnage now laid down, which prescribes a proportionally higher charge for ships up to 2000 tons.

The Wreck and Anchor Boats were three in number, and all in good condition. The earnings from the recovery of anchors and wrecked property during the year were Rupees 31,244, while the disbursements on account of the anchor establishment were estimated at Rupees 10,728; and these earnings are in fact those of only one boat, two having been employed on the Mutlah and Hooghly on other duties.

The number of Seamen of all classes shipped through the Shipping Office was 14,952, and the number of men discharged 15,455. The number of ships that resorted to the Office was 685. The actual

income from fees was Rupees 25,462, and the total expenditure of the Office Rupees 19,686, leaving a surplus of Rupees 5,776, against Rupees 3,399 last year.

The Port dues of the year amounted to Rupees 5,28,539, to Rupees 5,15,430 of the preceding year; which shows an excess of Rupees 13,109, notwithstanding the almost entire stoppage of the American trade.

At Mutlah the work of relaying the Buoys has been completed, a Port Master appointed, the river re-surveyed, and the navigation much improved. The *Saugor* has also been stationed as a Light vessel, and the *Charlotte* as a Cruizer; but the Port was visited by one vessel only during the year. The Railway, however, is now open, and it is expected that the new Port will be visited by a greater number of vessels in the ensuing year.

Proposed abolition of the Government Dock Yard at Kidderpore, and re-organization of the Marine Establishments in Bengal, &c.

The question of the reduction of Marine Establishments and the River Flotilla in Bengal, and the proposed abolition of the Dock Yard, being still under consideration, have been omitted from the Report of this year.

Towards the close of February 1863, Major Agnew, Officiating Commissioner of Assam, having occasion to visit Suddyah, the extreme eastern Station of Assam, determined on attempting to reach that place by Steamer, as well with a view to test the navigability of the higher portion of the Berhampooter, as for the sake of the impression which he thought the appearance of a Steamer in those waters would produce on the wild tribes of the region. No one had ever before steamed higher up the river than a few miles above Debrooghur; but Major Agnew, in the *Adjai*, succeeded in reaching a point above the mouth of the Dehong and Debong Rivers, and within twenty miles of Suddyah. Here, however, he found the Channel so narrow, and so choked with trees and snags that it was impossible to proceed further. In an interesting Report of this trip Major Agnew suggested the advisability of making an attempt to clear the obstructions, and so open up steam communication with Suddyah. The salutary effect likely to be produced on the Abors and other savage frontier tribes, and the advantage of a safe mode of transport for tea, lime, and other commodities, were considered strong arguments in favor of opening the river, if possible, even beyond the Station of Suddyah. Accordingly instructions have been issued for the survey of the Berhampooter above and below that place, and the preparation of an Estimate of the cost of clearing that portion of the river.

On one occasion, during the Cossyah disturbances, troops *en route* from Dacca to Sylhet were conveyed in Steamers up the Kossia, as far as Phenchoogunge, a village only one long day's march from Sylhet. A professional survey of that river was, therefore, ordered, with a view to water communication with Sylhet being in future established up to Phenchoogunge, from which, should the river be favourably reported on, it is proposed to carry a metalled road to complete the route.

SECTION IX.—MISCELLANEOUS.

EMIGRATION.

Number of Emigrants despatched.
Introduction of Indian laborers into the Danish
Island of St. Croix.

* Mauritius	...	...	2 284
Re-Union	...	...	801
British Guiana	...	...	2,907
Trinidad	...	...	1,389
St. Croix	...	...	321
			<hr/> 7,826

Table of Results for five years.

	Departure.	Return.
1858-59	26,672	5,626
1859-60	23,312	3,226
1860-61	11,543	1,778
1861-62	22,600	1,710
1862-63	7,825	2,212

THE operations of the Emigration Department exhibit a great decrease in the number of Emigrants, as compared with the results of the preceding year. The total number of Emigrants in 1861-62 was 22,600 ; in the year under review it was only 7,825,* including 321 Emigrants sent under the engagement recently entered into with the Danish Government, to the Island of St. Croix.

The departure and return of Emigrants for the last five years is noted on the margin.

There was no Emigration at all to Jamaica during the year, owing chiefly to the scarcity of tonnage ; and the Emigration to Mauritius had greatly slackened during the latter half of the year, pending, it is understood, certain anticipated changes in the Emigration Laws of that Colony, and partly perhaps, in consequence of the unusually large supply of the previous years.

From Re-Union frequent complaints had been made by Her Majesty's Consul to the effect that a great number of the men sent from Calcutta were quite unfitted for hard labor ; and the reason of this was alleged to be want of care in the selection of Recruits by the Agent, and neglect of the Protector in passing men unfit for agricultural labor. Upon inquiry, however, it was clearly shown that there had been no remissness on the part of any of the Emigration Officers here : but it appeared probable that the high rate of mortality during the voyage was owing to the Emigration Rules not being strictly enforced on ships bound to Re-Union, and the weakly state in which Emigrants were said to be frequently landed at Re-Union was clearly to be traced to the depressing effects of the dreary system of quarantine which they have to undergo after their long sea voyage to the Colony.

In the meantime, owing to the unsatisfactory feeling of the Colonists on this subject, and in reference to the system under which *Rebutes*, or Emigrants rejected by the Colonists on account of physical weakness, were to be maintained and returned to this country, the Governor of Mauritius declared Emigration to that Colony to be suspended till further orders. The points in discussion have recently been to a certain extent set at rest, and Emigration has been resumed.

The adoption by the Colonial Agents of the system of registering all proposing Emigrants before the District Magistrate has had the effect of checking, in a considerable degree, the mal-practices of the Recruiters, who were formerly in the habit of inveigling away by dishonest means intending Emigrants who had been previously collected through the exertions of rival Agencies. Complaints on this head have now ceased almost entirely, and the present mode of recruitment to the Colonies is, in its operation, fair to all parties concerned. It only remains to legalize the system, as in the case of the Assam and Cachar coolies. This will probably be done at the next meeting of the Council.

Various proposals of the Emigration Committee, in conjunction with certain suggestions of Doctors Dyer and Payne, were sanctioned by the Government of India, and have been incorporated with the existing Code of Revised Rules, and are now practically enforced in regard to all Emigration carried on from this Port. Each vessel sailing from Calcutta, since the operation of the new Rules, has been provided with a Normandy's Distilling Apparatus, and Iron Tanks for stowing water. Towards the close of the year, however, it was represented by Doctor Payne, the Officiating Emigration Agent for Mauritius, that it was not necessary to insist upon the use of a Distilling Apparatus on such comparatively short voyages as to Mauritius and Re-Union, and that a strict enforcement of the Rule would virtually exclude many of the most successful ships hitherto employed in the conveyance of Emigrants, as they are unable to accommodate the requisite machinery on board. The Protector of Emigrants has, upon this, been vested with the power of dispensing with the Apparatus, under certain circumstances, at his discretion.

The evils attending the Emigration of laborers to the Eastern Districts of Bengal, as then conducted, were noticed in last year's Report. In order to remedy those evils, an Act No. III. (B. C.) of 1863, entitled an Act to regulate the transport of Native laborers to the Districts of Assam, Cachar, and Sylhet, has been passed in the Bengal Legislative Council, with effect from 1st May 1863. This Law provides for the licensing and controlling of Contractors and Recruiters, the examination of Coolies by Medical and Protective Officers, the verification and registry of labor contracts, the licensing of Steamers and boats for the conveyance of Coolies, and the treatment of the laborers during their passage. It is believed that this measure will check the abuses which did exist, and ensure a proper attention to the requirements of laborers under transport from the Western to the Eastern Districts of Bengal. Under Section 2 of the Act, the Lieutenant-Governor has appointed the Protector of Emigrants to be Superintendent of labor Transport, and Doctor Macnamara to be Medical Inspector of laborers in Calcutta; and the Deputy Magistrate of Koosteah to be Superintendent of labor Transport, and Doctor G. Grant to be Medical Inspector of laborers at Koosteah; and under Section 27, the Stations named on the margin, have been declared to be places of disembarkation, and such others will be added to their number as may be recommended for the purpose by the Local Officers.

Registration of proposing Emigrants before district Magistrates, and its effects

*Revised Code of Rules for the Emigration Department.
Use of a Normandy's Distilling Apparatus and Iron Tanks in every Emigrant vessel.*

In Assam.

Gowalparah.
Gowhatti.
Mungledye.
Tezpur.
Dikhoo Mookh.
Debrooghur.
Dhunsari Mookh.
Kokila Mookh.

In Cachar.

Cachar

In Sylhet.

Sylhet.

MEDICAL.

The Returns of the Calcutta Medical College Hospital afford ample proof of the increasing confidence felt in the Institution by both the European and Native inhabitants of Calcutta. During the year 1862, as compared with 1861, there was (exclusive of the Eye Infirmary) an increase in the number of in-patients of 462, viz., 4,865 over 4,423; of women confined in the Midwifery Ward 38, from 131 to 169; Surgical operation 68, viz., from 130 to 198; women and children treated as out-patients 3,533, viz., from 6,604 to 10,137.

The deaths in the European Wards were 184, or 9.69 per cent. on admission. In the Native Wards the percentage was much larger, amounting to 28.33, showing, especially in cases of Surgical operations, a less favorable result than last year.

The number of applicants for relief at the male out-door Dispensary was 25,815 to 18,424 in 1861; and the number at the out-door Dispensary for women and children 10,137 to 6,604 in the previous year.

The number of Surgical operations performed in the Hospital was 198, to 130 in the preceding year: the minor operations performed in the Surgical out-door Dispensaries were 944 in number.

Much inconvenience was experienced at the Hospital during the year from a deficient supply of water. It has been attempted to meet this by temporary expedients, pending the completion of the water-works of the Town which are about to be constructed.

During the year the duty of checking the Hospital expenditure has been entrusted to the Examiner of Medical Accounts.

A radical reform has been directed to be introduced in the business of compounding or dispensing Medicines at the Hospital. This work had hitherto devolved on the Students of the College, which made it both unsafe as regards the patients, and extravagantly expensive in regard to waste, &c., of valuable drugs. It has, therefore, been determined to entrust the Compounding Shop to an Apothecary with a subordinate staff; and an additional expenditure of 213 Rupees per month has been sanctioned on this account.

The College Authorities further propose to establish two new Wards, one for accidents and one for Cholera cases. The necessity for these Wards in suitable parts of the Hospital is obvious, and an Estimate for their construction has been ordered to be submitted without delay.

The number of in-door patients admitted into the Eye Infirmary during the year was 499, and the number of out-door patients treated 3,039. Of the former 301 were perfectly cured, while 141 were partially cured; of the latter 2,179 were perfectly and 620 partially cured.

The relative number of admissions for five years is given in the margin.

	In Patients.	Out Patients.	Total.
1858-59	519	2,251	2,770
1859-60	528	2,442	2,970
1860-61	489	2,745	3,227
1861-62	499	3,112	3,611
1862-63	499	3,039	3,538

The number of operations during the year was 159; and the results were ninety-eight cures, twenty-nine partial cures, and twenty-one failures. Of the remaining patients one died, and ten remained under treatment at the close of the year.

There were eighty-five operations for the extraction of Cataract, out of which fourteen only were unsuccessful; and these were chiefly performed during the cold season which is not favorable to this difficult and delicate operation, the marked success of which is a new feature in the history of Ophthalmic Surgery in this country.

The relative number of operations for the last five years is exhibited on the margin.

	Number oper- ated upon.	Cured.	Relieved.
1858-59	180	129	22
1859-60	189	125	24
1860-61	153	104	20
1861-62	170	122	24
1862-63	169	98	29

The aggregate number of out-door patients during the year was 27,936 against 28,404 in the preceding year, and against 11,508 in 1857-58. Of these 3,039 were admitted into the Hospital as shown above. The remaining 24,897 comprised 2,881 Christians, 17,239 Hindoos, 4,654 Mohomedans, and 123 persons of other denominations.

The Native Hospital has now been in existence sixty-seven years. During the year under review it has afforded relief to no less than 1,52,713 persons. Of these 1,128 were house-patients, and 1,51,585 applicants for Dispensary relief. The daily average of the former was sixty, of the latter 415½. The total average of sick in the Hospital was, therefore, 475½ a day. Of the house-patients 760 were discharged cured, seventy-five were relieved, 232 died, and sixty-one remained under cure at the close of the year. The total number of Surgical operations performed during the year was 791. Out of 110 of these, which were recorded in detail as being either more important or attended with greater risks than others, sixty-four were entirely successful, and nine partially so, while thirty-three terminated fatally. Besides the number of persons who obtained relief from the parent Institution, 78,654 persons were treated in the Branch Dispensary in Park Street, 72,435 in the Gurranhutta Dispensary, and 80,941 in the Chitpore Dispensary. The daily average of sick in these Branch Establishments were 215, 198, and 221 respectively.

	Rs.	As.	P.
Government donation in 1862	23,708	6	0
Government allowance to the Resident Surgeons of the Park Street and Gurranhutta Dispensaries	2,304	0	0
Private subscriptions and donations	3,307	0	0
Legacies	5,639	12	11
Interest of Government Securities	13,406	3	4
Rupees	48,365	6	3

The total expenditure incurred on account of the Native Hospital and its Branch Dispensaries during the year was Rupees 47,698-0-7, which was met from an income of Rupees 48,365-6-3 derived from public subscriptions, from contributions of Government, and from interest of the funded property of the Institution, in the proportion noted on the margin.

The number of patients treated in the Asylum for European Insanes at Bhowanipore was 113, of whom thirty-three were females. The number cured and discharged was thirteen, four were transferred to their friends in an improved state of mental health, twenty-nine were sent to Europe, five died, and

Name of Asylum.	Number of patients treated.	Discharged cured.	Improved and transferred to their friends.	Escaped.	Died.	Remaining under treatment at the close of the year.
Dullunda	273	37	18	...	51	167
Moydapore	55	8	...	1	8	38
Dacca	296	47	18	...	14	217
Patna	131	26	7	...	11	87
Total	755	118	43	1	84	509

sixty-two remained under treatment at the close of the year. The Abstract in the margin exhibits the number of patients treated in the four Lunatic Asylums for Natives, together with the proportion of deaths and cures. The percentage

of cures, inclusive of the cases in which the patients were transferred to their friends, was 21·45, and that of mortality 11·2.

The causes of insanity were unknown in as many as 317 cases. In the remaining 438, insanity was attributed to intoxication by drugs and liquors in 330 cases, or 75·34 per cent; and to moral causes in 71 cases, or 16·23 per cent. The percentage from other causes was small, and is exhibited on the margin.

From Fever	3 cases	or	0·6 per cent.
" Epilepsy	16 "	"	3·63 "
" Other diseases ...	3 "	"	0·6 "
" Hereditary taint	10 "	"	2·05 "
Congenital	5 "	"	1·02 "

The comparative Statement given in the margin, shows that there was a large falling off in the number of admissions in all the Asylums during the year. This decrease was attributed in the first place to the caution given to Magisterial Officers against sending to the Asylums persons of whose insanity they were not satisfied by a personal examination, and secondly to the introduction of the system of requiring payment for the maintenance in the Asylum of those Insanes whose relatives are in a condition to afford it. Dr. Payne, Superintendent of the Dullunda Asylum, also mentioned as a third cause the introduction of labor among the Insanes.

		ADMISSIONS.	
		1861.	1862.
Dullunda ... ..	...	143	78
Moydapore ... ..	...	61	18
Dacca ... ..	...	95	87
Patna ... ..	...	53	40
Total ... ..	...	351	223

As it was represented, in respect to the first cause, that the tendency of the orders of Government had been to leave to the treatment of their friends all Insanes in the incipient and easily-cured stages of the malady, and to forward to the Asylums the most confirmed Lunatics only, and as it appeared from the serious diminution in the number of admissions that the objects of the establishment of Asylums had been insufficiently understood, instructions were issued, after the close of the year, for the purpose of explaining to the local Officers that the object of the orders of Government was simply to enforce care and circumspection on their part in carrying out the provisions of the Law, and not at all to discourage the admission of Lunatics to the Asylums.

With reference to the second cause, it was not considered necessary to modify or alter the instructions previously issued ; and in regard to the third, it appeared from the reports on all the Asylums that the introduction of labor among the Insanes had been attended with the most satisfactory results, both as to its influence on the health and mind of the sufferers, and to the numerous comforts which the profits of their labor allowed them to enjoy. In the Dacca Asylum Dr. Simpson had succeeded in introducing several interesting occupations such as those of carpenter, tin-smith, gardener, &c.

In the Appendix will be found a Statement (M 1) exhibiting the number of patients treated in the Charitable Hospitals and Dispensaries throughout the Lower Provinces ; and another (M 2) being a general Return of Vaccination for the year 1862.

Charitable Hospitals and Dispensaries.

Vaccination Return for 1862.

The prevalence of a very fatal epidemic in some of the villages of the Nuddea and Burdwan Divisions, and the steps which were taken to afford relief, viz., the appointment of Native Doctors and the gratuitous distribution of Medicine, were noticed in last year's report. The measures adopted were, however, found to be insufficient to check the progress of the disease ; and towards the close of the year 1862, it became necessary to depute a competent Medical Officer to visit the Districts affected by the epidemic, to inquire personally into the causes and the extent of its ravages, and to suggest, if possible, means for effectually checking its progress. The Officer selected for this duty was Dr. J. Elliot, Civil Surgeon of Hooghly, who, in a very full and able report, has traced the progress of the disease, beginning in the Nuddea District and extending thence to Burdwan, Hooghly, and Baraset, and has explained the various pre-disposing causes which enabled an ordinary epidemic Fever to pass into a scourge, less virulent, but in its effects not less desolating than Cholera itself.

Epidemic in certain villages in the Nuddea and Burdwan Divisions.

The disease is described as differing only in its intensity from the ordinary form of malarious Fever, "being of a more congestive character than the ordinary intermittent, but presenting all the grades of severity between the remittent and intermittent types," and its excessive virulence in these Districts is to be attributed solely to villages being undrained, houses unventilated, tanks uncleared and overgrown with noxious weeds, and to the tangled growth of jungle and rank vegetation with which the Bengalee loves to surround and to obscure his dwelling.

The mortality from the epidemic Fever arising from this sanitary neglect had in some villages amounted to 60 per cent. of the population ; and in the presence of this constantly recurring visitation, the remnant who had escaped immediate death, lingered on in a state of apathy and despair, unable to help themselves, and destined, unless vigorous external aid was afforded them, to fall certain victims to the Fever which had already nearly depopulated the neighbourhood. The Government at once proceeded to carry out the remedial measures proposed by Dr. Elliot, which may be briefly enumerated as follows : the removal of superabundant and useless trees, shrubs, bamboo clumps, and plantain groves, from the immediate vicinity of houses ; the pruning and thinning of trees ; the removal of trees and bamboos from the sides of tanks ; the uprooting and burning of low bushy jungle, vegetation, and rank grass ; the deepening and clearing of the larger tanks, and the filling in of all useless tanks, water-courses, and other excavations in the neighbourhood of houses ; the appropriation of

particular tanks exclusively for the supply of drinking water ; the construction of a few drains and paths in each village ; and the proper ordering of Burial Grounds and burning Ghâts.

It would have been obviously unfair that the general revenues of the state should be applied to remedy the neglect of particular villages. The necessity, however, of Government assistance in some shape was no less obvious ; and the Government at once devoted a sum of Rupees 12,000 from the Road Funds of the affected Districts, and agreed to supplement any subscriptions that might be raised from private sources with an equal sum up to the limit of Rupees 40,000 ; and subscriptions are being rapidly raised for this purpose. The Magistrates of Hooghly, Nuddea, and 24-Pergunnahs were directed to carry out the necessary work in their respective Districts ; a Special Assistant Magistrate, Mr. J. D. Maclean, was appointed to superintend operations in the villages on the east bank of the Hooghly ; an Officer of the Public Works Department, with a staff of eight Subordinates, was appointed to aid in the operations requiring professional knowledge ; Dr. Elliot's Report has been translated into Bengalee and very widely distributed ; the Magistrates have been directed strictly to enforce the provisions of the Penal Code, as to the removal of nuisances, wherever the indolence or recalcancy of the house-holders may render it necessary ; and should further legislation be required, steps will be taken to supply the want.

There is every reason to believe that these measures, which are being actively and successfully carried on, will succeed in arresting the devastations of the epidemic where it has already obtained a hold, and will effectually check its progress to the southward, which seemed at one time imminent, and which threatened the Cantonments of Dum-Dum and Barrackpore.

CALCUTTA MUNICIPAL AFFAIRS.

The Receipts of the year from every source of Municipal Revenue, with the exception of the Lighting rate, amounted to Rupees 6,70,613-15.* To this is to be added the balance of the preceding year, the proceeds of Government Securities sold, the interest derived from Government Securities, various petty receipts on account of advances adjusted, &c., and a sum of Rupees 48,000 received from Her Majesty's Indian Government towards metalling the approaches to the Eastern Bengal Railway, which altogether make up an aggregate of Rupees 7,84,346-14-8.†			
* Income and Expenditure of year.	Rs.	As.	P.
House Rate Collections ...	5,80,285	3	11
Carriage and Horse Tax ...	66,687	4	0
Hackery Tax ...	8,905	8	0
	6,55,877	15	11
Derived from other sources ...	14,735	15	1
	6,70,613	15	0
† Receipts for the year as shown above	Rs.	As.	P.
Balance of preceding year ...	6,70,613	15	0
Proceeds of Government Securities sold	5,173	13	10
Interest on Government Securities	43,107	4	0
Income Tax deducted from salaries of Establishment, &c. ...	5,654	4	7
Refund of advances adjusted ...	3,317	9	3
Received from Her Majesty's Indian Government for metalling the approaches to the E. B. Railway.	5,450	0	0
Received from Her Majesty's Indian Government for metalling the approaches to the E. B. Railway.	48,000	0	0
Received for constructing a foot-path round Government House.	3,000	0	0
	7,84,346	14	8

The total disbursements, on the other hand, amounted to Rupees 9,38,304-15-2, or Rupees 1,53,958-0-6 in excess of the income available for the purpose. To meet this the House-rate account was overdrawn to the extent of Rupees 1,56,254-1-8, which, after defraying all expenses, left a small balance in hand of Rupees 2,326-1-2.

The above aggregate disbursement of Rupees 9,38,301-15-2, includes a sum of Rupees 2,04,000 set apart for the Drainage Account; Rupees 30,000 set apart for the Water Supply Account; and Rupees 1,65,300 advanced to the Drainage Account during the year; so that the actual expenditure on objects of conservancy was Rupees 5,39,001-15-2.

Owing to the insufficiency of the funds available for the purpose, the Municipal improvements effected during the year were few in number, and of an unimportant character.

It was noticed in last year's Report that the new Centrifugal Engine for pumping water from the River, which was originally intended for Nimtollah Ghât, had been put up at Chandpaul Ghât. This Engine has been working satisfactorily; but the old Engine, which was reported last year to have been thoroughly repaired, had gone out of order again, and it was found necessary to pull it to pieces and then to re-fit the whole, after making many extensive alterations and repairs. To superintend these repairs it has been thought advisable to procure the services of a practical Engineer, and the work was being carried out at the close of the year. The aqueducts for distributing through the Town the water pumped up by these Engines were repaired at a total cost of Rupees 8,580-14-2.

Two new reservoirs of water, in addition to those already existing on the South of Esplanade Row, were commenced during the year, and almost completed at its close. The total number of these reservoirs now is five, and their aggregate solid contents 299,292 cubic feet, a space capable of holding 1,866,186 gallons of water.

With a view to meet the requirements of the increasing traffic of the Town it was proposed to construct a double tramway of stone on the river side of the Strand Road, for the exclusive use of carts; and granite blocks have been procured from China for carrying out this plan.

To provide efficiently for the watering of the Streets it is in contemplation to construct raised tanks, or reservoirs for water, in various parts of the Town, which would enable water-carts being filled speedily, and allow the present Establishment of Blisties being dispensed with. Such a reservoir is now in full work at the corner of Tank Square, where each water-cart is filled in the space of one minute only.

The amount of Lighting Rate collected during the year was Rupees 1,32,666-10-5, and the total sum expended Rupees 1,14,131-14-9. The additional number of Gas Lamps fixed during the year was thirty-two.

Collections of Lighting Rate, and Expenditure for Lighting the Town.

Drainage and water-works

The progress made in the Drainage of the Town, and the construction of water-works, have been noticed under the head of Public Works.

During the year an Act was passed by the Council of the Lieutenant-Governor for making Laws and Regulations, by which the Municipal Government or the Town is vested in the Justices of the Peace, resident in the Town of Calcutta, as a corporation. The Law vests the corporation with large powers, both in regard to taxation and administration; and seems to be in every way calculated to provide an efficient Municipality for the Town. This measure is one which will be watched with the greatest interest, as the first important step towards self-Government in local administration on this side of India. The Justices, who represent all classes of the community, have indicated a cordial desire to co-operate with Government in giving effect to the Act.

REVENUE SURVEY.

A Statement (N 1) in the Appendix shows the amount of work done in the Professional Department. The outturn is an estimate only, as the Survey year does not expire till the month of September. The total outturn is set down at 9,612 square miles, of which 4,377 are Mouzahwar, 5,103 Topographical work, and 132 Waste Lands granted or sold to applicants in Darjeeling and Assam. The estimated expenditure for the entire work is Rupees 2,90,553-15-9, which gives an average of Rupees 30-3-7 per square mile.

Another Statement (N 2) will also be found in the Appendix, exhibiting the work done in the Non-Professional Department. In only three Divisions have Field operations been carried on on a large scale, *viz.*, in the 2nd, 3rd, and 6th. In the 1st and 4th Divisions the work consists mainly of compilation of Registers, with occasional and desultory Field investigations. In the 5th Division the work is entirely professional.

The total estimated area demarcated is 5,568 $\frac{3}{4}$ square miles; and the estimated expenditure Rupees 1,91,056-11-1 $\frac{3}{4}$, which gives an average rate of Rupees 34-5 per square mile.

STATIONERY.

The Table on the margin exhibits the value of Stock, Receipts, and issues of Stationery during the year. The total value of Stock in hand was Rupees 6,11,711 to Rupees 6,13,508 in the preceding year; while the value of stores issued during the year was Rupees 1,07,112 to Rupees 4,23,704 in the previous* year, which exhibits a reduction to the extent of Rupees 16,592.

Operations of the Year.			
Value of Stock on the 1st of May 1862	1,89,804	10	3
Value of excess or returned articles, &c.	2,599	7	1
Invoice value of Stores received from England	47,731	11	4
Cost price of local purchases	4,04,572	11	10
Total value of Stock in hand	6,11,711	8	6
Value of Stores issued during the year	4,07,112	8	5
Value of Stock in hand at the close of the year	2,37,599	0	1

The total charges of the Department amounted to Rupees 6,50,256, as noted on the margin. In the preceding year the charges were Rupees 6,50,917, and this shows a decrease of expenditure to the extent of Rupees 659.			
Total Charges of the Department.			
Value of Stores issued	4,07,112	8	5
Ditto Mofussil purchases	2,03,735	13	9
Cost of Establishment and Contin- gencies	39,408	5	3
Rupees	6,50,256	11	5

The net amount realized on account of Stationery sold was Rupees 1,177-3-2.

It was noticed in last year's Report that an important change had been introduced in the Stationery Department, which provided that the Supplies from England, till then, received through the Home Authorities, were in future to be obtained by contract with English manufactures. This arrangement has since been set aside by the Secretary of State, who has directed a return to the former system of obtaining the Supplies, and ordered that the supply of such articles by local contracts should be discontinued.

The manner in which the contract system had worked during the period it was in force was reported to be very satisfactory; the Supplies having been regularly received and found to be generally equal in quality to the samples given, while the prices paid for them were for the most part below those incurred under the system of indents.

TEA CULTIVATION.

The progress of Tea Cultivation in Assam continues to be very encouraging.

In Luckimpore there are fifty-two plantations, containing an area of 21,810 acres, of which 4,974 are under cultivation, 2,163 having been cleared and planted during the year. On these plantations are employed a daily average of 3,838 laborers, of whom 1,524 are imported, and 2,314 are local. The out-turn of manufactured Tea for the year was estimated at 468,911 lbs., or 42,611 lbs. in excess of the yield in the preceding year. The estimates of manufacture cannot be regarded as accurate.

In Sibsaugur there are 107 different Estates, and thirty-one Holdings on rent-paying pottahs, devoted to Tea Cultivation; the whole embracing an area of 61,161 acres, of which 10,406½ acres are under actual cultivation. The number of laborers employed is 9,680, one-third of whom are imported. Besides these a large amount of hoeing is performed by contract. The out-turn of manufactured Tea in this District during the year was stated to be 1,383,265 lbs., or 224,171 lbs. in excess of the quantity made in the preceding year.

The District of Nowgong contains twenty Estates devoted to Tea Planting, the whole of them covering about 15,000 acres, of which 2,000 acres are under cultivation. The activity in clearing and planting was great during the year under review, no less than 1,500 acres having

been newly planted within that period. The number of imported laborers in the District is 2,915, which is within sixty-four of the number of local laborers employed. The season's crop amounted to 151,440 lbs., which is 58,100 lbs. over the results of the preceding year.

No accurate Returns have been obtained from the District of Durrung, but the Commissioner of Assam writes that there are fifteen Estates in it, of 5,328 acres in all, devoted to Tea Planting, and that out of this area 1,369 acres are actually under cultivation. The number of laborers employed is 1,100, of whom twenty-three only are imported, which is owing to local labor being readily obtainable. The out-turn of the year is calculated at 100,000 lbs. in round numbers, which is 18,400 lbs. in excess of the results of the previous year.

In the District of Kamroop there are thirty plantations containing 19,221 acres; but the proportion of cultivation is still excessively small. Planting is, however, now being carried on with considerable vigour; and during the year under review 568 acres were brought under cultivation. Sixteen imported, and 1,214 local laborers are employed in the plantations; and the yield for the year was 46,452 lbs., which is 15,697 lbs. in excess of the yield in the previous year.

In Gowalparah there is only one plantation, which had made no great progress during the year.

The results show that there are 246 Tea Estates in the entire Province, of which ninety-six were acquired during the year under review.

* Messrs. Paul and Co.	3
East India Tea Co.	8
Messrs. Fergusson and Co.	2
„ Nuthal and Co.	3
Jorehaut Tea Co.	10
Assam ditto ditto... ..	24
Gopal Gobind and Co.	1
Lower Assam Co.	3
Williamson and Co.	7
Central Assam Co.	7
Upper Assam Co.	4
Captain White, Hampton, and Co.	1
G. R. Barry and Co.	3
	<hr/>
	70
	<hr/>
† In Sibsaugor	224,171
„ Luckimpore	42,611
„ Nowgong	58,100
„ Durrung	18,400
„ Kamroop	15,697
	<hr/>
	358,979

Seventy-six of these Estates belong to public Companies*; and 170 to individuals. The aggregate area of the grants is 122,770 acres, of which 20,144 appear to be under cultivation, which shows an increase of cultivation over the preceding year to the extent of 4,144 acres. About 6,000 acres were cleared and planted during the year. The year's out-turn amounted to 2,150,068 lbs., which gives an increase over last year's crop of 358,979 lbs.,† and taking the value of the Tea at 1s. 9d. per lb. all round, the value of the total manufacture for the season may be taken at little less than nineteen lacs of Rupees.

In Cachar the Cultivation of Tea continues to make very great progress. 177 grants of land with an aggregate area of 558,078 acres had been settled or applied for in the District. Of these cultivation had been commenced on seventy-eight grants, the aggregate area of which is 146,218 acres; and 17,594 acres, of which 9,426 acres were cleared during the year, have been cultivated, and contain Tea Plants varying from one to six years old.

Area of Grants	Acres	146,218
Extent of cultivation up to May 1862	"	8,498
Ditto ditto in May 1863	"	17,594
Tea produced in 1862	lbs.	330,442
Estimated crop in 1863	"	658,112
Tea seeds produced in 1862	mds.	1,457
Estimated quantity in 1863	"	2,192

Number of laborers employed		
Local ... ..	...	5,982
Imported ... ..	...	9,335
		<u>15,317</u>

1862.		
330,442 lbs. of Tea at 1 Re. per lb. ... ..	...	3,30,442
1,457 mds. of seed at 100 Rs. per md. ... ..	...	1,45,700
		<u>4,76,142</u>

1863		
658,112 lbs. of Tea at 1 Re. per lb. ... ..	...	6,58,112
2,192 mds. of seed at 100 Rs. per md. ... ..	...	2,19,200
		<u>8,77,312</u>

1850-57	Rs.	23,380
1857-58	"	37,751
1858-59	"	61,953
1859-60	"	1,01,533
1860-61	"	2,12,868
1861-62	"	3,84,222
1862-63	"	9,08,893
	Rs.	<u>17,30,580</u>

The Table on the margin shows, in the land brought under cultivation, an increase of 9,496 acres over last year's Statement. The increased out-turn of Tea is estimated at 327,670 lbs. (or nearly 100 per cent.) beyond the produce of last year. The total value of the Tea manufactured, and of seed together, is estimated at Rupees 4,76,142. The estimated value of the cost for 1863 is Rupees 8,77,312, and the Superintendent calculates that this is the Return on a sum of about twenty lacs of Rupees spent altogether on Tea Planting in Cachar during the last six years, though nine-tenths of the gardens are but just commenced, and have not been in full bearing. The sums actually drawn by Planters from the local Treasury are specified in the margin. The Superintendent points out with regret that many of those who are now engaged in preparing Tea gardens are doing so with the object of at once disposing of them at a profit, and he points out that as much as 700 or 800 per cent. on the costs of the land and the

production of the garden will be obtained by these means.

There are upwards of 150 English Planters now engaged at Cachar. The complaints of want of labor are somewhat less urgent than formerly. Out of 15,317 coolies employed in the cultivation in Cachar during the year, upwards of 9,000 have been brought into the District from Bengal at a considerable expense. The abuses noticed last year in connection with this subject have already been greatly diminished, and the importation of coolies from Bengal is reported to be conducted on a much improved system. The Act for regulating this importation was passed during the year, but came into force only on 1st May 1863. It is hoped that the abuses complained of which were not less ruinous to the interests of the trade than to the coolies themselves, will, under this Act, finally cease.

The Plantations in Darjeeling.

The results of the operations in Darjeeling in 1862 are exhibited in the margin, and compared with those in 1861.

YEAR.	Amount of land cleared	Amount of Land actually cultivated.	MANUFACTURED AMOUNT.		Anticipated amount of planted Land in following year.	PROBABLE YIELD IN FOLLOWING YEAR.			Number of coolies employed.
			Tea.	Coffee.		Tea.	Coffee.	Tea Seeds.	
1861 ...	8,787½	5,152½	lbs. 27,983	lbs. ...	6,457	lbs. 79,244	lbs. 2,480	lbs.	4,819
1862 ...	12,366	9,102	40,446	3,290	10,882	128,940	.....	62,648	7,447

It will be observed that of land cleared there was an increase of acres ... 3,598½

Of that actually planted 3,949½ lbs. 12,463
 Ditto of Coffee ... 3,280
 In the anticipated amount of Land to be cleared in 1863 ... Acres 4,425
 In the probable yield of Tea in 1863 ... lbs. 50,696

No Estimate of next year's out-turn of Coffee is made, and it is believed the manufacture will not be continued.

The number of coolies employed had increased by 2,628. The mass of laborers are Nepalese and Bhootas, who come and go between Darjeeling and the neighbouring Territories. The proportion of men from the Plains is very small, probably owing to a large number brought to Darjeeling some years ago, having suffered frightfully from sickness.

The coolies being almost entirely hill-men, and working in a climate either their own or similar to their own, suffer from none of the diseases incidental to imported laborers. Small-pox, which was reported last year to have made fearful ravages amongst them, was much less prevalent among them during the year under review. This may have been partly accidental, but was attributable in a great degree also to the circumstance of the practice of inoculation having been discouraged by the Superintendent, in which he received the cordial co-operation of the Officers and gentlemen in charge of the Public Works and Plantations of the District. The Public Works Department has a Native Doctor who vaccinates all the coolies who will submit to the operation. The Station Vaccinator also operates on the Plantation coolies whenever called upon by the Managers.

The labor market was at one time considerably unsettled in consequence of the rise in wages caused by the demand for labor for the Department of Public Works, but it is now settling down.

CALCUTTA BOTANIC GARDENS.

The planting out of the living plants of different orders according to their Botanical affinities, which was referred to in last year's Report, was commenced during the rainy season of 1862. The specimens of all the species of a considerable number of orders of which good specimens could be obtained were placed in their proper sites. In the case of many species there were no young plants procurable, but the sites were nevertheless prepared in hopes of specimens being obtained. In all thirty-two species were planted out during the year, and the Botanical name and native country of each plant, painted on a large zinc label was placed near the best developed specimen of each species.

A large number of seeds, cuttings, and layers were raised for the extensive planting intended to be undertaken during the rains of 1863. 2,500 Seedlings of Mahogany were also reared for planting along the portion of the Ganges and Darjeeling Road between Titlayah and the foot of the Himalayas; 300 Seedlings of *Polyalthia Longifolia* were prepared for forming an avenue along the Circular Road in Calcutta; and 680 plants of *Diospyros Embryopteris* were supplied for planting the banks of the Circular Canal. 15 Wardian cases, each containing about an average of 150 *Cinchona* plants, obtained from the Government Cinchona Nursery at Ootacamund, remained, with great benefit to their condition, in the garden Nursery for different periods of time, on their route to Darjeeling, Cachar, and the North-Western and Punjab Himalayas.

The experiment of keeping plants of *Cinchona Succirubra* and *Cinchona Pahudiana*, which was tried in the Botanic Gardens last year, has partially succeeded. There were two plants of *Cinchona Pahudiana*, of which only one remains barely alive, but the *Cinchona Succirubra* has succeeded admirably. These plants suffered somewhat from the dry heats of March, and like all large foliaged plants their leaves were much torn by the violent gales of wind of the hot season ; but their condition in the end of March was such that there was every prospect of the plants preserving a healthy condition to the commencement of the rains, after which they would be quite safe, and would grow rapidly.

A new road, fifteen feet wide, leading towards the Western boundary of the garden, has been commenced, and it is expected will be finished in three months ; another line of road also has been marked out ; a handsome foot-bridge was also about to be placed across the Canal in the garden ; and a cast-iron ghaut was to be put up at the termination of the new road from Howrah to the gardens, on the river-bank at the Eastern boundary.

During the year 124 packets of seeds were distributed, the more valuable kinds of seed being sent to the Royal Gardens at Kew, the *Jardin des Plantes* in Paris, and to several of the principal Botanical Gardens in Europe, India, and other places. In return for these and former contributions thirty-four valuable packets of seeds were received during the year, the most valuable being a collection of above 3,000 species of seeds from the *Jardin des Plantes* at Paris.

The usual supply of English and Native Vegetable seeds were sent to European Regiments, indenting for them within the fixed time.

The number of Wardian cases and boxes, which were given away during the year, was thirty-two ; besides which 1,577 plants were distributed to applicants near Calcutta. The number of cases of plants received was fifteen.

The work of arranging the Herbarium had made great progress, but was still a long way from completion ; and it is difficult to form an estimate of the quantity of work remaining to be done. Probably about half of the specimens have now been properly mounted and placed in their places in the cabinets. Large additions, however, are being made yearly to the collections, and it is estimated that it will probably require not less than four years to complete the arrangements of all the specimens in store. The work will, however, now advance more rapidly than hitherto, as two European Botanists have been added to the garden Establishment, and one of them will, from the commencement of the year 1863-64, take up his appointment as Assistant Curator of the Museum.

Among the additions of dried plants made to the Herbarium during the year, were further instalments of Doctors Hooker and Thomson's Indian Herbarium ; plants from British Guiana, collected by Richard Schomburgh ; a collection from Columbia ; a large number of plants from Mexico, collected by Botteir ; plants from Hong-Kong collected by Colonel Urquhart ; a small

number collected in Lysia by Bomgean; a very valuable set of Doctor Seeman's Feejee plants, collected in 1861; some packets of Spence's Emador plants; a set of Jameson's collections from the neighbourhood of Quito; some valuable parcels of plants from Western Australia, New South Wales, and New Zealand, sent by Dr. Mueller; some contributions from the Herbarium of Mr. Thwaites, Director of the Peradenia Botanic Gardens at Ceylon; a valuable set of plants from the Shantung Province of North China, from Shanghai, and from the neighbourhood of Nagasaki and Kanagawa in Japan, presented by Doctor A. C. Maingy, Assistant Surgeon of the 22nd Regiment Native Infantry; and an extensive collection of Sikhim plants secured by the Superintendent during his visit to Darjeeling last year, to superintend the cultivation of *Cinchona* in that place.

A sum of Rupees 3,000 has been sanctioned in the Budget for 1863-64 for the purchase of Doctor Thomson's Botanical Library, which was left in the Library of the Botanic Gardens on his departure for England, in March 1861. This grant, together with a monthly allowance of Rupees 60, has enabled the Superintendent to make many valuable additions to the books in the Library, which now also receives regularly all Scientific Periodicals and proceedings of Scientific Societies. The Principal Artist of the Botanic Gardens accompanied the Superintendent during his late tour in Sikhim, and under his superintendence made a large collection of interesting drawings, especially of *Acanthaceæ*, *Cyrtandraceæ*, and *Orchidiaceæ*. These comprise 115 drawings of distinct species. The Artist remained with the plant collectors in the nearest inhabited spot in the neighbourhood of Kinchinjunga, and made a number of valuable drawings of the Alpine Flora of Sikhim, and in addition to these, drawings of more than 100 species of plants that flowered in the Botanic Gardens were taken.

CULTIVATION OF CINCHONA IN DARJEELING.

The experimental Cultivation of *Cinchona* at Darjeeling was not actually commenced till the 1st of June 1862, having been unavoidably delayed on account of difficulties experienced in procuring carriage of all kinds in the District, and owing to skilled labor being scarce and expensive, and even the ordinary processes of gardening unknown.

The total number of plants with which the experiment was commenced was, as stated in last year's Report, 211. On the 1st August 1862 this number had increased to 1611 of all kinds; and on the 12th November to 2286, of which 1921 belonged to the doubtfully quiniferous species, so largely cultivated by the Dutch in Java, *Cinchona Pahudiana*, leaving only 365 plants as the stock of the undoubtedly valuable species of *Cinchona*.

In January last the cultivation was inspected by the Superintendent of the Botanical Gardens, and he found that, though few of the plants had died,—not more than fifty of all species—the situation of the Nursery on the Sinchal Hill had operated so unfavorably that scarcely any cuttings had been

made since November. This and other reasons led to the removal of the Nursery from Sinchal to Lebong, a warm well-sheltered spur below Darjeeling, at an elevation of 6000 feet above the level of the sea, to which the plants were removed in the first week of April, so carefully that only one plant of *Cinchona Succirubra* was slightly damaged.

The number of plants brought from Sinchal to Lebong was 2484. To this were added in April 327 plants received from Madras, the return of plants after this addition exhibiting a total of 2811, in the proportion noted in the margin. After the close of the year the number was reported to have increased to 4620* plants of all species. All the plants were said to be in excellent condition, so much so that one plant of *Cinchona Succirubra* had grown nine inches in thirty days; and they were all so covered with vigorous shoots that the Superintendent of the Botanical Gardens calculated that, by the 15th of August, 6000 plants would be added to the number of all species, exclusive of *Cinchona Pahudiana*. The most marked increase has been in the number of plants of *Cinchona Officinalis*, of which there were only ninety-three plants received from Ceylon and Ootacamund on the 1st of May 1863, which had increased to 573 on the 15th June. 700 of the large plants of *Cinchona Pahudiana* have been planted in the open air, at an elevation of 6000 feet; and though they have been fully exposed to all weathers, from bright sun-shine to heavy rain, they are growing much more luxuriantly than when they were under shelter.

The medicinal property of the leaves of *Cinchona* were tested by Dr. Simpson, the Civil Surgeon of the Station, who was furnished for the purpose with 2 lbs. of fresh leaves of each of the following species, viz., *C. Succirubra*, *C. Officinalis*, and *C. Micrantha*. Decoctions prepared of these leaves with water, slightly acidulated with Sulphuric Acid, were found very bitter to the taste, and three patients suffering from well-marked intermittent fever, were cured by the administration of the preparation.

By a rough Chemical Examination of 1 lb. of the leaves of *Cinchona Succirubra* the presence of long and needle-shaped Crystals was detected under the Microscope; and these were so abundant that they were visible to the naked eye as a whitish spot on the glass. This discovery with the means available for the examination was quite unexpected, and the result is worthy of record. Intelligence has since been received from England of the discovery of Quinine in small quantities in the leaves of *Cinchona* sent from this country, and the Quinine thus obtained was exhibited by Mr. Howard at the meeting of the Linnean Society in London on the 18th June last. This result confirms the opinion previously entertained that the Crystals detected in Darjeeling were those of the Sulphate of Quinine, a discovery which necessarily increases the value of the *Cinchona* grown in this country.

State of the stock in April, and after the close of the year.

<i>Cinchona Succirubra</i>	...	420
" <i>Calisaya</i>	...	51
" <i>Nitida</i>	...	114
" <i>Micrantha</i>	...	128
" <i>Peruviana</i>	...	41
" <i>Condamina</i>	...	125
" <i>Pahudiana</i>	...	1892
" Sp. Ignota	...	10
Total	...	2811

* <i>Cinchona Succirubra</i>	...	1024
" <i>Calisaya</i>	...	53
" <i>Officinalis</i>	...	573
" <i>Micrantha</i>	...	605
" <i>Pahudiana</i>	...	2275
Total	...	4620

Medicinal properties of the plants tested and established.

Detection of Crystals by Chemical Examination.

It was expected that the Cultivation of Cinchona would in a short time, be commenced by private individuals. 500 plants were procured for this purpose from Ootacamund; but all of these died on the route, with the exception of one plant which reached Darjeeling alive. Applications have been made to the Superintendent of the Botanical Gardens for more than fifteen lacs of plants from the Darjeeling Nursery, and he expects to be able to supply a few in a short time.

It was stated in last year's Report that an expenditure of Rupees 14,753-3-2, had been sanctioned on account of the experimental Nursery at Darjeeling for the year 1862-63. The actual expenditure up to the 30th April last amounted to Rupees 11,639-2-6.

INTENDED AGRICULTURAL EXHIBITIONS OF 1864.

With a view to promote an improved system of Agriculture throughout the country, and more especially in order to draw the attention of the Zemindars to the subject and to enlist their interests in it, the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal proposed and matured during the year a scheme for holding, in the neighbourhood of Calcutta, a public Agricultural Exhibition. It is to be conducted under the general direction of Government, with the assistance and co-operation of the Agricultural and Horticultural Society of India. The immediate object of the intended Exhibition is to bring together, from all parts of the country, for the purposes of show, competition, and eventual sale, Cattle and other Live Stock, Agricultural Implements and Machinery, and all kinds of produce. It is anticipated that the show will be self-supporting, and that the expenses of it will be covered by the sale of Admission Tickets to the public. The funds which may be required at the outset will be advanced by Government.

For carrying out the details of the Exhibition, arranging preliminaries, and communicating with intending Exhibitors, a Provisional Committee has been appointed, composed partly of the Members of the Agricultural and Horticultural Society of India, and partly of Government Officers and others interested in the undertaking. In correspondence with this Committee the Commissioners of Divisions have been directed to appoint Local Committees in each District, who will explain the objects of and the benefits which may be expected to result from such an Exhibition to the landholders, and endeavour to obtain their co-operation and assistance.

To give ample time to Exhibitors to prepare for the occasion, it has been determined that the Exhibition will be held in January next, commencing on Monday the 18th, and terminating on Saturday the 23rd of that month. The site selected for it is the ground adjoining the Lieutenant-Governor's house at Belvedere. Should the Exhibition realize the expectations of the

Lieutenant-Governor, it is intended to repeat it annually, either at Calcutta, or elsewhere within the Provinces subject to this Government.

SANATARIUM, &c., AT SHILLONG.

The possibility of locating a Station in the Cossyah Hills at some higher elevation than that of Cherra, was first considered in connection with the scheme brought forward by the Military Department of encouraging the settlement of Non-Commissioned Officers and Soldiers of good character in India. The site of Shillong speedily drew attention, not only as suited for such a settlement, but also as a Sanatorium, as a Cantonment for Troops quartered in the Hills, and as the proper spot for the Head Quarters of the Civil Officer of the District.

In October 1861, the superiority of Shillong over Cherra Poonjee as the Chief Civil Station of the Cossyah and Jynteah Hills was recognized by Government, and the transfer directed to be made. The unhappy disturbances which shortly afterwards broke out among the Jynteahs, interrupted the completion of the change at the time; but in May 1862, Brigadier-General Showers again brought forward the subject, and wrote so favorably of the locality, both in a Military and Sanitary point of view, that a Committee was appointed to examine its capabilities. The Committee consisted of the following gentlemen: Lieutenant-Colonel Richardson, Surgeon Major Jerdon, Major Raban, Major Briggs, and Captain Morton. Treating the slopes of Shillong and the less elevated Plateau of Yeodo as one locality, the Committee wrote a most eulogistic report of the fitness of the place in point, climate, position, and resources for all the objects contemplated. Accordingly the immediate transfer of the Office of the Deputy Commissioner of the Cossyah and Jynteah Hills from Cherra to Shillong has been authorized. The question, however, of the adoption of Shillong as a Sanatorium and Military Station, awaits the final decision of His Excellency the Governor General in Council.

MEASURES TAKEN FOR THE DESTRUCTION OF WOLVES.

The great destruction of human life by Wolves in some of the Districts of the Patna Division, had engaged the attention of Government for several years, and, with a view to check the evil, a reward of Rupees two for every wolf killed was at first sanctioned. In 1859 the reward was raised to Rupees five for each grown animal, and one Rupee for each whelp; but even these increased rates did not answer their object, owing principally, it was said to a popular superstition among the Natives of Behar that the death of a Wolf would bring sickness upon the Village in which it was killed. The consequence was that, in 1861, the number of deaths from Wolves was found to have very much increased, while the number of Wolves destroyed was trifling. As this state of things could not be permitted to continue, a scheme was devised during the year under review for securing the wholesale destruction of Wolves by the employment of trained hunters and trappers; and an expenditure of Rupees 4,750 per annum has been sanctioned for the purpose. The Police Authorities have been directed to co-operate as far as possible in the scheme, which, it is now hoped, will diminish the lamentable mortality which before prevailed.

SECTION X.—POLITICAL.

THE COSSYAH REBELLION.

During the greater part of May 1862, active operations against the Cossyah Rebels continued to be carried on. Columns traversed every portion of the District, and the result of this Military demonstration was believed to be that the mass of the people were desirous of coming to terms. The inhabitants of several villages did come in, and Brigadier-General Showers believed that the necessity for offensive operations had ceased. The non-submission of those who still held aloof was attributed to two causes, a doubt in the minds of many as to the manner in which they would be received, and the threats held out by the Rebel Leaders against the persons and property of those who should make terms with Government. To remove these obstacles to the settlement of the country the plan pursued was to post Military Guards at proper Stations for the protection of the peaceably disposed, but to refrain from offensive movements of Troops, leaving the Civil Authorities to make every endeavour, both to capture the ringleaders of revolt by the instrumentality of the Police, and by direct means, or, through the agency of friendly Chiefs and other mediators, to convince the misguided people of the merciful intentions of Government, and induce them to give up their resistance to authority. Still more clearly to demonstrate the meaning of Government, a free pardon was offered to all Rebels who should make submission, with the exception of such of the prominent ringleaders as had been guilty of deliberate murder ; and the Commission issued for the trial of offences under Act XI. of 1857 was withdrawn.

But the Rebels apparently did not comprehend the policy adopted towards them ; and though some few scattered individuals continued to come in and make submission, the general attitude, especially in the South and South-Eastern Districts, was one of dogged resistance. This did not show itself indeed in any bold acts of aggression, but every opportunity was taken of harrassing small bodies of our Troops when they could be taken at a disadvantage. Government, however, persisted for a time longer in the attempt to persuade the Cossyachs into submission, suggestions of some of the Local Authorities to starve the people into surrender were decisively negatived, and all measures which would indiscriminately harass the whole people and confound the innocent with the guilty were absolutely forbidden. The hope entertained that the mass of the Rebels would accept the offer of pardon and return to their allegiance was not, however, destined to be at once fulfilled. They failed to understand the intentions of Government towards them, and encouraged by our forbearance they proceeded to adopt an aggressive attitude. The Magistrate of Sylhet reported an attack on the Guard at Jaffong, and the deliberate murder of two Police Officers at a place named Rustampore, while, on the Northern side, the Commissioner of Assam reported two natives to have been killed by the Rebels at the foot of the Hills.

It became, therefore, necessary again to assume the offensive, and by one decisive and well-organized exhibition of overwhelming Military Force to crush the Rebellion. With this view the 28th Native Infantry, then at Gowhatty, was directed to return to Jynteah; the Detachments of the 44th Native Infantry, were recalled from Cachar; the Eurasian Artillery from Dacca were sent up with Mortars to Cherra, and the line Regiments were further re-inforced by two Battalions of Military Police, viz., the 1st Battalion known as Rattray's Seikhs, and the Kamroop Regiment.

Offensive operations resumed. The entire Force in the Hills, consisting of the Troops above enumerated, in addition to the 21st Native Infantry, was placed under the Command of Colonel Dunsford of the 28th Native Infantry. The Corps of Dhangur Coles in process of being raised for employment in the Public Works Department was to be placed, if necessary, for a time at the disposal of the Military Authorities, and steps were taken to organize a pony Corps for baggage and Commissariat purposes. Major Haughton, the Officiating Commissioner of Assam, who was at the time in the disturbed District, was ordered to assume the direct Civil management of the Jynteah and Cossyah Country, and of all affairs connected with the rebellion, or the relations of Government with the Cossyah Chiefs, the ordinary duties of the Commissionership being made over to Major Agnew, the Judicial Commissioner. Rewards were offered for the apprehension of Ookiang Nongba, the Rebel Dolloye of Jowai, and other leaders of revolt, and a new Commission under Act XI. of 1857 was issued in the names of Major Haughton and Captain Morton. At the same time the Local Authorities were distinctly reminded that the object of Government was simply to chastise those actually in rebellion, and that the destruction of villages and other property should therefore be avoided as far as might be consistent with the offensive Military operations about to be undertaken.

In December active measures commenced. The general plan adopted may thus be briefly described. Two Companies of the Kamroop Regiment occupied Sylhet, and a party of the same strength was posted at Cachar to secure the van of operations. Another Regiment was stationed at Cherra, which was to be available also for furnishing patrols and moveable Columns, and for occupying such important posts to the west of the theatre of the rebellion, as Nungklow, Yeodo, Shillong, &c. The rest of the Forces it was proposed to employ in following up the Rebels in every direction, and in occupying all the important posts in the Jynteah Hills. Instructions were also issued directing that all who came and surrendered unconditionally should be pardoned, unless the crime of murder should be proved against them, but that all who should be caught in arms and in opposition to Government should be dealt with by the Commissioners appointed under Act XI. of 1859.

The Rebels were altogether unable to make head against the Force now brought to bear on them, and on the 25th December, Lieutenant Sadlier, of the 28th Native Infantry, cleverly captured Ookiang Nongba, the chief leader and instigator of the rebellion. In January operations were commenced against the stockaded villages of the Insurgents. One after another they either fell before the gallantry of our Troops, or were deserted by the Rebels without an attempt at defence. In these operations the Mountain Train of Artillery was

Success which attended the active measures taken.

found of the greatest use. Little loss resulted on our side, though unfortunately, in the attack on Nonghari, Colonel Richardson, Commanding 44th Native Infantry, was severely wounded, and Government thus for a time deprived of the services of that able Officer. Our operations in the South met with undeviating success, culminating in the capture of the strong stockade of Surtiang. From the moment of the fall of that place the villages about began rapidly to submit; and Major TheWall, who was sent northward by Colonel Dunsford, soon by his activity crushed the rebellion in that quarter likewise. Before the end of March Colonel Haughton reported the rebellion at an end. The 28th Native Infantry were withdrawn, and the Kamroop Regiment is in course of absorption into the new Police of Assam. At the close of the year under review all active opposition had ceased; the settlement of the disturbed villages was rapidly progressing; the people were re-building their houses and returning to the cultivation of their fields; the arrears of Income Tax and House Tax were being gradually collected in money or in kind, or were being commuted to labor on the roads now in course of construction; the new Civil Police was being organized in the District; and Captain Morton was making every effort to capture the two or three leaders, who with a few followers, still lurk in the jungles and refuse to submit.

No causes for the rebellion, beside those noticed in last year's Report, have as yet been traced. But the statements of captured or submitted Rebels, and especially of Ookiang Nongba, who was seized by Lieutenant Sadlier, condemned, and executed for rebellion, lead to the conclusion that the interference of the Police with the Pooja at Jallong was what struck the spark of revolt, though other causes, such as discontent at taxation, a natural longing for independence, the machinations of evil disposed persons, superstitious fears of interference with the national religion, or the misconduct of our Native Officials, may have previously acted with varying intensity over the different classes of the community, to produce a restless and inflammable state of feeling.

Colonel Haughton has been called on for a report after thorough investigation of the real causes of the out-break, and he is now engaged in collecting materials for that report. The Commissioner has also been requested to submit a scheme of local administration of which the main scope shall be, while adopting a simple plan of Government, suitable to the present condition and circumstances of the people, and interfering as little as possible with the existing institutions, to extend our intercourse with them, and endeavour to introduce among them civilization and order. As means to this end the Lieutenant-Governor has intimated that he considers education and roads of the highest importance, and the Deputy Commissioner has been, therefore, directed to submit an educational scheme for the Jynteah Hills, while application has been made to the Government of India for the allotment of a special sum for the purpose of opening up roads in and through the District.

It is hoped that the severe though self-entailed suffering, which the Jynteahs have undergone in the warfare which they forced upon us, will teach them the folly of revolt,

while the measures now about to be introduced for the civil administration of the country will lead them to take a more enlightened and salutary view of the true object of our dealings with them.

OUR RELATIONS WITH BHOOTAN:

In the last Administration Report the very unsettled and irritating nature of our relations with Bhootan was explained at length, and it was stated that a Mission to the Deb and Dhurm Rajahs of that country was in contemplation. The necessity for some such measure as a means of opening direct communication with the rulers of Bhootan, and coming to some clear understanding with them, has received still further proof during the past year. Fortunately the officers of Government have been able to prevent any serious outrages by the Bhootanese within our Territories, but the state of anarchy which prevails on the other side of the Frontier is such as to give rise to continual uneasiness in the villages in the neighbourhood. In the outlying soubahships which march with our North-Eastern Provinces, the authority of the central governing power seems to be little more than nominal. It is true that power delegates the Soobahs, but might is right in those districts, and the newly appointed representative of the Deb Rajah has generally to contest his post with some rival. The defeated competitor, as a general rule, takes refuge within our Territory, and endeavours to embroil our subjects in his quarrel. Two instances of this occurred within the year under review. In one the refugee was a Soobah, by name Garrow Katma, who had to be removed from the Frontier to Gowalparah, to prevent him from enlisting British subjects in his cause. In the other case the Soobah of Mynagoorie, Sara Wong, compelled to yield to a successor appointed to supersede him, retired, after a struggle, to Gowhatty, where he was allowed to remain. After a time, however, he left that place, and managed to muster a small body of followers, at whose head he encountered and defeated the forces of his rival, in an engagement fought at Choorabunder, just beyond our Frontier, and within view of the Deputy Magistrate of Titalyah and the Officer Commanding the Troops at Julpigoree, who had proceeded thither to prevent any aggression upon our confines.

But though the reasons for despatching a Mission to Tassisudan remain, in the Lieutenant-Governor's opinion, as cogent as ever, it has been found impossible to carry out the measure during the past year. Before sending an envoy it was necessary to ascertain the intentions of the Deb Rajah as to his reception, and the messenger despatched with this object by the Agent, to the Governor-General on the North-East Frontier, did not return till November. Even then the reply he brought from the Deb Rajah was unsatisfactory and evasive. He complains of the stoppage of the payment of the Revenues of Ambarri Falacotta, and of the vagueness of the accusations of Bhootiah outrages in British Territory; but treats the question of the Mission in a hurried and indefinite way, and endeavours to put the matter off by a promise to send *Zinkaffs* (Messengers) himself to Gowhatty.

The Lieutenant-Governor, upon receipt of this intelligence, pressed for the despatch of a Mission at once from Darjeeling as a starting point; but the Government of India deemed it better to wait for the arrival of the promised *Zinkaff*. No messengers, however, have yet arrived, and there is strong reason to believe that, the promise to send them was a mere excuse

for delay. The Government of India have, therefore, been again addressed on the subject, and the despatch of a Mission is still under consideration.

ESTABLISHMENT OF FRIENDLY RELATIONS WITH THE ABORS.

THE Abors, a wild people inhabiting the Hills to the North of the Assam Valley had, from time to time, committed various raids on the British villages situated in their neighbourhood. In December 1861, however, they began to extend the sphere of their operations; and a party of men supposed to belong to the Meyong section of the tribe, actually crossed the Berhampooter, and plundered a Beheeah village within fifteen miles of Dibrooghur, killing twelve of our subjects. It was evident that some decisive measures were necessary to prevent a recurrence of such outrages. The previous flying expeditions into the Hills seemed rather to have incited these wild people to further attacks upon our subjects. It was, therefore, proposed to take advantage of the cold weather of 1862-63, in order to occupy, for one season at least, a portion of the Abor territory, and, at the same time, to strengthen our defences by additional out-posts and lines of communication.

Before this plan, however, could be carried out, the Meyong Abors expressed, of their own accord, a desire to be allowed to renew friendly relations with our Government, and sent a message to the effect that, if their past offences were overlooked, they would make their submission, and behave peaceably for the future. Without, therefore, abandoning the measures of defence already decided upon, Government thought it right to take advantage of the better disposition of the Abors to avoid, if possible, the necessity for offensive operations. Accordingly, a friendly meeting having been arranged between the Chiefs and the Deputy Commissioner of Luckimpore, an agreement was entered into, by which the Abors engaged to recognise the sovereignty of the British Government as extending up to the foot of their Hills; to take no umbrage at the establishment of Military posts and the construction of roads, &c., on the Frontier; to abstain from molesting our subjects, or making any hostile attacks on our villages; and, in the event of a disagreement with our people, to refrain from taking the law into their own hands, and to appeal to the Deputy Commissioner for redress. We, on our part, agreed to permit the Meyong Abors to have free intercourse with the plains for trade or other friendly purposes, and also to pay to the Chiefs small allowances in kind, in order to enable them to keep up among their own people a small Police upon the Frontier, so as to prevent the passage of any one into our territory, with an unlawful object.

The above agreement was concluded with the Meyong Abor Chiefs of the Monkoo, Romkang, Bokoong, Padama, Kemi, Lekang, Galong, and Ledoom communities on the 5th November last. On the 8th idem, a similar engagement was entered into with the Dihang Debang Abors of the Meybo, Padoo, Boomjeon, Silook, Bor, Bor Silook, and Toomkoo Padoo tribes; and again, on the 20th January last, the same terms were subscribed to by the Kebong community of the Meyong Abors.

Friendly treaties having thus been expressly entered into with the several Abor tribes above named, there are good grounds for hoping that, the tranquility of the British Frontier in that direction will, for the future, be less liable to disturbance.

Prospects of future peace.

OUR RELATIONS WITH THE ANGAMI NAGAS.

OUR relations with the Angami Nagas have been, for about ten years past, of a most unsatisfactory character. In the District of Nowgong alone, no less than 126 residents have been killed, thirty-one wounded, and sixty-two taken captive by these savages. The atrocities last perpetrated consisted of three distinct attacks made on our subjects in March 1862, within the short space of twenty-four days; and marked, in two instances at least, with features of unusual and ominous boldness. The first outrage was committed on a Sepoy, who was deliberately attacked and slain in broad day light, within 500 feet of a Guard House filled with his comrades; his assailants getting off unharmed. In the next instance, the sufferers consisted of a party of seven elephant hunters, six of whom were slaughtered, and the seventh badly wounded. In the third case a village, within three quarters of a mile of the Guard House before alluded to, was attacked and plundered in open day, eight persons being killed and two children carried off.

Outrages committed by the Angamies on our subjects.

The annual recurrence of such atrocities, with almost unvarying certainty, rendered it imperative on the part of Government to adopt immediate measures for remedying the evil. The expedient of interdicting the Angamies from trading with the people of the plains had been tried, but had not succeeded, at least in the Nowgong District, to any extent. In fact, it had not even been found practicable to carry it out effectually; and it appeared to the Lieutenant-Governor that the practice of punishing uncivilized tribes, by prohibiting them from intercourse with the plains, was one which was altogether unsound in policy, and that the contrary course of encouraging these wild people in every way to trade with our subjects, was likely to render them more amenable to reason and order, by convincing them of the advantage of such intercourse. The orders previously given for shutting up the Doars have therefore been withdrawn. It is further intended to locate an Officer on the border to be in immediate communication with the Nagas, and for this purpose the Commissioner of Assam has been requested to select a suitable place for the establishment of an out-post. When a convenient position is fixed upon, and an Officer is appointed for the duty alluded to, the Chiefs of the Angamies will be invited to a friendly conference with him, with a view to induce them to agree to some scheme of administration, whereby it may become their direct interest to prevent their people from making raids into our territories, and to refer their disputes and grievances to him for decision and redress.

Measures taken, or intended to be taken, for preventing their recurrence.

THE PACIFICATION OF BOAD.

THE outbreak in Boad and the progress made in suppressing it were noticed in last year's Report; and it was then stated that the country was rapidly settling down. Since the events therein narrated no subsequent disturbances have taken place. The only rebel ringleaders of note, then remaining at large, *viz.*, Bulram Mullick, Sirdar of Arimul, shortly after surrendered,

and our Troops were withdrawn from the District. The outbreak which was due partly to the oppression exercised on the Kundhs by the Rajah of Boad, and partly to the turbulent ambition of some of the rebel leaders, having been completely suppressed, it remained only to determine the sentences that should be inflicted on the ringleaders, to settle the points in dispute between the Rajah and the Kundhs, and to distribute rewards to those whose aid or good service had merited distinction. All this has been done. The ringleaders have

* One man sentenced to 14 years' transportation.

Three men	" 7 "	simple imprisonment.	
One man	" 5 "	Ditto	ditto.
Three men	" 1 "	Ditto	ditto.

been sentenced to imprisonment for terms* varying from fourteen years' transportation to one years' simple imprisonment; rewards to the extent of about Rupees 1,200, have been distributed;

and the Boad Rajah has been mulcted in a fine of Rupees 1,000 towards the expense of suppressing the disturbance, and has, moreover, been distinctly warned that, in the event of fresh disturbances arising from similar causes, he would not receive the support of Government, but that other arrangements would then have to be made for the efficient administration of the country.

The probability, however, of any fresh disturbances breaking out in the same country may now be looked upon as extremely remote. The entire cost to Government of suppressing the outbreak amounted to Rupees 2,771.

DISTURBANCES IN MUNIPORE.

In June last an attempt was made by six Munipoorie Princes, who had hitherto resided in the Cachar District, to depose the present Rajah of Manipore, and set up one of themselves, named Meipak, in his stead. For this purpose they left Cachar with from 120 to 150 armed followers, and two small howitzers; but the Superintendent of the District, having received information of their proceedings, despatched fifty men of the 44th Native Infantry after them, who overtook and attacked them. The rebels, however, made a detour at night, and without the knowledge of their pursuers, proceeded on to Manipore, and actually forced themselves inside the Rajah's fortification, notwithstanding that it was manned by 3,000 men. But the Rajah's family being more bold than his army, the attacking party were repulsed, and three of their number killed, one of whom turned out to be a mutineer of the 34th Native Infantry. Subsequently three of the principal ringleaders of the rebellion surrendered themselves; and these, under the orders of the Governor General in Council, have been made over to the Rajah of Manipore, to be tried according to the law and custom of the country.

THE HILL TRACTS OF CHITTAGONG.

The establishment of a separate Superintendency in the Hill Tracts of Chittagong was noticed in the Administration Report for 1859-60, and the main objects to be gained by the arrangement were stated to be the repression of the border raids so frequently committed by the Kookies on our subjects in their neighbourhood, and the adoption of measures

Disposition evinced by the Kookies during the year.

for civilizing both the Kookies and our Hill-men. The results of the endeavours made by the Superintendent during the year under review, were extremely favorable. No outrages of any kind were perpetrated by the Kookies, and a considerable traffic was carried on by Rutton Pooea, the Chief of one of the Kookie Tribes, and his people, with the Bengalee traders at Kassalong. Rutton Pooea had further assisted in carrying on negotiations with the Howlong and Sylhoo tribes of Kookies, but the chiefs of those tribes still held aloof from all overtures towards establishing friendly relations with them, and looked on the presents offered by the Superintendent as magic gifts intended to bewitch them, and requiring to be aired in the wind before they could be safely accepted.

Attempts, however, are being made to come to some such understanding with these tribes as has been arrived at by the Assam Authorities with the Abors upon the North-East Frontier, by means of written agreements. At present there is every prospect of success, and it is confidently hoped that the stability of the present tranquil condition of the Chittagong Hill Tracts will be insured by the measures now in progress.

The precautionary measures taken against incursion have consisted in the establishment of strong posts at Kassalong, Rangamattee, Comillah, and Manickchurree; and the quietness of the Kookies has combined with a good harvest to improve the condition of the Hill-men, who, but a short time ago, were suffering severely from dearth of provisions.

SUCCESSION TO THE RAJ OF TIPPERAH.

Eshan Chunder Manick, Maharajah of Tipperah, died on the 1st of August 1862. Two claimants to the succession appeared, one Beer Chunder Thakoor, the uterine brother of the deceased, who also alleged that he had been nominated Joobraj, or heir apparent, by the Rajah, on the day before his death, and who was actually in possession of the Raj; the other Neel Kissen Thakoor, half-brother of the late Rajah, who claimed to succeed on the ground of seniority, and of a decision of the Sudder Court, dated 14th March 1809, which, however, related, and could only relate, to the succession to the Tipperah *Zemindaree*. After a careful consideration of all the circumstances represented by the claimants, the Lieutenant-Governor recognised Beer Chunder Thakoor, as the *defacto* Rajah of Tipperah, leaving all other claimants to establish their right, by a suit, in the Civil Court of Tipperah, for the *Zemindaree* of Roshunabad, which belongs to the Raj of Tipperah.

TITLE OF RAJAH BEHADUR CONFERRED ON THE CHIEF OF NUSTENG.

The Rajahs of Nungklow, Moleem, and Khyrim, in the Cossyah Hills, having been acknowledged as dependent to the British Government, and each received the title of Rajah Behadur, as was noticed in previous Reports, Moot Sing, Rajah of Nusteng, whose Territory is situated in the South-West portion of the Cossyah Hills, and who is believed to be the most powerful of the semi-independent Chiefs in them, applied to Government for a similar re-cognition of his authority, on condition of executing an agreement to the same

effect as that entered into by the other Chiefs. The Lieutenant-Governor at once agreed to comply with his request, it being considered desirable for several reasons to bind him more closely to the interests of the British Government, especially with a view to secure a passage through his country to that of the Garrows, which is contiguous to it, in the event of its becoming at any time necessary to take offensive measures against that Tribe. The conditions proposed to be subscribed to, had however, to be modified to some extent, to adapt them to the position and circumstances of the Chief of Nusteng; and by the time that this was done Moot Sing had died, and was succeeded by Deen Sing, who had been duly elected by the Sirdars and elders of Nusteng in his stead. The title which it had been intended to confer on Moot Sing, was accordingly bestowed on his successor, on his subscribing to the terms agreed to by the former.

SECTION XI.—TOUR IN 1862.

THE Lieutenant-Governor left Calcutta on tour on the 29th June. After spending some days at Bhaugulpore, during which he inspected the unopened portion of the East India Railway, as far as the Soane Bridge, he embarked on board the State Yacht *Rotas*, on the 9th July, and proceeded towards Assam by the Ganges and Jamoona Rivers, visiting by the way the Stations of Bauleah, (Rajshahye), Koosteah, Pubna, and Serajunge. In Assam the Stations of Gowalpara, Gowhatty, Nowgong, Tezpore, Dibrugarh, and Sibsaugur were successively visited: the Assam Tea Company's Plantations and Establishments at Nazirah also, and some other plantations within reach of the River at that season, were inspected. The practicability of the River Kullung throughout its length, and of the Dikho from its mouth to Nazirah, for Steam Navigation during the rains was established. Returning down the Berhampooter the Lieutenant-Governor stopped at the Stations of Jumalpoore and Mymensingh, and proceeded thence, by the River Luckia, to Dacca. After coaling at Dacca, the *Koladyne*, with the *Rotas* in tow, steamed up the Megna, Kossia, and Barah Rivers, with the Lieutenant-Governor on board, to Cachar, and thence by the Seorma to Sylhet and Chutack. At Chutack the Lieutenant-Governor left the *Rotas*, and ascending the Cossyah Hills remained a short time at Cherra Poonjee, and then, after visiting Dacca, returned to Bhaugulpore about the middle of September. In October the Lieutenant-Governor travelled along the new Imperial Road from Caragola Ghat to the foot of the Sub-Himalayas, and thence up the old Hill Road to Darjeeling, returning after a few days by the new Cart Road and the Settlement of Hope Town, to Kursiong, and thence to the Plains. Later in the season, in the month of February, the Lieutenant-Governor visited the Stations of Patna, Mozufferpore, (Tirhoot,) Mootehasee, (Chumparun,) Chupra, (Sarun,) and Arrah, (Shahabad,): and then, after attending the Governor General at the opening of the East India Railway from Bengal to the North-Western Provinces, returned to the Presidency.

At all the Stations visited during the year the Lieutenant-Governor met and conversed with the Officers of the District, and many of the principal residents both English and Native.

The information obtained by personal enquiries and observation leads to a more correct acquaintance with local circumstances, and a greater appreciation of local wants than is otherwise possible, and thus tends materially to facilitate public business; while the occasional presence of the head of the Local Government gives confidence to the people, and encourages District Officers in the discharge of their duty.

APPENDIX

TO THE

BENGAL ADMINISTRATION REPORT,

FOR 1862-63.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of the different description of

DISTRICTS.	SUITS CONNECTED WITH LAND RENT.						SUITS FOR REAL PROPERTY ON CONVEYANCE BY SALE.						SUITS FOR REAL PROPERTY ON CONVEYANCE BY GIFT.								
	1861.			1862.			1861.			1862.			1861.			1862.					
	Judges.	Principal Sudder Ameens.	Sudder Ameens.	Moonsiffs.	Judges.	Principal Sudder Ameens.	Sudder Ameens.	Moonsiffs.	Judges.	Principal Sudder Ameens.	Sudder Ameens.	Moonsiffs.	Judges.	Principal Sudder Ameens.	Sudder Ameens.	Moonsiffs.	Judges.	Principal Sudder Ameens.	Sudder Ameens.	Moonsiffs.	
Backergunge	7	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...
Behar	...	14	18	99	...	...	...	...	23	3	91	9	19	156	...	1	...	...	...	1
Beerbhoom	...	17	3	50	...	...	...	...	...	5	102	7	21	1	...	3	1	...	...	1
Bhangulpore	2	25	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	
Burdwan, East	...	45	58	693	...	...	...	...	...	3	618	...	1	325	...	11	...	...	...	5
Burdwan, West	9	...	43	8	...	8	1	...	...	...	...	...
Chittagong	...	7	6	157	...	...	...	...	...	...	39	...	...	49	...	2	7	...	1	10
Cuttack	3	7	727	3	...	534	...	1	...	...	...	4	
Dacca	6	64	...	...	...	...	4	7	3	4	22	5	...	2	1	...	...	2	
Dinapore	...	5	...	35	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	30	...	...	9	...	...	...	...
Hooghly	...	32	7	83	...	...	...	...	100	20	268	8	5	80	...	1	4	...	2	6
Jessore	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	39	74	68	408	...	10	124	...	19	14	12	132
Midnapore	...	35	6	29	...	...	...	...	32	74	563	30	47	361	...	1	...	...	...	...
Moorsheadabad	4	38	...	...	...	...	2	21	37	4	1	22	3	3	7	...	1	3	
Mymensing	...	28	...	143	...	1	...	88	...	11	...	27	12	26	...	13	...	...	...	8
Nuddea	...	13	13	16	...	...	...	...	4	...	3	...	...	6	...	...	...	1	...	...
Patna	...	8	...	25	...	2	...	1	...	78	...	150	99	17	161	...	...	...	...	...
Purneah	...	2	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	17	34	375	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rajshahye	...	23	23	35	...	...	...	...	...	1	41	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	...	...
Rungpore	4	7	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sarun	...	7	14	47	...	...	...	...	2	28	112	3	10	66	...	...	...	...	1	1
Shahabad	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sylhet	...	10	...	38	...	...	...	...	...	...	34	...	...	55	...	1	...	...	...	1
Tipperah	...	14	...	36	...	...	...	...	2	...	8	3	...	14	...	1	1	...	...	...
Tirhoot	2	88	418	2	5	335	...	5	189	...	9	227	
24-Pergunnahs	...	10	...	17	...	...	...	...	2	...	5	...	...	4	...	5	1	...	...	1
		2,054			92				4,414			3,100				294			448		

1.

Original Suits instituted in the several Districts of Bengal.

SUITS FOR REAL PROPERTY ON CONVEYANCE BY MORTGAGE.							SUITS FOR REAL PROPERTY ON CONVEYANCE BY WILL.							SUITS FOR REAL PROPERTY ON CONVEYANCE BY DOWRY.							SUITS FOR REAL PROPERTY ON CONVEYANCE BY RIGHT OF PRE-EMPTION.																																		
1861.			1862.				1861.			1862.				1861.			1862.				1861.			1862.																															
Judges.	Principal Sudder Ameens.	Sudder Ameens.	Moonsiffs.	Judges.	Principal Sudder Ameens.	Sudder Ameens.	Moonsiffs.	Judges.	Principal Sudder Ameens.	Sudder Ameens.	Moonsiffs.	Judges.	Principal Sudder Ameens.	Sudder Ameens.	Moonsiffs.	Judges.	Principal Sudder Ameens.	Sudder Ameens.	Moonsiffs.	Judges.	Principal Sudder Ameens.	Sudder Ameens.	Moonsiffs.	Judges.	Principal Sudder Ameens.	Sudder Ameens.	Moonsiffs.																												
...	4	...	3	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2									
...	...	...	18	...	4	4	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	17	...	2	18												
...	1	...	1	...	4	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	2												
...	...	...	...	...	1	...	40	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	30	...	2	...										
...	3	2	17	...	1	...	9	...	2	1	3	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	6	...	1	10																		
...	...	...	...	...	4	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...																										
...	4	58	...	...	...	...	40	...	6	1	...	2	2	3	...	8	93	...	3	79	...	2	18	...	...	14																							
...	4	1	6	...	3	...	8	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	5															
...	18	2	53	...	12	7	16	...	1	1	1	...	3	...	4	...	2	3	16	...	3	1	3	...	1	...	6																												
...	1	...	5	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...																							
...	7	9	52	...	6	6	26	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	4																	
1	3	67	77	3	...	5	68	2	...	1	12	...	...	2	81	...	...	...	11	...	...	8	...	17	...	...	7																			
...	6	11	63	...	5	...	23	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...																				
...	1	4	22	...	1	4	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	3	...	...	...																									
...	3	...	2	...	2	3	9	...	4	1	1	7	11	4	...	1	4																											
...	...	8	3	...	5	3	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...								
...	35	...	26	...	29	6	10	...	2	...	1	...	1	7	...	1	...	3	...	2	...	2	...	1	13																											
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	56	29	60	...	1	...									
...	1	2	8	...	1	...	...	...	...	4	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...													
...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...															
...	22	15	35	...	13	10	56	1	3	24	...	1	3	25																											
...	1	2	1	...	5	...	4	...	5																											
...	...	...	10	...	...	...	3	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	...	...	15	...	3	23	...	...	9										
...	1	...	4	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	5	37	...	...	...	1	29	...	...	1	...	...	...																									
...	10	...	6	4	11	1	...	4	1	...	23	...	4	5	24																											
...	30	...	23	...	3	...	15	...	3	...	1	...	3	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1																	
764							550							61							112							211							165							375							178						

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of the different description of Original

DISTRICTS.	CLAIMS OF INHERITANCE UNDER THE MAHOMEDAN LAW.						CLAIMS OF INHERITANCE UNDER THE HINDOO LAW.						CLAIMS IN RIGHT OF ADOPTION.					
	1861.			1862.			1861.			1862.			1861.			1862.		
	Judges.	Principal Sudder Ameens.	Sudder Ameens.	Moonsiffs.	Judges.	Principal Sudder Ameens.	Sudder Ameens.	Moonsiffs.	Judges.	Principal Sudder Ameens.	Sudder Ameens.	Moonsiffs.	Judges.	Principal Sudder Ameens.	Sudder Ameens.	Moonsiffs.	Judges.	Principal Sudder Ameens.
Backergunge	2	5	1	21	2	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
Behar	6	1	7	2	1	11	1	2	4	9	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Boerbhoom	2	...	...	...	...	1	7	0	11	24	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
Bhaugulpore	2	14	2	7	11	1	6	...	10	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11
Burdwan, East	2	30	1	2	10	13	5	38	15	10	42	...	...	13	...	...	...	2
Burdwan, West	...	1	...	...	...	9	1	11	11	...	1	...	...	1	1	1	...	...
Chittagong	7	3	115	13	128	1	4	40	2	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cuttack	2	2	3	2	32	5	16	18	5	18	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Dacca	11	1	21	4	1	20	25	2	30	8	2	46	...	...	1	...	1	1
Dinagapore	6	1	8	1	3	11	1	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hooghly	2	12	1	1	6	25	3	37	18	2	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jessore	...	4	7	38	2	...	7	1	...	41	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Midnapore	...	...	2	2	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Moorshedabad	2	3	4	7	5	10	8	5	5	4	9	1	...	...	1	...	...	...
Mymensing	...	7	...	9	3	...	8	6	1	15	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Nuddea	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	1	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	4
Patna	10	4	1	2	2	15	4	1	3	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Purneah	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rajshahye	...	1	...	2	38	10	3	1	3	4	1	1	...	5	...	...	...	...
Rungpore	4	8	4	1	3	1	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Sarun	3	3	3	5	18	...	7	1	8	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Shahabad	2	...	1	...	3	1	9	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sylhet	...	13	...	11	...	18	...	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Tipperah	2	1	56	2	24	4	3	...	2	30	18	258	14	1	296	...	...	...
Tirhoot	2	11	5	10	18	46	...	65	...	1
24-Pergunnahs	4	6	7	18	8	18	2	7
	391			412			549			535			409			348		

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A 2.

STATEMENT showing the cost of the Small Cause Courts for the year 1862.

NAMES OF COURTS.	Salary of Judges.			Cost of Establishments.			TOTAL.		
	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.
Kishnaghur	17,421	1	4	4,580	0	0	22,001	1	4
Kooshteah	12,000	0	0	4,936	11	0	16,936	11	0
Meherpore	7,527	1	6	3,872	13	5	11,399	14	11
Chooadangah	8,400	0	0	4,021	1	8	12,421	1	8
Santipore	10,200	0	0	3,600	0	0	13,800	0	0
Bongong	9,000	0	0	2,696	4	7	11,696	4	7
Jessore	18,000	0	0	3,600	0	0	21,600	0	0
Magoorah	12,000	0	0	3,812	10	0	15,812	10	0
Jenidah	11,000	0	0	3,682	9	9	14,682	9	9
Kotechandpore	8,400	0	0	3,600	0	0	12,000	0	0
Narail	12,200	0	0	3,600	0	0	15,800	0	0
Sealdah and Howrah	12,000	0	0	3,684	0	0	15,684	0	0
Dacca	8,400	0	0	5,198	1	4	13,598	1	4
Furreedpore	3,229	0	0	1,383	14	0	4,612	14	0
Moorshedabad	9,032	4	1	4,067	5	10	13,099	9	11
Patna	8,400	0	0	4,319	2	0	12,719	2	0
Monghyr	5,666	10	0	1,310	0	0	6,976	10	0
Bhaugulpore	3,725	12	11	1,596	11	9	5,322	8	8
Serajgunge	3,409	10	10	830	10	8	4,240	5	6
Commercolly	2,867	11	9	1,331	5	3	4,199	1	0
Rajshahye (Beaulah)	3,974	3	1	1,538	14	6	5,513	1	7
Nattore	3,793	8	9	2,413	0	3	6,206	9	0
Pubna	3,703	3	8	704	7	3	4,407	10	11
Hooghly	2,193	8	9	710	4	11	2,903	13	8
Cuttack	3,996	12	4	34	13	1	4,031	9	5
Chittagong	3,522	9	3	1,354	13	9	4,877	7	0
Midnapore	3,816	2	0	1,569	10	4	5,385	12	4
Total	2,07,879	4	3	74,049	5	4	2,81,928	9	7

A. 3.

STATEMENT exhibiting the amount of Stamp Fees realized in the Small Cause Courts during 1862.

NAMES OF COURTS.	Amount of Fees paid in.			Amount of Fees refunded under Section 26, Act X. of 1862.			BALANCE.		
	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.
Kishnaghur	3,653	4	0	192	0	0	3,461	4	0
Kooshteah	8,396	0	0	186	0	0	8,210	0	0
Meherpore	9,240	8	0	2	0	0	9,238	8	0
Chooadangah	9,222	14	0	0	0	0	9,222	14	0
Santipore	8,241	8	0	112	0	0	8,129	8	0
Bongong	558	0	0	0	0	0	558	0	0
Jessore	11,915	11	0	78	0	0	11,837	11	0
Magoorah	6,256	0	0	0	0	0	6,256	0	0
Jenidah	9,654	0	0	0	0	0	9,654	0	0
Kotechandpore	2,856	0	0	40	0	0	2,816	0	0
Narail	3,338	0	0	56	0	0	3,282	0	0
Soaldah and Howrah ...	18,091	1	0	16	0	0	18,075	1	0
Dacca	5,963	0	0	226	0	0	5,737	0	0
Furreedporec	302	0	0	0	0	0	302	0	0
Moorshedabad	5,163	8	0	50	0	0	5,113	8	0
Patna	5,655	0	0	0	0	0	5,655	0	0
Bhaugulpore	1,763	8	0	24	0	0	1,739	8	0
Monghyr	1,044	8	0	20	0	0	1,024	8	0
Beaulcah	1,113	8	0	0	0	0	1,113	8	0
Serajgunge	532	10	0	0	0	0	532	10	0
Commercolly	452	4	0	0	0	0	452	4	0
Nattore	1,290	8	0	0	0	0	1,290	8	0
Pubnah	1,675	8	0	0	0	0	1,675	8	0
Hooghly	1,374	0	0	0	0	0	1,374	0	0
Chittagong	824	8	0	4	0	0	820	8	0
Cuttack	1,196	0	0	0	0	0	1,196	0	0
Midnapore	1,441	0	0	0	0	0	1,441	0	0
Total	1,21,214	4	0	1,006	0	0	1,20,208	4	0

B 1.

STATEMENT showing the number of persons apprehended and brought to trial in the Regulation Provinces in 1862, and the result of the trials.

OFFENCES.

Offences.	Total number of Offenders.	Flogged, fined, or discharged on security.	Imprisonment not exceeding 6 months.	Above 6 months and not exceeding 1 year.	Above 1 year and not exceeding 2 years.	Above 2 years and not exceeding 3 years.	Above 3 years and not exceeding 4 years.	Above 4 years and not exceeding 5 years.	Above 5 years and not exceeding 6 years.	Above 6 years and not exceeding 7 years.	Above 7 years and not exceeding 8 years.	Above 8 years and not exceeding 9 years.	Above 9 years and not exceeding 10 years.	Above 10 years and not exceeding 11 years.	Above 11 years and not exceeding 12 years.	Above 12 years and not exceeding 13 years.	Above 13 years and not exceeding 14 years.	Above 14 years and not exceeding 15 years.	Above 15 years and not exceeding 16 years.	Above 16 years and not exceeding 17 years.	Above 17 years and not exceeding 18 years.	Above 18 years and not exceeding 19 years.	Above 19 years and not exceeding 20 years.	For life.	Transportation.	Death.	Total.	Continued as Insane.	Acquitted.
1. Murder.	1,225	2	4	6	10	0	4	11	1	27	7	15	15	24	2	2	4	10	4	1	1	1	1	135	64	27	329	538	
2. Culpable Homicide.	601	1	17	24	25	15	4	41	13	27	1	7	24	4	2	2	10	10	1	1	1	1	1	12	7	1	223	366	
3. Thuggee, &c.	106	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	36	49
4. Dacoity.	260	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	52	135
5. { With Murder.	2,131	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	435	1,485
6. { With attempt to cause death or grievous hurt.	143	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22	97
7. { With hurt.	830	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	68	374
8. { With other cases.	63	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	31
9. Robbery.	14,860	432	3,618	746	903	178	11	4	18	1	2	6	1	1	1	1	11	8	8	10	22	22	22	22	22	22	5,834	9,371	
10. { With aggravating circumstances.	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	19
11. { With other cases.	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
12. Offences against the State.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
13. Offences relating to the Army and Navy.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
14. Extortion.	888	121	130	59	7	2	2	2	2	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	316	534
15. { With aggravating circumstances.	93	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22	67
16. Offences relating to coins.	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
17. Offences relating to stamps.	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	7
18. Forgery.
19. { Uttering or possessing forged documents or papers.	478	...	2	1	12	20	10	51	26	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	123	307
20. Counterfeiting of banking or postage stamps.	12
21. Rape.	426	...	1	2	12	3	1	5	20	1	1	1	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3
22. Unnatural offences.	12	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	55	342
23. { Causing miscarriages.	56	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	41
24. { With aggravating circumstances.	83	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	72
25. { Other cases.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	15
26. Injury to unborn children.	30
27. Exposure of Infants.	4
28. Concealment of Births by secret disposal of the dead body.	779	23	146	25	39	12	4	1	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3
29. Criminal breach of trust.	1,195	44	250	136	141	43	1	13	8	19	1	23	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	245	470
30. Receiving or knowingly dealing in stolen or plundered property.	115	...	2	7	1	1	3	3
31. Kidnapping or fornication.	263	...	17	3	1	8	...	7	1	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	73
32. Slavery.	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	47	103
33. Buying or selling a Minor for the purpose of prostitution.	34	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	...
Carried over	24,573	636	4,236	1,019	1,153	325	55	212	41	243	22	13	254	195	8,864	14,167

93	Forced labor	Brought over
94	Hurt	{ With aggravating circumstances
95	False evidence	{ Other cases of intimidation, &c., of the same
96	Mischief	{ With cases relating to civil-staunts
97	Mischief	{ Other cases relating to civil-staunts
98	Resulting in death or other	
99	Resulting in death or other	
100	Resulting in death or other	
101	Resulting in death or other	
102	Resulting in death or other	
103	Resulting in death or other	
104	Resulting in death or other	
105	Resulting in death or other	
106	Resulting in death or other	
107	Resulting in death or other	
108	Resulting in death or other	
109	Resulting in death or other	
110	Resulting in death or other	
111	Resulting in death or other	
112	Resulting in death or other	
113	Resulting in death or other	
114	Resulting in death or other	
115	Resulting in death or other	
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STATEMENT showing the number of persons apprehended and brought to trial in the Extra Regulation Provinces in 1862, and the result of the trials.

[illegible]

OFFENCES.

STATEMENT showing the allotment of Police Officers and men in the Districts of Patna, Bhaugulpore, Chota Nagpore, and Burdwan Divisions.

Name of Divisions.	Name of Districts.	DEPUTY INSPECTOR GENERAL.		DISTRICT SUPER-INTENDENTS.			ASSISTANT DISTRICT SUPERINTENDENTS.			INSPECTORS.				SUB-INSPECTORS.				HEAD CONSTABLES.				CONSTABLES.	
		1st Grade.	2nd Grade.	1st Grade.	2nd Grade.	3rd Grade.	1st Grade.	2nd Grade.	3rd Grade.	4th Grade.	1st Grade.	2nd Grade.	3rd Grade.	4th Grade.	1st Grade.	2nd Grade.	3rd Grade.	4th Grade.	1st Grade.	2nd Grade.	3rd Grade.	4th Grade.	
PATNA DIVISION.	Patna	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	5	6	6	10	10	10	10	18	18	17	681	681			
	Behar	1	1	1	1	2	4	4	4	4	5	5	12	12	14	322	323			
	Shahabad	1	1	1	1	2	4	4	4	4	6	6	18	18	20	329	329			
	Triplicat	2	3	3	3	3	7	7	12	14	14	323	323			
	Saran	1	1	1	1	1	5	5	8	8	11	209	210			
	Chumpanu	1	2	3	3	3	6	6	8	8	8	144	150			
	Total	1	3	1	1	7	15	23	23	23	30	32	35	37	75	78	84	2,007	2,016				
BHAUGULPORE DIVISION.	Bhaugulpore	...	1	...	1	1	1	2	3	3	4	4	4	4	6	6	9	236	237				
	Purneah	...	1	...	1	1	1	3	5	4	5	5	5	5	8	8	11	316	317				
	Monghyr	...	...	...	1	1	...	2	4	4	3	4	4	4	7	7	8	218	219	
		Total	...	2	...	3	3	7	12	11	10	13	13	13	21	21	28	770	773				
	Hazarebandh	...	...	...	1	...	1	2	3	3	3	3	4	4	12	15	20	250	250	
	Lohardighaz	...	...	...	1	1	1	3	3	3	3	6	6	7	12	20	20	275	275	
CHOTA NAGPUR DIVISION.	Manikgon	1	1	1	1	2	3	3	3	4	4	10	12	20	28	200	275			
	Singhbhum	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	3	3	1	3	2	5	6	6	150	175
		Total	3	2	3	8	9	12	13	13	16	17	39	53	63	74	875	975			
	Burdwan	...	1	...	...	1	2	3	4	4	5	5	6	6	11	11	21	128	312		
	Banoorah	1	1	1	2	3	3	3	4	4	4	11	13	15	16	180	405			
	Beerthoon	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	3	3	3	3	4	4	8	9	7	56	362
	Total	...	1	1	1	3	7	10	10	11	12	11	13	30	33	49	361	1,079					
	Grand total	1	...	3	4	5	11	14	16	37	49	56	57	68	75	78	89	183	195	235	4,016	4,843	

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(xvi)

STATEMENT of Heinous Crimes ascertained in the Suburbs of Calcutta during the Year 1862-63.

DESCRIPTION OF CRIMES.	Number of cases of all descriptions ascertained by the Police or otherwise.	HOW DISPOSED OF.				Committed to the Sessions.	UNDER EXAMINATION AT THE END OF THE YEAR.		Computed value of property stolen.	Computed value of property recovered.	REMARKS.
		BY SESSIONS COURT.		BY MAGISTRATES.			In Jail.	On Bail.			
		Convicted.	Acquitted.	Pending.	Convicted.							Acquitted.
MURDER	1	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	Rs. As. P.	
Culpable homicide	1	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	
Attempts at murder	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cutting and wounding	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Attempts at arson	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bribe by fire	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ditto by poison	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
House-breaking and theft	109	67	204	70	8	3	3	83	43	12,172 5 5	
Attempts at house-breaking	1158	565	129	222	12	10	2	588	476	47,167 9 3	
Thefts	84	8	16	5	..	..	..	4	3	..
Ditto at theft	77	10	13	..	..	..	..	4	3	..
Criminal trespass	16	46	93	56	..	..	..	20	17	..
Receiving stolen goods	5	3	11	..	..	..	..	12	11	..
Having in possession	62	60	91	13	..	..	..	7	4	..
Obtaining under false pretences	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	42	39	..
Forgery or uttering forged papers	10	6	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cheating	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	6	..
Misappropriation of property	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	2	1	..
Altering appearance of coin	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
Child stealing	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Carnal connection	4	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Administering poison	2	2	3	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Enticing girls for prostitution	2	2	3	..	..	..	..	..	3	..
Abduction	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Causing hurt	6	6	10	..	..	..	..	2	1	..
Total	1653	1116	1902	373	27	19	8	777	619	60,399 14 8	
Total of other Miscellaneous Crime.	3341	3313	3964	72	..	..	..	5261	631	..
Grand Total.	4999	4429	7766	450	27	19	8	6938	1250	50,369 14 8	

D. 1.

STATEMENT of Revenue Demands, Collections, Remissions, and Balances for 1862-63.

DIVISIONS.	Current Demand.	Arrear Demand.	Total Demand.	Collections.	Remissions.	Net Balances.
Bhaugulpore ...	27,65,793	3,76,075	31,41,868	28,41,361	1,171	2,99,336
Burdwan ...	75,37,011	2,96,038	78,33,049	75,36,807	10,110	2,86,132
Chittagong ...	23,82,504	3,75,768	27,58,272	24,43,430	7,218	3,07,624
Cuttack ...	16,87,258	5,10,439	21,97,697	16,30,501	8,881	5,58,315
Dacca ...	32,16,503	2,39,506	34,56,009	32,22,648	15,771	2,17,590
Nuddea ...	42,26,379	3,91,674	46,18,053	41,42,365	81,573	3,94,115
Patna ...	79,58,808	8,71,779	88,30,587	79,19,421	12,758	8,98,408
Rajshahye ...	61,84,345	2,45,333	64,29,678	61,74,353	2,351	2,52,974
Assam ...	10,26,062	44,962	10,71,024	9,96,575	505	73,944
Chota Nagpore ...	2,48,388	19,901	2,68,289	2,41,773	1,871	24,645
Darjeeling ...	52,600	12,985	65,585	50,304	7,281	7,997
Total ...	3,72,85,651	33,84,460	4,06,70,111	3,71,99,538	1,49,493	33,21,080

D. 2.

STATEMENT of Grants of Waste Lands under the old Rules.

DISTRICTS.	IN 1862-63.				TO END OF 1862-63.			
	Number of Grants made.	Area in Acres.	Present Jumma.	Eventual Maximum Jumma.	Number of Grants made.	Area in Acres.	Present Jumma.	Eventual Maximum Jumma.
Cachar ...	17	34,878	Rs. As. P. 0 0 0	Rs. As. P. 9,808 4 4	43	86,935	0 0 0	24,425 3 10
Soonderbuns ...	5	38,612	475 7 10	11,578 8 0	223	11,34,996	44,268 5 6	3,51,885 2 1
Kamroop ...	7	2,261	0 0 0	635 14 6	18	4,955	0 0 0	1,393 12 6
Durrung ...	7	2,288	0 0 0	643 8 0	14	4,576	0 0 0	965 4 0
Luckimpore ...	1	96	0 0 0	40 0 0	11	8,959	0 0 0	3,777 0 0
Nowgong ...	5	2,057	0 0 0	277 3 10	34	22,115	0 0 0	7,461 7 10
Sebsaugor ...	23	1,137	0 0 0	3,104 1 9	62	24,705	1,864 6 6	10,230 11 3

D. 3.

STATEMENT of Sales of Waste Lands under the new Rules.

DISTRICTS.	IN 1862-63.				TO END OF 1862-63.			
	Number of Lots sold.	Area in Acres.	Price realized.	Price remaining to be realized.	Number of Lots sold.	Area in Acres.	Price realized.	Price remaining to be realized.
			Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.			Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
Kamroop ...	3	10,566	2,792 12 4	24,232 8 3	3	10,566	2,792 12 4	24,232 8 3
Durrung ...	4	150	37 8 0	337 8 0	4	150	37 8 0	337 8 0
Luckimpore ...	2	1,916	794 14 3	7,154 0 1	2	1,916	794 14 3	7,154 0 1
Darjeeling ...	36	31,915	65,607 11 9	5,00,290 0 5	58	39,196	84,919 11 9	5,64,715 14 5

D. 4.

REGISTER of Waste Lands, the property of Government, not available for Grants under the Resolution of the Governor General in Council, dated 17th October 1861.

1	2	3	4	5	6
Number of Plots.	Pergunnahs, Thannahs, or other Sub-Divisions.	Mouzahs.	Boundaries of the Plots.	Area in Acres.	Reason of reservation.

IN THE SOONDERBUNS.

In Lot No. 50	In the Sub-Division of Baroepore, Thannah Amjharah, Pergunnah Medun Multo, Zillah 24-Pergunnahs, Soonderbuns ...	...	...	...	North.—By Mallee Khall East.—By Mutlah River South.—By an imaginary line West.—By ditto ditto	A. R. P. 644 3 34	The lands being adjacent to the new Town of Mutlah.
Lot No. 54	Ditto ditto ...	...	...	...	North.—By Biddeadhuree Nuddoe East.—By Mutlah River South.—By Mallee Khall and a portion of Taldee Khall West.—By Taldee Khall	5,950 1 26	For the proposed Town of Mutlah.

IN DARJEELING.

1	Darjeeling, Sudder Thannah	Jullapahar ...	North, General Garstin's land; South, the Saddle; East and West, the Public Road ...	Not measured	For Military purposes.
2	Ditto ditto ...	Sinchal ...	The whole range ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
3	Ditto ditto ...	Lebong ...	The whole spur from Mr. Grant's location to Ging ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
4	Ditto ditto ...	Dholajhora ...	The ridge of the Dholajhora Hill...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
5	Ditto ditto ...	Kursiong ...	The land attached to the Kursiong Staging Barracks ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.

Number of Plots.	Pergunnahs, Thannahs, or other Sub-Divisions.	Mouzahs.	Boundaries of the Plots.	Area in Acres.	Reason of reservation.
DARJEELING.—(Continued.)					
6	Ditto ditto	A belt of 200 yards wide above the new Cart Road from Kursiong to the Saddle		Not measured	For building sites.
7	Darjeeling, Sudder Thannah	Ditto	Below the road at Kursiong	Ditto	Pazar, Police Chowkey, and Post Office.
8	Putterghatta, Thannah Matigurba.	Besserbatty		Ditto	For Encamping Ground and Bazar.
9	Darjeeling, Sudder Thannah	Darjeeling Station	Surveyed as per Map	20a. 2r. 16p.	Sapper Lines.
10	Ditto ditto	Below ditto		Not surveyed	Native Burial Ground.
11	Ditto ditto	Rumjeet		Ditto	Police Chowkey.
12	Ditto ditto	Tuckdan	The Mineral Spring Location	Ditto	Military purposes.
13	Ditto ditto	Selimapore	The ridge at Selimpore on the new Cart Road between Kursiong and the Plains.	Ditto	For building sites.
14	Ditto ditto	A belt of 200 yards wide on the upper side of the proposed Road along the Nagri side of the Balasun from an elevation of 3,000 feet to the Saddle.		Ditto	Ditto
15	Ditto ditto	The Goong range above the line of cultivation		Ditto	Building sites, building materials, and firewood.
16	Ditto ditto	The ridge of the Nagri Spur near the Police Chowkey.		Not measured	Military purposes.
17		The whole Terai is for the present reserved from the operation of the fee simple rules.			
18	Ditto ditto	The right bank of the Teesta, on the East from the junction of the Rungnoo River with the Teesta, and along the Rungnoo River to the summit of Sinchal on the North. On the West by a line drawn from the summit of Sinchal to a mile to the Westward of Rishap through the top of Mount Sitong to Gornamara and the Plains. On the South by the commencement of the Terai.		Ditto	For Government Cinchona Plantation.
19	Ditto ditto	West of the Darjeeling Station	North, the Hospital Ravine; South, the Waterfall Ravine; East, the Victoria Road, the Jail compound and Mr. Stoelkie's land; West, the junction of the Hospital and Waterfall Ravines.	150 Acres, more or less, not surveyed yet.	The extension of the Jail compound.
IN THE BURDWAN DIVISION.					
1	Pergunnah Selampore, Thannah Aoshigram, in Burdwan.	Goopseanthopore	North, by public Road in Foolzooree and Manrah; East, by Khal-pookhorea Village; South, by Grand Trunk Road; West, by public Road near Jhowpalara.	A. E. P. 1,014 2 20	This land forms the subject of litigation between the Government and the Bengal Coal Company.
IN ASSAM.					
Nowgong.					
1 On the River Dihum-m	Mehal Morunjee	Mouzah Neez Morunjee.	Bounded in the East, by Rengna Naga Hills; on the West, by the Kulliani River; on the North, by Morunjee; on the South, by Meeker Hills.	3,000	For posts, planks, &c., for Government use.

Number of Plots.	Pergannahs, Thannahs, or other Sub-Divisions.	Mouzahs.	Boundaries of the Plots.	Area in Acres.	Reason of reservation.
ASSAM.—(Continued.)					
2 On the Kul- ham River.	Mehal Morunjee	Mouzah Neez Morunjee.	Bounded on the East, by the Kul- ham River; on the West, by Booka Khat; on the North, by Nomoli Ghur Tea Plantation; on the South, by Harbecha Mouzah.	3,000	For posts, planks, &c., for Govern- ment use.
3 On the River Diphokoo.	Ditto	Ditto	Bounded on the East, by Bagaree Purbut; on the West, by Chikuli; on the North, by the River Bur- rumpooter; on the South, by Hills.	4,000	Ditto.
4 On the River Dijoo.	Mehal Meekirpar	Mouzah Salanah	Bounded on the East, by Kookara- kata; on the West, by the Chup- nullah Tea Plantation; on the North, by the River Nonai; on the South, by Dooar Bamane.	2,000	Ditto.
5 On the River Nonai.	Ditto	Mouzah Chup- nullah.	Bounded on the East, by Meekir Hills; on the West, by Balejoree; on the North, Chapenullah; on the South, by Hills.	2,000	Ditto.
6 On the River Honah, Soorogattee, and Dheekar- roo.	Mehal Jummooanamookh	Mouzah Sill Dhurumpore.	Bounded on the East, by Dooar Dheekarroo; on the West, Honnah Nuddee; on the North, Purbut; on the South, Bigalphani.	5,000	Ditto.
7 On the River Jummooanamookh.	Ditto	Najirhaga	Bounded on the East, by Horinah; on the West, Dooar Katintallee; on the North, Meekir Purbut; on the South, Jummooanamookh.	2,000	Ditto.
8 On the River Jummooanamookh.	Ditto	Mouzah Neez Dubbah.	Bounded on the East, by Nazirha- gah; on the West, by Belogoree; on the North, by Meekir Purbut; on the South, by Kissoree.	2,000	Ditto.
9 On the River Kapolee.	Ditto	Mouzah Neez Jummooanamookh.	Bounded on the East, by Jummoo- namah; on the West, by Chang Cho- kee; on the North, by Neckaree; on the South, by Kapolee.	1,000	Ditto.
10 On the River ditto.	Ditto	Mouzah Sat Gow	Bounded on the East, by Rung Khang; on the West, by Burthall; on the North, by the Halodhee Khok; on the South, by Rung Khang.	3,000	Ditto.
11 On the River Burpancee.	Mehal Catipan	Mouzahs Singa- naree, Lowponee, Amori, Lotoo- mai, and Burthul.	Bounded on the East, by Burpancee; on West, by Amola Purbut; on the North, by Amoree and Loo- poree; on the South, by Amoree.	7,000	Ditto.
12 On the River Burpancee.	Mehal Jummooanamookh	Mouzahs Rung Khang and Chuppola.	Bounded on the East, by Rung Khang; on the West, by Burpa- nee; on the North, by Burthall and Rung Khang; on the South, by Garrow Purbut.	5,000	Ditto.
13 On the River Dimal.	Mehal Datpar	Mouzahs Dhukin Shohoree, and Amolah Purbut.	Bounded on the East, by Burpancee; on the West, the boundary of Barogag; on the North, by Bur- pancee, on the South, by Amola Purbut.	3,000	Ditto.

Number of Plots.	Pergunnahs, Thannahs, or other Sub-Divisions.	Mouzahs.	Boundaries of the Plots.	Area in Acres.	Reason of reservation.
11 On the River Amolee.	ASSAM.—(Continued.)				
	Mehal Datipar ...	Mouzahs Dhukin, Neeli, and Dhukin Gooahoi	Bounded on the East, by Harlock; on the West, the boundary of Mouzah Gooah; on the North, by Amolee Nuddee; on the South, by Khairani.	3,000	For posts, planks, &c., for Government use.
SEESBAUGOR.					
1	Thannahs Seesaugor, Tangonnee, Serckpore, and Koonwarpur.	Seesaugor, Nugur Mehal.	The boundaries of the Seesaugor Nugur Mehal.	The exact number of acres is not known; it will be determined when the District is regularly surveyed.	A portion of the Station will be reserved for that purpose.
2	Thannahs Golaghaut, Tangonies, Madarpotah, and Maw Khan.	Golaghaut Mehal	The boundaries of Golaghaut Mehal	Ditto ...	Ditto.
3	Thannahs Jorehaut, Tangonies, Kurrungu, and Desoi.	Jorehaut ...	Ditto of Jorehaut Mouzah ...	Ditto .	Ditto.
4	Thannahs Joypore, Tangonnee, and Dhophabar.	Jeypore ...	The boundaries of Jeypore Station	Ditto ...	Ditto.
5	Thannahs Seesaugor, Tangonnee and Kowarpore.	Kowarpore ...	The boundaries of the Mouzah of Kowarpore.	Ditto ..	In the neighbourhood of the Station of Seesaugor
6	Thannahs Tangonnee and Khalagong.	Meteka ...	The boundaries of Mouzah Meteka, including the old place of Kung-pore.	Ditto ...	Ditto.
7	Thannahs Seesaugor, Tangonnee, and Kowarpore.	Bongong ...	Mouzah Bongong, including the Bhoetpan Tank, its bank, and ditch.	Ditto ...	Ditto.
8	Ditto ditto ...	Salogoree ..	The Bagedoli and Tank, together with its bank and ditch.	Ditto ...	May hereafter be required for Government purposes.
9	Tangonnee Charing ...	Kataleegeon ...	Ditto of Goureesaugur tank ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
10	Thannahs Seesaugor, Tangonnee, and Khalagong.	Borpatra Dale ...	The Jaysagur and Non Pookree, with their banks and ditches.	Ditto ...	Ditto.
11	Thannahs Tangonnee, and Dhophabar.	Leelakotee ...	The place of Ghee Gong, also its moat, &c., also Borkola Bahar.	Ditto ...	Ditto.
12	Thannahs Seesaugor, Tangonnee, and Joktaltee.	Meej Joktulla ...	The boundaries of Mouza Joktulla, including Raymo and Messagurh, tanks, temple, and ditch.	Ditto ...	Ditto.
13	Thannahs Seesaugor, Tangonnee, and Singraloe.	Namtee Dale ...	The Namtee Dale (temple) and tank with its banks.	Ditto ...	Ditto.
14	Thannahs Golaghaut, Tangonnee, and Madarpoota.	Ahan Goan Ser-matallee.	The boundaries of Ahongong Ser-matallee Mouzah.	Ditto ...	In the neighbourhood of the Station of Golaghaut.
15	Thannahs Golaghaut, Tangonnee, and Mokhawa.	Mokhawa ...	The boundaries of Mouzah Mokhawa	Ditto ...	Ditto.

Number of Plots.	Pergunnahs, Thannahs, or other Sub-Divisions.	Mouzahs.	Boundaries of the Plots.	Area in Acres	Reason of reservation
ASSAM.—(Continued.)					
16	Thannah Sebsaugor	Tangonnee, Bet-harree.	The boundaries of Mouzah Bet-harree.	The exact number of acres is not known; that will be determined when the District is regularly surveyed.	In the neighbourhood of the Station of Sebsaugor.
17	Thannahs Sebsaugor, Tangonnee, and Kulogaon.	Borpatra Dale	The boundaries of Mouzah Borpatra Dale.	Ditto	The land being situated in the neighbourhood of the Station of Sebsaugor.
18	Thannahs Sebsaugor, Tangonnee, and Kulumara.	Koowara	Koowara	Ditto	Ditto.
19	Thannahs Sebsaugor, Tangonnee, and Hauserah.	Hauserah	The boundaries of Mouzah Koowara.	Ditto	Ditto.
20	Thannahs Sebsaugor, Tangonnee, and Cherakpur.	Cherakpur	The boundaries of Mouzah Cherakpur.	Ditto	Ditto.
21	Thannahs Jorchant, Tangonnee, and Korunga.	Jorchant	The boundaries of Mouzah Jorchant.	Ditto	Ditto.
LUCKIMPORE.					
1	Dingoy	Tectudenaroo	East, boundary of Meeree Pathar Mouzah; West, by Messrs. Barry and Ryots' lands; North, Majjan; South, boundary of Labawal Mouzah.	556	This piece of forest land on which valuable timber is growing is reserved for Government purposes.
2	Chaprie	Chaprie	East, Mekhelahoorooah Sootee; West, Bamoonisootee River; North, Burhampootur River; South, Dibroo River.	2,000	This piece is reserved for thatching grass for Government purposes, and for grazing cattle.
3	Ditto	Lalooapottah Chaprie	East, Nobhanga Sootee of Mekhelahoorooah; West, Mekhelahoorooah; North, confluence of Nobhanga Sootee and Mekhelahoorooah; South, Dibroo River.	1,000	This piece of land is reserved for timber for Government purposes.
4	Jameera	Dibroonookh	East, by Ryots' land; West, Burhampootur; North, Singhee Beel; South, Mohpowaleenara Mouzah.	375	This piece is reserved for grazing cattle.
5	Ditto	Mohpowalee	East, Road; West, Burhampootur River; North, South, boundary of Dibroonookh Mouzah; South, Dighala Village.	582	This piece is reserved for timber and for grazing cattle.
6	Ditto	Dighalagao	East, Ryots' land; West, Burhampootur; North, South boundary of Mohpowalee Mouzah; South, boundary of Kamargao Mouzah.	750	Ditto.
7	Ditto	Komargao	East, Ryots' land; West, Burhampootur; North, Dighoolagoo Mouzah; South, Rowinary.	760	Ditto.

Number of Plots.	Pergunnahs, Thannahs, or other Sub-Divisions.	Mouzahs.	Boundaries of the Plots.	Area in Acres.	Reason of Reservation.
<i>ASSAM.—(Continued.)</i>					
8	Suddea ...	Upper Suddea ...	East, Choopoor Sootee; West, Balajan; North, Koondeel; South, Berhampootur River.	10,000	This piece of forest land on which valuable timber is growing is reserved for Government purposes.
9	Ditto ..	Lower Suddea ...	East, Koondeelnookh and Dippo; West, Ryots' land; North Dighun Nuddee; South, Koondeel.	15,000	Ditto.
10	Saikwah ...	Upper Saikwah	East, Noa Dihing; West, Saikwah River; South, Dangaree River; North, Berhampootur River.	15,000	Ditto.
11	Upper Muttok	Hoolungagaoree	East, West, and North, Dangoree River; South, Dibroo River.	15,000	This piece is reserved for Government purposes.
12	Namroop ...	Namroop ...	East, Naracelta; West, Jaipore Allee; North Dibroo; South, Dihing.	11,000	Ditto.
13	Tengrie ...	Tengrie ...	East, Nambobea Pathar; West, Jaipore Allee; North, Balcemora Pathar; South, Tippling.	10,000	Ditto.
14	Tenga Khat	Tenga Khat ...	East, Laipoollee; West, Jaoreegoree; North, Sessa; South, Tengraye.	9,000	Ditto.
15	Madar Khat ...	Madar Khat ...	East, Dighoollee Hoola; West, Katoneepar Shustro; North, Ghogora; South, Dihing.	10,000	Ditto.
16	Ditto	Ditto ...	East, Katoneepar Shustro; West, boundary of Jokaye; North, Tipomiah; South, Romaye.	5,000	Ditto.
17	Dinjoy ...	Dinjoy ...	East, Dinjan Mehal; West, Meereepathur; North, Dibroo River; South, Digholee Dinjay Pathur.	5,000	Ditto.
18	Dinjan ...	Dinjan ..	East, boundary of Rungagorah Mouzah; West, Dinjoy Mouzah; North, Dibro; South, Rungagorah Allee.	5,000	Ditto.
19	Bhodhara ...	Bhodhara ..	East, Layepoollee; West, Chubwa Garden; North, Poolanga; South, Ghurbundee.	4,000	Ditto.
20	Rungagurah ..	Rungagurah ...	East, Gajjan; West, Hala; South, Bujaltallee; North, Dibroo.	400	Ditto.
23	Janurah ..	Janurah ...	East, Ryots' land; West, Berhampootur; North, Patrogoo; South, Poothawaf Khaoirkoor.	1,000	This piece of forest land on which timber is growing is reserved for Government purposes.
24	Jokye ...	Kotola ...	East, Jokye Mouzah; West, Janaf Balaye Beel; North, Sessa River; South, Dihing.	500	Ditto.

Number of Plots.	Pergunnahs, Thannahs, or other Sub-Divisions.	Mouzahs.	Boundaries of the Plots.	Area in Acres.	Reason of Reservation.
ASSAM.—(Continued.)					
27	Suddia	... Suddia	East, Dikrong; West, Dikrong and Dibangmookh; North, Dibang; South, Barbil.	15,000	This piece of forest land on which valuable timber is growing is reserved for Government purposes.
30	Ckeydwar	... Narainpoor	Lohit River on all four sides.	3,000	This plot is reserved for the growth of firewood and valuable timber.
40	Ditto	... Bangphang and Katabaree	East, Peesolah; West, Sessah; North, Ghur; South, Hisingoblah village.	7,000	Ditto.
41	Ditto	... Gulpore	East, Rice Field of Gulpore; West, Rice Field of Kolmgpore; North, Ghur; South, Looheet.	8,000	Ditto.
42	Ckeydwar	... Gamceeree	East, Karcegang; West, Ryots; North, Ghur; South, Allee.	6,000	This plot is reserved for the growth of firewood and valuable timber.
43	Ditto	... Ditto	East, Kharay Mookh; West, Booray Mookh; North, Bottle Ghur; South, Looheet.	5,000	Ditto.
44	Ditto	... Kalabaree	East, Mornadee; West, Hooheghy; North, Allee; South, Kharay.	2,000	Ditto.
45	Ditto	... Ditto	East, Bokoo Village; West, Kookoorah Sooh; North, Forest; South, Village.	2,000	Ditto.
KAMROOP.					
1	Desh Beltullah	... Timber Mehal	Boundaries not ascertainable till the plots are properly surveyed.	Supposed area	For the purpose of supplying Government with timber.
2	Doar Bar Doar	... Ditto		" 1,360	
3	Ditto Bhoolagong with Kharija Bhoolagong	... Ditto		" 4,629	
4	Ditto Pantan	... Ditto		" 3,306	
5	Ditto Chaygong with Kharija Chaygong	... Ditto		" 1,717	
6	Ditto Bogri	... Ditto		" 2,612	
7	Ditto Bungong	... Ditto		" 6,611	
8	Ditto Bako	... Ditto		" 5,287	
9	Ditto Lookee	... Ditto		" 1,585	
10	Ditto Moirapore	... Ditto		" 3,571	
11	Desh Doomaroo	... Ditto		" 3,306	
12	Ditto Ranee	... Ditto		" 4,620	
13	Ditto Panbaree	... Ditto		" 1,454	
				" 3,066	

Number of Plots.	Pergunnahs, Thannahs, or other Sub-Divisions.	Mouzahs.	Boundaries of the Plots.	Area in Acres.	Reason of Reservation.
ASSAM.—(Continued.)					
DURRUNG.					
1	Nowdoar, Thannah Tez-pore.	Bishnath ...	Bounded on the East, by temple of Bishnath and Village; on the West, by shops of Kyahs; on the North, by Motuk Village; on the South, by River Berhampooter.	72	For the purpose of Government Station.
1	Chardoar, Thannah Tez-pore.	Mohabbayrub ...	Bounded on the East, by Gorooa Gan; on the South, by Bhyrubeo River; on the West, by Shookdub Beel; on the North, by Mahabbayrub Dewal.	157	Ditto Tez-pore.
	Durrung, Thannah Durrung.	Chapni ...	Bounded on the East and South, by Marasootee of Berhampooter River; on the North, by Kya Gola of Rutton Chand Owsal; on the West, by Mungledye River.	42	Ditto Sub-Division of Mungledye.

D. 5.*STATEMENT of the Resumption and Settlement of Fisheries.*

DIVISIONS.	IN 1802-03.							TO END OF 1802-03.						
	Number of blocks settled.	Amount.	Number of suits instituted under Regulation II. of 1819.	Decided in favor of Government.	Decided in favor of Individuals.	Struck off.	Pending.	Number of blocks settled.	Amount.	Number of suits instituted under Regulation II. of 1819.	Decided in favor of Government.	Decided in favor of Individuals.	Struck off.	Pending.
Bhangaupore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...
Burdwan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
Chittagong	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	1,009	29	3	21	1	1
Dacca	39	4,110	8	1	4	3	...	46	6,012	235	41	111	36	4
Naddea	5	275	1	1	...	...	...	159	31,064	143	40	26	15	56
Patna	9	3,320	3	2	...	1	...	54	3,952	66	44	...	22	...
Rajshahye	8	208	...	...	...	...	...	78	6,809	150	37	68	7	57
Gowalparah	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	119	...	...	...	...	...
Total	61	7,019	12	4	4	4	...	368	52,025	635	171	251	81	122

E. 2.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of Receipts, Charges, and Net Revenue, on account of Customs for six Years.

Year.	Receipts on Merchandise.	Receipts on Salt.	Total Receipts.	Deduct Charges.	Net Revenue.
	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.
1840-41	33,09,780	17,13,384	50,23,164	6,49,074	43,74,090
1847-48	32,82,625	42,07,269	74,89,894	5,22,823	69,67,071
1850-51	40,48,199	61,39,112	1,01,87,311	5,27,561	96,59,750
1857-58	47,83,465	81,68,469	1,29,51,934	5,34,211	1,24,17,723
1861-62	1,29,31,513	1,45,98,049	2,75,29,562	5,48,834	2,69,80,728
1862-63	1,06,12,689	1,99,18,754	3,05,31,443	5,57,650	2,99,73,793

E 3.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of the Shipping and Tonnage of the Port of Calcutta.

ARRIVALS.

Colors, &c.	1840-41.		1847-48.		1850-51.		1857-58.		1861-62.		1862-63.	
	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
British	537	2,01,019	488	2,22,034	587	2,58,224	505	3,67,362	496	3,98,691	575	4,70,425
American	22	8,479	40	16,127	48	23,210	146	1,16,579	145	1,27,293	95	86,429
Arab	14	6,405	25	11,576	25	11,436	10	5,277	18	9,795	17	8,574
Australian	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	359	...	...	1	763
Belgian	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	302	...	...	...	...
Bremen	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1,649	...	...	2	1,273
Burmese	...	...	2	266	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cutch	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Danish	...	...	1	300	3	1,158	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dutch	...	1,906	1	365	3	1,313	3	903	1	272	3	876
French	38	11,789	67	23,393	59	20,230	110	47,933	125	58,569	1	267
German	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	98	47,285
Hamburgian	...	...	...	...	3	1,170	9	3,486	2	611	...	...
Hanoverian	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	146	7	2,941
Norwegian	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1,071	...	...	1	371
Oldenburgh	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	472
Prussian	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1,975
Russian	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	894	1	995
Sardinian	1	276	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1,680	1	443
Spanish	1	280	...	...	1	405	7	2,929	...	...	...	...
Swedish	...	...	...	...	5	1,028	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tellinga	...	...	4	1,235	...	...	...	...	3	1,053	2	1,085
Turkish	...	...	1	380	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Steamer	...	...	...	...	33	23,118	137	1,55,780	1	377	1	377
Native Craft	65	5,464	466	35,780	266	15,210	93	10,899	89	76,357	112	93,883
Total	686	2,35,618	1,095	3,11,456	1,033	3,56,502	1,028	7,14,529	979	6,88,448	1,020	7,30,393

DEPARTURES.

Colours, &c.	1840-41.		1847-48.		1850-51.		1857-58.		1861-62.		1862-63.	
	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
British	532	1,97,122	505	2,34,892	578	2,55,129	452	3,23,227	522	4,04,412	612	4,99,507
American	22	7,712	37	16,785	47	23,872	152	1,22,946	137	1,15,860	95	84,313
Arab	11	4,791	13	5,241	23	10,600	9	4,821	10	4,920	4	2,347
Australian	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Belgian	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	302	1	386	...	...
Bremen	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	4,222	1	621	2	1,068
Burmese	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cutch	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chinese	1	400	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Danish	...	...	1	300	3	1,001	...	...	...	...	2	632
Dutch	9	2,282	1	365	4	1,498	3	903	...	...	...	...
French	48	15,253	67	20,950	63	24,825	108	48,195	126	60,648	99	46,385
Hamburgian	...	...	...	...	1	388	7	2,727	4	1,188	5	2,143
Hanoverian	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	145	1	371
Norwegian	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	1,440	...	...	1	472
Oldenburgh	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	2,535
Prussian	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Russian	...	...	...	...	1	356	...	...	2	1,885	2	1,704
Sardinian	1	276	...	...	...	...	7	2,545	2	1,494	...	...
Spanish	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	294	...	...
Swedish	...	...	...	...	1	800	...	...	...	...	...	...
Turkish	...	...	...	...	5	1,682	...	...	...	...	...	...
Steamer	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	808	2	921	...	377
Native Craft	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	754	1	87,001
	65	5,464	466	35,780	38	22,794	127	1,35,252	88	65,839	103	87,001
	...	...	...	...	266	15,210	88	10,761	97	12,225	89	14,023
Total	689	2,33,300	1,090	3,14,313	1,030	3,58,155	967	6,58,149	998	6,72,049	1,020	7,39,878

F.

**COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of Sales of Government and Private Salt, and of Receipts, Expenditure, and Net Revenue,
derived from Salt for four Years.**

GOVERNMENT SALT.																	Deduct Customs charges levied on Salt.	Net Balance.		
May to April.	FULL TAXED.			RETAIL AND LOCAL SALES AT FULL AND REDUCED PRICES.			Total proceeds of Government Salt.			SEA-IMPORTED.		EXCISE SALT.		Miscellaneous Receipts in Salt Department.	GROSS AGGREGATE RESULTS.				Deduct charges in the Salt Department	Balance.
	Quantity.	Cost.	Duty.	Total proceeds.	Quantity.	Proceeds.	Quantity.	Gross Customs Duty.	Quantity.	Duty.	Quantity.	Duty.	Total quantity sold.		Total Receipts.					
1861-62 ...	89,39,336	40,03,018	1,26,07,942	1,68,72,960	8,26,967	25,12,134	1,91,35,094	6,13,661	18,45,119	.....	.....	1,53,071	53,98,994	2,11,83,284	55,73,658	1,56,14,626	12,291	1,56,02,335
1861-62 ...	82,39,953	16,49,278	55,99,880	72,49,158	8,77,396	18,25,724	90,73,882	29,26,865	70,37,539	18,690	46,500	33,861	60,62,813	1,61,91,762	33,46,332	1,39,46,450	64,542	1,27,91,908		
1861-62 ...	7,63,697	6,18,314	24,78,368	30,96,902	8,67,161	24,92,235	55,89,137	45,92,705	1,49,00,122	25,250	82,063	1,90,737	62,49,803	2,07,62,068	46,39,998	1,59,23,070	64,687	1,53,87,383		
1862-63 ...	11,00,684	9,02,332	35,76,843	44,79,376	8,13,284	25,08,786	69,89,162	62,60,789	2,02,66,601	41,650	1,35,362	71,526	83,16,417	2,74,62,651	24,18,335	2,50,44,316	80,126	2,49,64,181		

G.
COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of Receipts, Charges, and Net Revenue derived from Opium for seven Years.

	1946-47.	1947-48.	1953-57.	1957-58.	1960-61.	1961-62.	1962-63.
RECEIPTS.	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.
Sale Proceeds of Opium sold by public auction at the Presidency	3,03,56,462	2,32,93,791	3,76,16,555	5,15,84,083	4,10,42,020	3,83,35,795	4,69,23,435 Actual
Value of Opium supplied for Abkaree and Medical purposes	3,17,189	2,67,240	5,92,026	4,50,425	9,29,544	7,71,627	12,50,000
Fines and Savings in Establishment	436	1,576	4,040	6,043	1,589	2,202	7,376
Outstanding Balances realized	3,396	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Profit and Loss	6,573	29,916	31,047	20,033	13,541	30,060	31,027
Confiscation	6,674	3,443	1,242	505	609	1,678	1,979
	3,06,90,110	2,35,95,020	3,82,34,910	5,27,00,689	4,19,57,902	3,91,41,569	4,82,13,611
CHARGES.							
Cost and Charge of Opium							
Salaries and Establishment.	5,20,914	.. ..	1,32,524	51,003	47,150	.. ..	.. ..
Aurung Charges	1,50,750	5,34,083	6,55,232	6,40,799	6,26,830	6,93,098	7,70,100
Advances for Opium	67,98,033	6,53,832	6,42,675	7,33,010	5,27,799	6,56,612	7,65,000
Ditto for Poppy Leaves	86,305	93,77,390	93,61,957	73,28,424	74,84,267	1,29,68,697	1,02,00,000
Service Pensions	3,434	92,374	1,75,137	69,447	89,242	95,651	2,03,000
Profit and Loss	60	3,034	5,150	8,103	20,156	21,353	31,000
Confiscation	6,853	9,216	318	33,290	13,000	976	75
	79,05,212	6,709	1,201	600	4,045	1,985	6,077
		1,06,75,128	1,12,67,266	86,33,637	88,11,740	1,44,40,290	1,80,70,252
Net Revenue, Rs.	2,27,84,898	1,29,16,892	2,70,27,644	4,32,17,032	3,31,76,053	2,47,01,290	3,01,43,559

H.

STATEMENT of Demands, Collections, and Charges of Akbari Revenue for the Year 1862-63.

Divisions.	Demands.	COLLECTIONS.			Balance, being difference between Columns 2 and 3.	CHARGES.			Percentage of charges on Collections.	Net Revenue.	
		Spirits and Drugs.		Opium Sale proceeds.		Total.	General.	Net Cost of Opium.			Total.
		Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.								
Bhaugulpore ..	5,41,231 0 0	5,32,475 0 0	39,723 0 0	5,72,298 0 0	8,733 0 0	2,3139 6 0	16,570 0 0	40,090 0 0	4 5 6	5,32,197 0 0	
Burdwan ...	3,41,554 0 0	3,40,555 0 0	1,99,359 0 0	5,40,265 0 0	969 0 0	37,334 0 0	52,320 0 0	89,854 0 0	10 15 2	4,53,411 0 0	
Chittagong ...	71,162 0 0	65,994 0 0	42,963 0 0	1,08,957 0 0	5,168 0 0	10,612 0 0	15,121 0 0	25,763 0 0	16 2 0	83,194 0 0	
Cuttack ...	73,101 0 0	68,613 0 0	1,58,572 0 0	1,97,185 0 0	6,459 0 0	11,500 0 0	34,535 0 0	46,355 0 0	17 3 2	1,50,880 0 0	
Dacca ...	3,19,952 0 0	3,19,662 0 0	1,26,313 0 0	4,45,980 0 0	0 0 0	30,621 0 0	38,916 0 0	68,637 0 0	9 9 3	3,80,313 0 0	
Nuddes ...	10,33,860 0 0	10,25,472 0 0	3,10,593 0 0	13,45,060 0 0	11,558 0 0	53,328 0 0	90,973 0 0	1,44,501 0 0	5 3 6	12,00,539 0 0	
Patna ...	11,22,054 0 0	10,37,774 0 0	2,196 0 0	11,01,970 0 0	22,910 0 0	33,968 0 0	891 0 0	34,959 0 0	3 1 5	10,67,111 0 0	
Rajshahye ...	3,19,522 0 0	2,93,600 0 0	2,44,097 0 0	5,40,697 0 0	22,922 0 0	36,556 0 0	80,357 0 0	1,16,943 0 0	12 4 9	4,23,754 0 0	
Assam ...	14,108 0 0	14,027 0 0	9,53,130 0 0	9,87,157 0 0	81 0 0	1,751 0 0	4,24,456 0 0	4,28,217 0 0	12 8 10	5,70,940 0 0	
Chota Nagpore ...	1,85,712 0 0	1,83,819 0 0	13,854 0 0	1,97,893 0 0	1,923 0 0	12,618 0 0	5,091 0 0	17,729 0 0	6 14 1	1,80,074 0 0	
Darjeeling ...	7,880 0 0	7,880 0 0	0 0 0	7,880 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	7,880 0 0	
Grand Total	40,35,895 0 0	39,55,394 0 0	21,02,336 0 0	69,55,140 0 0	80,902 0 0	2,52,027 0 0	7,58,940 0 0	10,10,867 0 0	6 5 11	50,47,273 0 0	

STATEMENT of Gross Collections from Stamps throughout the Province of Bengal, for the Years 1847-48, 1857-58, 1861-62, and 1862-63.

Districts.	Amount sale of Stamps in the year 1847-48.	Amount sale of Stamps in the year 1857-58.	Amount sale of Stamps in the year 1861-62.	Amount sale of Stamps in the year 1862-63.	Increase in 1862-63, compared with the year 1847-48.	Decrease in 1862-63, compared with the year 1847-48.	Increase in 1862-63, compared with the year 1857-58.	Decrease in 1862-63, compared with the year 1857-58.	Increase in 1862-63, compared with the year 1861-62.	Decrease in 1862-63, compared with the year 1861-62.
Bancoorah ..	35,009 4 0	58,143 2 0	73,497 8 0	53,385 0 0	18,375 12 0	.....	25,241 14 0	.....	.....	20,032 8 0
Balasore ..	15,415 0 0	12,925 0 0	21,627 8 0	20,106 0 0	4,181 0 0	.....	7,481 0 0	.....	.....	3,921 8 0
Bachergunge ..	85,377 12 0	93,612 12 0	2,031,412 12 0	1,523,334 5 0	68,056 9 0	.....	58,721 9 0	.....	.....	61,508 7 0
Behar ..	96,663 12 0	32,753 0 0	1,65,428 15 6	1,20,002 11 0	32,308 15 0	.....	96,348 11 0	.....	.....	36,368 4 0
Beerbhoom ..	62,762 12 0	49,120 0 0	1,65,835 0 0	70,607 0 0	17,934 4 0	.....	21,577 0 0	.....	.....	35,138 0 0
Bhaugulpore ..	68,971 6 0	49,764 0 0	1,25,903 8 0	65,213 8 0	20,212 2 0	.....	45,440 8 0	.....	.....	30,690 0 0
Bhulloolah ..	30,739 8 0	50,391 0 0	77,354 2 0	81,506 12 6	61,157 4 6	.....	31,505 12 6	.....	4,512 10 6	.....
Bograh ..	16,893 1 0	24,791 0 0	38,785 6 6	29,261 5 0	12,095 4 6	.....	5,770 5 0	.....	.....	8,254 1 6
Burdwan ..	78,107 4 0	81,192 14 0	2,28,598 12 0	1,15,951 6 6	67,814 2 6	.....	64,458 8 6	.....	2,034 15 0	82,607 5 6
Chachar ..	.....	.....	7,527 9 0	10,462 8 0	10,462 8 0	.....	10,462 8 0	.....	1,925 0 0	.....
Chittagong ..	76,470 14 0	90,730 0 0	1,75,180 2 6	1,48,443 0 6	71,066 2 6	.....	57,693 0 6	.....	.....	26,737 2 6
Chumparan ..	.....	.....	11,068 0 0	13,023 0 0	13,023 0 0	.....	13,023 0 0	.....	.....	.....
Cherra Poonjee ..	.....	.....	1,149 13 6	1,046 0 6	1,416 0 6	.....	1,046 0 6	.....	.....	.....
Cuttack ..	32,495 13 0	36,270 4 0	76,474 12 0	61,846 11 0	23,350 11 0	.....	25,575 7 0	.....	.....	14,428 1 0
Dacca ..	71,742 0 0	1,02,083 2 0	2,38,260 2 0	1,83,234 4 0	1,13,492 4 0	.....	83,131 2 0	.....	.....	53,025 14 0
Dhanspore ..	62,073 9 0	69,311 14 0	1,28,049 9 6	82,344 14 6	20,201 5 6	.....	22,023 0 6	.....	.....	45,684 11 0
Dajdelling ..	631 2 0	2,044 3 0	4,600 11 0	6,540 2 0	6,305 7 0	.....	4,495 15 0	.....	1,879 7 0	.....
Durrug ..	.....	.....	6,358 9 0	6,388 7 0	6,388 7 0	.....	6,368 7 0	.....	9 14 0	.....
Farrukpore ..	32,712 8 0	35,075 0 0	93,300 8 0	63,490 0 0	30,377 8 0	.....	25,015 0 0	.....	.....	30,219 8 0
Gawalparah ..	6,764 8 0	9,246 9 0	17,202 10 0	11,6 3 0	7,538 11 0	.....	5,316 10 0	.....	.....	2,589 7 0
Hazarebaugh ..	12,240 0 0	7,119 10 0	32,201 12 0	28,531 4 0	14,591 4 0	.....	19,681 10 0	.....	.....	5,370 8 0
Hoghtly ..	78,593 8 53	81,512 8 0	2,64,046 1 0	1,71,946 13 0	93,053 3 63	.....	90,434 5 0	.....	.....	92,139 4 0
Jessore ..	71,881 14 0	92,266 12 0	2,45,026 10 0	1,64,558 15 0	92,677 1 0	.....	72,292 3 0	.....	.....	84,367 11 0
Kanurcop ..	.....	.....	22,845 9 0	21,246 3 0	21,246 3 0	.....	24,246 3 0	.....	1,600 10 0	.....
Lohurdugga ..	8,857 12 0	10,463 4 0	35,011 15 0	31,940 13 0	28,083 1 0	.....	21,477 9 0	.....	.....	3,071 2 0
Luckimpore ..	.....	.....	5,947 14 0	6,140 0 0	6,140 0 0	.....	6,140 0 0	.....	232 8 0	.....
Maunbhoom ..	18,350 10 0	12,848 6 0	42,784 0 0	66,377 10 0	38,615 0 0	.....	44,159 4 0	.....	14,193 10 0	.....
Maldah ..	22,489 7 0	17,742 10 0	40,650 0 0	30,122 8 0	8,323 1 0	.....	12,679 11 0	.....	.....	10,927 8 0
Midnapore ..	55,867 13 0	66,244 0 0	2,00,435 0 6	1,28,522 14 6	72,655 1 6	.....	62,278 14 6	.....	.....	71,912 2 0
Monghyr ..	4,913 8 0	47,075 2 0	1,06,361 5 0	1,00,046 15 0	59,143 9 0	.....	62,571 13 0	.....	.....	6,314 6 0
Carried forward ..	10,72,172 8 53	10,92,806 0 0	28,01,215 1 0	21,13,504 8 0	10,41,331 15 63	.....	10,20,698 8 0	.....	27,814 13 6	7,15,805 6 6

[illegible]

J. 1.

STATEMENT showing the total Assessments, Additional Assessments, Collections, Amounts under Realization, and Refunds of Income Tax in Calcutta and its Suburbs, for the Years 1860-61, 1861-62, and 1862-63, up to 30th April 1863.

	Original Assessment.	Abatement by order of Commissioners.	Balance.	Addition by Revision.	Total.	Demand.	Gross Collection.	Deduct Excess Collection realized before authority of Abatement was received.	Net Collection.	Under realization.	Refund granted.
1860-61 (a)	20,064,612 6 1	4,17,436 6 11	15,89,173 15 2	3,079 12 2	15,92,253 11 4	15,92,253 11 4	16,51,117 3 8	93,463 12 10	15,97,653 6 10	34,602 4 6	1,37,430 9 6
1861-62 (b)	17,00,973 4 5	3,21,363 10 4	13,79,603 10 1	19,584 10 6	13,99,188 4 7	13,99,188 4 7	13,55,773 7 3	4,702 9 3	12,51,070 14 0	1,46,117 6 7	23,243 13 7
1862-63 (c)	14,25,100 12 3	46,544 10 3	13,78,556 2 0	2,082 14 0	13,80,729 0 0	7,05,631 6 2½	4,78,532 1 8	2,555 8 10	4,73,976 8 10	2,29,854 13 5½	1,879 14 3
Total	51,32,776 6 9	7,85,350 11 6	43,47,423 11 3	21,747 4 8	43,72,172 15 11	38,97,375 6 2½	33,85,422 12 7	1,00,721 14 11	32,84,700 13 8	4,12,674 8 6½	1,64,654 5 4
(a) From August 1860 to July 1861.											
(b) " " 1861 " " 1862.											
(c) " " 1862 " " 1863.											
Refund made on account of Premium of Policy and Interest of Government Draft, &c, for 1860-61											
	Ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto	1,491-62	...	...	...	3,017 13 6
	Ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto	1,462-63	...	...	...	841 13 11
								...	...	...	890 10 4
Grand Total										...	1,69,314 11 1

STATEMENT of Income Tax Assessments and Collections in the

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
DIVISIONS.	DISTRICTS.	Estimated demand of the year (August to July.)	Number of Notices issued.	Number of Returns received.	Amount assessed on those Returns.	Number of Cases in which fresh Returns were made without Notices being issued.	Amount assessed in such Cases.	Number of Cases in which Assessments were made on the same basis as in the previous year.	Amount of such Assessment.	Total amount assessed as shown in columns 5, 7, and 9.	Amount remaining to be Assessed.	Amount Collected.	
BHAUGULPORE.	Bhaugulpore	Rs. 81,325	4	4	Rs. 321	...	...	746	81,004	81,325	.....	61,312
	Monghyr	1,01,816	14	14	4,210	177	9,018	1,629	87,968	1,01,816	....	59,157
	Purneah	90,203	..	..	....	198	19,561	1,162	70,642	90,203	.....	34,944
	Southal Pergunnahs												
	Deoghur	9,306	...	..	.....	11	384	159	8,982	9,306	..	7,290
	Godda	4,722	...	...	.....	42	1,290	61	3,442	4,722	.	2,473
	Nya Doonkah	6,203	...	..	.....	27	840	56	5,170	6,019	184	1,462
	Pakour	3,248	...	...	.....	17	575	9	1,861	2,436	812	807
	Rajmahal	4,437	60	35	1,223	18	1,590	34	1,353	4,160	271	1,648	
	Total	3,01,320	74	63	5,754	493	33,848	3,855	2,60,451	3,00,653	1,267	1,75,049	
BURDWAN.	Bancoorah	27,000	240	234	6,545	95	1,060	305	15,449	26,032	968	13,848	
	Beerbhoom	35,679	193	168	9,205	317	8,683	341	17,791	35,679	...	20,701	
	Burdwan	1,27,930	235	188	1,300	479	11,689	1,493	1,14,242	1,27,330	600	55,827	
	Hooghly	1,63,697	59	54	1,243	970	40,392	3,041	1,22,062	1,63,697	.....	96,087
	Midnapore	1,26,744	469	359	18,681	514	35,927	1,059	72,136	1,26,744	...	30,657	
	Total	4,81,050	1,196	1,003	37,073	2,375	1,00,760	6,238	3,41,640	4,79,482	1,568	2,17,120	
CHITTA-GONG.	Bhulloah	41,077	192	192	1,030	42	860	577	35,670	37,560	4,347	16,251	
	Chittagong	33,149	66	66	6,033	...	..	349	27,116	33,149	.....	20,469
	Tipperah	63,526	74	40	1,713	115	12,196	649	40,617	63,526	...	38,645	
	Total	1,38,582	332	298	8,776	157	13,056	1,575	1,12,403	1,34,235	43,47	75,365	
CUTTACK.	Balasore	26,000	228	119	2,159	100	5,016	369	16,990	24,165	1,835	11,060	
	Cuttack	68,203	1	1	6,133	462	22,227	591	37,931	66,291	1,912	34,456	
	Pooree	52,841	44	44	619	567	24,124	745	25,178	49,921	2,920	17,402	
	Total	1,47,044	271	164	8,911	1,125	31,367	1,615	80,069	1,40,377	6,607	63,518	
DACCA.	Backergunge	80,450	157	156	4,802	172	8,240	1,179	71,224	84,332	2,118	38,890	
	Cachar	13,934	144	140	8,117	....	.....	114	4,058	12,175	1,759	7,809
	Dacca	1,38,202	139	130	5,006	67	7,672	1,433	1,25,524	1,38,202	...	1,20,307	
	Furzedpore	32,830	68	59	616	144	13,275	324	18,338	32,220	601	22,832	
	Mymensing	1,40,639	263	182	31,522	693	46,961	1,031	62,156	1,40,639	.....	69,934
	Sylhet	28,166	228	142	853	115	2,831	373	19,247	22,931	5,235	7,453	
	Total	4,40,121	996	809	50,976	1,211	78,885	4,454	3,00,547	4,30,409	9,713	2,87,224	
NUDDA.	Jessore	82,102	141	106	32,387	79	7,006	673	41,439	80,832	1,270	24,532	
	Nudda	91,000	72	46	1,359	201	7,399	1,251	79,646	88,403	2,597	67,550	
	24 Pergunnahs	1,01,358	784	419	8,698	386	12,629	2,042	79,931	1,01,358	...	557	
	Total	2,74,460	977	571	42,444	666	27,234	3,966	2,00,915	2,70,593	3,867	92,639	

From May 1862 to April 1863.

2.

Mofussil Districts in the Year 1862-63, (from August to July.)

15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
Amount remaining to be Collected.	Total number of Sur-charges.	Amount Surcharged.	Number of Surcharges resisted successfully.	Number of Surcharges resisted unsuccessfully.	Number of Surcharges contested.	Number of Surcharges pending.	Cost of Assessors.	Cost of Assessors' Es-tablishment.	Cost of Collecting Agency.	Cost of Extra Estab-lishment of Collec-tors.	Contingent Expenses.	Total cost.	Proportion of Column 2 to population of the District showing the incidence per head.
Rs.		Rs.					Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	As. P.
17,013	2	60	..	2	...	...	2,510	1,252	3,614	1,800	623	9,568	1 6 per head.
42,637	169	9,485	18	44	107	...	4,723	24,409	2,915	.....	1,443	11,400	2 6 ditto.
55,250	163	17,732	85	41	37	...	1,494	1,717	3,903	.....	194	7,308	0 10 ditto.
2,076	14	384	...	14	...	...	.....	.....	8	.....	.....	8	Not ascertain-able.
2,249	42	1,280	2	11	3	26	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	ditto.
1,741	26	793	...	7	17	2	.....	563	.....	.....	34	506	ditto.
2,441	...	.....	..	.....	...	...	.....	.....	67	.....	.....	67	ditto.
2,834	26	929	4	12	5	5	...	481	...	.....	.....	481	ditto.
1,30,272	442	30,063	100	131	160	33	8,727	6,421	10,507	1,569	2,294	20,518	1 7 per head.
13,152	223	9,052	62	92	68	1	1,600	326	210	255	174	2,565	1 0 per head.
14,978	330	13,406	108	87	45	...	2,071	782	1,323	623	24	4,823	1 1 ditto.
72,103	64	3,137	15	25	20	4	4,120	1,097	2,689	350	540	8,905	1 0 ditto.
67,610	775	20,116	39	279	457	...	3,450	809	3,921	308	6	8,404	1 9 ditto.
96,087	592	54,333	42	202	310	32	1,065	444	100	.....	235	1,934	1 6 ditto.
2,63,030	1,984	1,00,133	356	685	906	37	12,306	3,458	8,333	1,536	988	26,621	1 3 per head.
25,056	43	936	5	24	14	...	2,722	1,020	726	...	348	4,816	1 2 per head.
12,680	52	2,424	8	23	20	1	3,069	1,064	1,789	...	32	6,553	0 8 ditto.
24,881	154	12,511	11	105	18	...	3,046	1,203	772	.....	122	5,743	0 11 ditto.
63,217	229	15,871	24	152	52	1	10,036	3,287	3,287	...	502	17,112	0 11 per head.
14,340	152	9,463	6	137	9	...	2,304	980	...	.....	.....	3,290	0 10 per head.
39,747	419	22,070	4	273	142	...	3,032	1,593	2,743	140	740	8,860	0 10 ditto.
35,439	605	30,963	330	174	101	...	2,523	986	1,665	150	663	5,987	1 4 ditto.
83,526	1,176	62,406	340	584	252	...	8,459	3,569	4,408	290	1,412	18,137	1 0 per head.
47,500	271	3,206	157	22	92	..	4,850	1,485	2,316	.....	890	9,541	1 3 per head.
6,126	18	367	3	5	10	...	.....	.....	275	275	48	508	3 8 ditto.
17,995	162	11,430	24	79	59	...	6,476	1,829	2,976	320	452	12,053	1 10 ditto.
9,998	108	17,575	19	54	35	...	1,004	541	1,666	64	53	4,288	0 9 ditto.
50,605	891	77,063	30	113	742	6	7,471	2,726	3,704	400	1,333	15,634	2 4 ditto.
20,713	26	217	6	20	..	...	2,767	863	1,669	4	124	5,427	0 4 ditto.
1,62,897	1,476	1,09,458	239	263	698	6	23,528	7,444	12,806	1,063	2,900	47,541	1 8 per head.
67,670	183	20,465	11	35	26	111	4,061	1,132	3,058	...	61	8,362	1 3 per head.
23,450	204	7,928	23	135	46	...	5,126	1,605	2,658	.....	512	9,901	1 6 ditto.
1,00,801	805	26,130	374	257	105	69	3,620	980	2,274	288	28	7,150	2 0 ditto.
1,81,821	1,192	57,923	408	427	177	180	12,787	3,747	7,090	288	601	25,413	1 7 per head.

STATEMENT of Income Tax Assessments and Collections in the

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
DIVISIONS.	DISTRICTS.	Estimated demand of the year (August to July.)	Number of Notices issued.	Number of Returns received.	Amount assessed on those Returns.	Number of Cases in which fresh Returns were made without Notices being issued.	Amount assessed in such Cases.	Number of Cases in which Assessments were made on the same basis as in the previous years.	Amount of such Assessment.	Total amount assessed as shown in Columns 8, 7, and 9.	Amount remaining to be assessed.	Amount Collected.	
PATNA.	Behar	Rs. 1,71,733	994	264	Rs.	300	8,080	2,474	1,56,531	1,65,211	6,522	1,52,368	
	Chumparun	90,000	137	118	1,926	237	44,528	393	40,118	80,672	3,426	35,742	
	Patna	1,22,368	450	385	33,367	27	620	1,812	82,593	1,16,580	5,788	64,430	
	Sarun	98,255	1	1	33	79	5,209	1,142	93,013	93,255	....	45,918
	Shahabad	90,000	288	218	413	38	.....	962	55,985	56,208	33,702	21,433
	Tirhoot	3,14,140	18	20	6,736	1,526	89,085	8,055	2,18,319	3,14,140	...	2,18,304	
	Total	8,86,196	1,888	1,006	42,475	2,267	1,48,122	14,838	6,46,459	8,37,056	40,440	5,38,604	
RAJSHAHYE.	Bogra	37,000	251	207	....	146	460	560	22,800	23,320	13,680	12,147
	Dinapore	74,658	...	...	....	.....	.....	1,186	29,923	29,823	14,835	4,488
	Maldah	30,085	62	62	874	15	948	429	24,367	26,189	3,896	8,866	
	Moorshedabad	1,04,452	844	831	23,263	107	9,275	871	49,155	81,693	22,750	4,078	
	Pubna	62,041	233	183	10,993	60	2,779	449	48,269	62,041	...	24,916	
	Rajshahye	65,172	5	...	.....	26	560	613	64,612	65,172	...	33,622
	Rungpore	90,000	69	35	...	22	.....	805	67,159	67,159	22,961	15,725
	Total	4,63,409	1,467	1,319	35,130	376	14,022	5,213	3,06,245	3,55,397	1,08,011	1,01,412	
ASSAM.	Durrung	4,233	83	83	1,641	.....	.....	22	2,572	4,213	20	2,086
	Gowalparah	19,860	...	...	.....	...	.....	228	19,860	19,860	...	15,663
	Kamroop	15,596	...	...	.....	.....	.....	280	15,596	15,596	...	7,955
	Lukhimpore	10,000	41	47	1,844	112	1,689	139	5,877	9,389	611	5,657	
	Nowgong	6,600	94	86	2,456	28	827	54	1,776	5,059	1,541	1,397	
	Secbsagur	10,799	117	88	8,216	17	430	19	2,153	10,799	...	10,119	
	Cossyah Hills	9,566	11	7	82	1	12	16	8,872	8,966	600	6,937	
	Total	76,654	346	311	14,230	158	2,937	758	56,706	73,882	2,772	49,794	
CHOTA NAGPORE.	Hazareebaugh	34,389	...	...	.....	...	...	746	34,389	34,389	...	21,115
	Lohurdugga	45,937	37	26	811	46	1,630	904	43,490	45,937	...	10,631	
	Maunbhoom	35,110	44	33	259	3	55	413	34,796	35,110	.....	23,110
	Singbhoom	6,000	...	...	.....	13	504	98	5,496	6,000	...	3,836
	Total	1,21,436	81	69	1,070	62	2,189	2,161	1,18,477	1,21,436	...	58,682	
CHOTA NAGPORE.	Darjeeling	9,171	One general Notice.		...	.....	.....	95	6,865	6,865	2,306	2,516
	Grand Total	33,39,742	7,632	5,592	2,40,843	8,800	4,72,420	44,768	24,20,516	31,49,784	1,80,958	16,64,962	

Mofussil Districts in the Years 1862-63, (from August to July.)—(Continued.)

15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
Amount remaining to be Collected.	Total number of Sur-charges.	Amount Surcharged.	Number of Surcharges resisted successfully.	Number of Surcharges resisted unsuccessfully.	Number of Surcharges contested.	Number of Surcharges pending.	Cost of Assessors.	Cost of Assessors' Es-tablishment.	Cost of Collecting Agency.	Cost of Extra Estab-lishment of Collec-tors.	Contingent Expenses.	Total Cost.	Proportion of Column 2 to population of the District showing the incidence per head.
Rs.		Rs.					Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	As. P.
10,305	358	6,075	52	162	34	108	4,708	1,634	.....	000	113	7,050	1 10 per head.
51,258	176	52,020	33	45	98	...	3,735	958	...	302	41	5,124	Withdrawn.
57,520	95	1,365	5	15	75	...	5,077	1,780	.....	175	1,879	8,017	3 10 per head.
52,337	10	172	10	.....	..	...	441	3,220	673	230	44	4,008	2 0 ditto.
08,567	...	.....	...	.....	...	...	5,956	2,085	.....	462	455	8,942	0 10 ditto.
95,830	265	22,916	60	21	184	..	4,181	1,781	1,006	375	120	8,363	3 0 ditto.
3,17,892	102	83,148	160	243	391	408	21,002	11,466	2,579	2,224	2,052	43,013	2 8 per head.
24,853	5	63	...	1	4	...	1,800	949	1,460	.....	112	4,351	1 3 per head.
70,170	..	.....	...	...	..	...	6,000	2,022	1,632	.....	1,119	11,864	1 0 ditto.
21,219	20	831	3	8	17	1	2,000	697	1,653	.....	388	5,338	1 6 ditto.
10,774	509	31,956	137	192	140	31	6,900	2,100	1,471	..	6	10,567	1 8 ditto.
37,125	288	9,700	61	131	96	...	5,527	2,310	3,195	.....	103	11,135	1 8 ditto.
31,550	..	.....	...	...	...	...	1,800	1,640	1,008	.....	500	5,978	1 6 ditto.
74,275	...	...	...	.....	...	..	5,500	1,660	2,432	...	30	9,022	1 4 ditto.
3,58,090	831	42,510	201	332	260	32	30,217	12,108	13,751	..	2,279	58,355	1 5 per head.
1,667	12	745	3	3	4	2	.....	80	.....	..	2	62	0 4 per head.
4,107	...	.....	...	.....	...	...	1,914	530	.....	480	26	2,950	2 2 ditto.
7,641	1	20	1	..	...	...	600	561	...	.....	57	1,218	0 7 ditto.
4,043	0	270	2	.....	7	...	.....	325	.....	.....	4	329	1 8 ditto.
5,203	65	2,078	3	32	30	...	..	480	..	..	1	481	0 5 ditto.
080	9	180	...	.....	9	...	.....	126	...	.....	.....	126	0 9 ditto.
2,620	1	48	...	...	1	..	..	100	..	..	.....	100	1 8 ditto.
24,400	07	4,241	9	35	43	2	2,514	2,182	...	450	90	5,206	1 0 per head.
13,274	121	3,530	60	32	19	10	1,800	684	.....	300	11	2,955	1 0 per head.
35,306	76	727	8	61	...	7	1,350	252	270	.....	20	1,902	0 11 ditto.
12,000	6	124	..	.....	6	...	932	2,137	...	180	35	3,354	1 0 ditto.
2,164	...	.....	...	.....	...	...	...	112	.....	.....	.....	112	0 5 ditto.
62,744	203	4,381	68	93	23	17	4,082	3,235	270	510	60	8,193	0 11 per head.
0,655	..	...	...	.....	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2 1 per head.
10,74,780	8,532	5,11,224	1,014	2,075	3,227	416	1,30,748	56,916	63,731	7,990	13,784	2,70,169	1 5 per head.

K.

**COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of the Revenue and Expenditure of the Lower Provinces
for the Years 1860-61, 1861-62, and 1862-63.**

Heads of Service.		1860-61.	1861-62.	1862-63.	REMARKS.
REVENUE.					
I. Land Revenue, &c.	1. Land Revenue. ... }	3,86,26,900	4,12,57,312	4,10,24,500	
	2. Sayer. ...	4,50,300	3,36,870	48,900	
	3. Abkaree ...	44,40,600	51,13,482	56,71,000	
II. Assessed Taxes ...	1. Income Tax.	18,77,800	63,55,855	63,01,000	
	2. Other Imperial Taxes if any. }				
III. Customs	Imports ...	1,06,08,800	93,99,880	66,03,500	
	Exports ...	34,53,200	39,13,276	40,71,800	
	Land Customs, &c. }	.....	57,575	68,500	
IV. Salt ..	Sea Customs ...	91,39,500	1,49,00,122	2,02,66,900	
	Excise and other duty. }	.....	3,10,252	1,36,500	
	Sales ...	1,97,77,900	55,77,156	69,68,300	
V. Opium	... ..	4,19,98,500	3,91,41,560	4,81,85,700	
VI. Stamps	... ..	47,53,300	66,45,401	54,64,300	
VII. Mint.					
VIII. Post Office.					
IX. Electric Telegraph.					
X. Law and Justice	... ..	10,81,500	16,05,758	11,55,100	
XI. Police	... ..	1,12,700	1,57,201	2,99,200	
XII. Marine	... ..	17,61,100	8,50,739	16,14,500	
XIII. Public Works	... ..	16,58,700	15,57,634	14,51,800	
Carried forward		13,97,40,800	13,71,80,073	14,93,34,500	

Heads of Service.	1860-61.	1861-62.	1862-63.	REMARKS.
Brought forward ...	13,97,40,800	13,71,80,078	14,93,84,500	
XIV. Tributes and Contributions on account of Contingents from Native States ...	.....	300	.....
XV. Miscellaneous—Civil ...	7,97,700	4,79,303	4,67,000	
XVI. Public Debt—3. Local Funds.	21,60,100	35,60,988	39,72,800	
Total Revenue ...	14,26,98,600	14,12,20,664	15,37,74,300	
EXPENDITURE.				
A. Allowances, Refunds, and Draw-back ...	7,72,300	13,39,882	8,80,900	
B. Charges against Income.				
I. Revenue Department.				
1. Land Revenue, Sayer, and Ab-karee ...	35,32,400	32,47,693	30,43,000	
2. Assessed Taxes ...	2,37,600	5,92,168	4,13,100	
3. Customs ...	5,86,400	5,91,068	5,84,700	
4. Salt ...	43,20,400	45,17,478	24,18,300	
5. Opium ...	88,12,200	1,44,28,087	1,48,28,700	
6. Stamps ...	2,83,500	2,67,518	1,94,100	
7. Mint.				
8. Post Office.				
9. Electric Telegraph.				
II. Allowances and Assignments under Treaties and Engagements ...	18,78,000	19,19,155	17,58,500	
III. Allowances to District and Village Officers.				
IV. Miscellaneous ...	23,200	24,304	34,200	
Carried forward ...	2,04,46,000	2,69,27,353	2,41,55,500	

Heads of Service.	1860-61.	1861-62.	1862-63.	REMARKS.
Brought forward ...	2,04,46,000	2,69,27,353	2,41,55,500	
V. Contingencies, Special and Temporary ...	.....	.....	89,800	
C. Army.				
D. Navy.				
E. Works of Internal Improvement and Public convenience ...	10,78,700	40,40,640	3,31,400	} There is a difference probably in the distribution of these two items.
F. Civil Services.				
1. Civil Buildings...	52,13,600	35,11,007	79,37,400	
II. Salaries and Expenses of Public Departments ...	14,25,800	13,45,356	15,34,500	
III. Law and Justice ...	54,19,600	54,06,305	55,80,800	
IV. Police ...	36,94,400	37,73,032	42,37,500	
V. Education, Science, and Art	11,35,800	11,28,029	12,72,500	
VI. Political Agencies and other Foreign Services.				
VII. Superannuation and Retired Allowances, and Gratuities for Charitable and other purposes ...	16,97,700	5,61,740	5,89,200	
VIII. Marine ...	44,13,500	9,85,664	8,98,400	
IX. Miscellaneous ...	72,600	1,24,429	1,62,500	
X. Civil Contingencies, Special and Temporary ...	11,500	3,50,251	57,400	
H. Public Debt.				
V. Local Funds ...	14,14,600	29,38,742	38,95,900	
Total Expenditure ...	4,60,23,800	5,10,92,548	5,07,42,800	
Surplus ...	9,66,74,800	9,01,28,116	10,30,31,500	

L.

Report by CAPTAIN E. DAVIDSON, R. E., Deputy Consulting Engineer to Government of Bengal, Railway Department, on the accidents which have occurred on Railways in Bengal during the year 1862.

From the Returns sent in during the year, it appears that forty-five persons have been killed and sixteen injured during the past year. Of this number one killed and one injured were passengers, twenty-nine killed and fifteen injured were persons connected with Railways, and fifteen killed were persons unconnected with Railways. There have been forty-seven accidents during the year, forty-one with injury to life or limb, and six without.

2. The information received has been thrown, for the sake of convenience, into a tabular shape.

Table I shows the number of persons killed or injured from all causes during 1862.

Table II shows the number of accidents that have taken place during 1862, and the causes of them.

Table III gives the ratio of passengers who have been killed and injured from causes beyond their own control during 1862, to the number carried during that period.

A Register (No. IV) shows the details of the accidents involving injury to life or limb during 1862, classified under the following headings:—

- A. Accidents to Passengers.
- B. Accidents to persons connected with Railways.
- C. Accidents to persons unconnected with Railways.

A Register (No. V) gives the accidents to trains or portion of trains not attended with injury to persons, classified as follows:—

- D. Accidents appertaining to Rolling-stock and Road.
- E. Accidents appertaining to management of Railways.

REMARKS.

ACCIDENTS TO PASSENGERS.

During 1862, one passenger trying to leave a train in motion was killed, and one passenger trying to enter a carriage after the train had started was injured.

No Passenger Trains met with accidents during the year.

ACCIDENTS TO PERSONS CONNECTED WITH RAILWAYS.

There have been thirty accidents to these classes of persons, of which all but three proved fatal, and all but two were caused by the negligence or imprudence of the sufferers. Twenty-nine persons were killed and fifteen injured during the year.

ACCIDENTS TO PERSONS UNCONNECTED WITH RAILWAYS.

There were nine accidents of this kind during 1862, all occurring to trespassers, all fatal, and resulting in the death of fifteen persons.

ACCIDENTS TO TRAINS NOT ATTENDED WITH INJURY TO PERSONS.

There have been six accidents of this character, two attributable to defects in the road and works, three to neglect of Pointsmen, and one to the effect of a most violent storm at Raneegunge, which blew seventeen Goods' Waggon off the rails, damaging three.

On the 24th October a bridge of five arches of fifteen feet each failed during the night, from the action of a sudden flood undermining the foundations, and a Goods' Train, consisting of Engine, Tender, and thirteen Waggon fell into the stream. No lives were lost, but the Rolling-stock was much injured, and the estimated cost of repairing it was Rupees 20,500. This accident has already been made the subject of a full report.

CAUSES OF ACCIDENTS.

Every accident is detailed in the Registers. Of the total number of forty-seven, thirteen were purely accidental, two from defects in road, five from negligence of Pointsmen, one from Government Policemen placing a Trolley on the Line and using it, and twenty-six from inadequately enforced regulations.

Of this latter number twenty-six, thirteen accidents arose from men being allowed to attempt to cross the Line in front of Trains, one from Trolleys being permitted to be on the Rails without proper precautions, seven from men being allowed to trespass, and five from miscellaneous causes.

These Returns do not seem to call for any special remark, but it will be observed that the heedlessness and apathy of Natives are the reasons for accidents in the great majority of cases.

3. A Table (No. VI) will be interesting as a summary of the information regarding accidents that have taken place since the commencement of the Railway era in Bengal. It might be maintained year by year.

4. The time has now come when it would be judicious to introduce uniformity in all Statistical Returns regarding Railways, including those of accidents. At present no system is observed, but each Presidency uses its own forms, some being unnecessarily diffuse and others hardly complete. The attention of the Government of India might be called to this want, which might be supplied on the Report of a Committee assembled to select and settle the forms in which all Statistical Returns regarding Railways in India should henceforth be submitted.

TABLE I.

NUMBER of Persons killed and injured from all causes on Railways in Bengal during 1862.

DESCRIPTION OF PERSONS KILLED OR INJURED.	E. I. RAILWAY, BENGAL DIVISION.		E. B. RAILWAY.		C. AND S. E. RAILWAY.		TOTAL.	
	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.
<i>Passengers.</i>								
Passengers killed or injured from causes beyond their own control ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ditto owing to their own misconduct or want of caution ...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total Passengers killed or injured ...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1
<i>Persons connected with Railways.</i>								
Servants of the Company or of Contractors killed or injured from causes beyond their own control ...	1	7	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ditto owing to their own misconduct or want of caution ...	27	8	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total of Persons connected with Railways killed or injured ...	28	15	...	...	1	...	29	15
<i>Other Persons unconnected with Railways.</i>								
Persons killed or injured whilst crossing at Level Crossings ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Trespassers ...	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total of Persons unconnected with Railways ...	15	...	...	...	...	...	15	...
Grand Total killed or injured ...	44	16	...	...	1	...	45	16
Mean length of Railway open during the year ...	Miles 368	Miles 19.	Miles 15	Miles 402				
Number of Passengers carried ...	2,100,658	119,079	153,381	2,373,118				

TABLE II.

STATEMENT of Accidents upon Railways in Bengal during 1862, showing the Number and Causes of them.

NATURE OF ACCIDENTS.	Number of Accidents.	Passengers or Persons unconnected with the Railway.				Persons connected with the Railway.		Purely Accidental.	CAUSES ARISING FROM ROLLING-STOCK OR ROAD.						CAUSES ATTRIBUTABLE TO THE MANAGEMENT.						Negligence of Servants.	Improper interference by persons not under the control of the Company.	Malicious attempt of persons not under the control of the Company.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																			
		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Road.	Machinery of Train.		Road.	Machinery of Train.	Road.	Machinery of Train.	Accidental.	Defective or inadequately enforced system.	Unpunctuality.	Insufficient or inadequately enforced Regulations.	Defective system for securing intervals between Trains.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																									
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Accidents from Engines or Carriages leaving the Rails	7	7	1	..	1	..	1

TABLE III.

STATEMENT showing the number of Passengers carried, and those killed and injured from causes beyond their own control, in Bengal, during 1862.

RAILWAYS.	TOTAL NUMBER.		PROPORTION PER MILLION.		Total number of Passengers carried.
	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	
East India Railway, Bengal Division	2,100,658
Eastern Bengal Railway	1,19,079
Calcutta and South-Eastern Railway	1,57,881
Total	23,73,118
Average on Railways in Great Britain during 1860	30	479	15	24	193,944,156*

* Number of Passengers (exclusive of holders of season and periodical tickets)
 Allowed for 47,894 season and periodical ticket-holders

... 1,63,435,678
 ... 30,460,684
 1,93,944,256

No. IV.

REGISTER OF ACCIDENTS INVOLVING INJURY TO PERSONS DURING THE YEAR 1862.

A.—Accidents to Passengers.

No.	Date.	Station.	Description of Individual.	Particulars.	Killed.	Injured.
1	February 24	Bydabatty Siding	Native Woman Passenger...	... Tried to leave a Train while moving; fell between Platform and Train.	1	
2	August 19	Serampore Station	European Passenger	... Trying to get into a Train in motion	...	1
				Total	1	1

B.—Accidents to Persons connected with Railways.

No.	Dates.	Station.	Description of Individual.	Particulars.	Killed.	Injured.
1	January 4	Bankah Bridge near Burdwan	Workmen (Railway)	... Pilot Engine ran over Trolly belonging to Permanent Way Department	1	3
2	" 15	Howrah Yard	Store Porter	... Fell under a Waggon which he was, with others, pushing along.	1	
3	February 5	"	Coolie (Railway)	... Was shunting a Waggon belonging to Ballast Train; slipped and fell under it.	1	
4	" 14	Serampore Station	Gate-keeper	... Run over at a Level Crossing by Mail Train; supposed to have been drunk.	1	
5	March 9	Bydabatty Siding	"	... Tried to cross the Line in front of a Train; was knocked down and run over.	1	
6	" 18	Near Monchyr	Coolie (Railway)	... Crushed between Stores' Waggon, which were being pushed along the Line.	1	
7	April 9	Howrah Yard	Coolie (Railway)	... Tried to cross the Line in front of a Train and run over.	1	
8	" 15	Pakour	Native Woman Labourer (Railway)	... Ditto ditto	1	
9	" 15	Chandmarree Gate	Sirdar Coolie (Railway)	... Ditto ditto	1	
10	" 25	Hooghly	Porter	... Was knocked down by buffer plank of an Engine and injured in the fall.	1	
11	" 29	Malpoor, Keenul and Hoolohur District.	Brick-layer (Railway)	... Ran over by a Waggon blow along the Line during a storm.	1	

12	May	7	Soaltangunge, Jehaugeerah Division	Coolie, (Railway)	...	Caught by Engine of Ballast Train while trying to wake up a man who was asleep between the Rails.	....	1
13	"	18	Near Maharajpore	"	...	Run over by an evening Locomotive Coal Train	1	1
14	"	19	Near Pakour	"	...	Fell from a Waggon accidentally and broke his arm	....	1
15	June	14	Geroah Bridge	Workmen, (Railway)	...	Through Pointman's carelessness four Waggons of a Ballast Train ran over end of Siding and fell into Bridge pit.	1	7
16	"	23	Howrah Yard	Police Jemadar, (Railway)	...	Stores Waggons ran over him, after he had been knocked down by a concussion between certain Waggons.	1	1
17	July	24	Kurry Nullah	Gate-keeper	...	Tried to cross the Line in front of a Train; knocked down and run over.	1	1
18	"	26	Between Pandooah and Boindhee	Gharul, (European)	...	Fell from his Break Van while Train was running; fractured skull.	....	1
19	"	29	Near Ghoga...	Two Natives	...	Trying to cross the Line in front of a Train	1	1
20	August	27	Begumpore, Rajmehal District	Coolie, (Railway)	...	Trying to get into a Ballast Train in motion, fell and was run over.	1	1
21	September	2	Kesul	"	...	Fell between two Ballast Waggons and was crushed	1	1
22	"	20	Pakour Station...	"	...	Trying to cross the Line in front of a Train	1	1
23	"	20	Near Pakour Station	Two Khadasees, (Railway)	...	Ditto	2	1
24	"	24	Near Peerpointy	Coolie, (Railway)	...	Knocked down and run over by a Passenger Train; was walking between the Rails.	1	1
25	"	22	Jamalpore	Engineman	...	Trying to cross the Line in front of a Train	1	1
26	October	2	Peerpointy	Coolie, (Railway)	...	Trying to get into a Truck while the Train was moving	1	1
27	"	11	Above Khanoo Junction	Gate-keeper	...	Trying to cross the Line in front of a Train	1	1
28	"	25	Near Nullattee Station...	Coolie, (Railway)*	...	Passenger Train ran into a Trolley on which some Government Policemen were travelling.	1	1
29	"	27	Near Houghly Station	Two Coolies, (Railway)	...	Trying to get out of the way of one Train were knocked down by another coming in the opposite direction.	1	1
30	November	4	Rampoor Hat Station	Native Workman	...	Run over by a Pilot Engine leaving the Station Yard	1	1
31	March	4	C. AND S. E. RAILWAY. Jadapoor	Coolie, (Railway)	...	Pointman turning Train into a Siding on which some Waggons were standing.	1	1
1	Deduct accident appearing in Table C. also.							
30	Total						29	15
No accident reported on E. B. Railway during 1862.						Total	29	15

* This accident appears also in Table C.

C.—Accident to Persons unconnected with Railways.

No.	Date.	Station.	Description of Individual.	Particulars.	Killed.	Injured.
E. I. RAILWAY.						
1	May 10 ...	Siding near Raneegunge	Native Man Trespasser	Run over by a night Goods' Train; found on the Line next morning ...	1	
2	August 27 ...	Near Shahebgunge ...	" Woman "	Trying to cross the Line in front of a Train	1	
3	September 3 ...	Near Moorarooce Station	" Tresspasser ...	Run over at night by a Stores' Train ...	1	
4	" 5 ...	Near Chandmaree Gate	" "	Run over by a morning Train ...	1	
5	" 11 ...	Durriapoor, Monghyr District ...	" "	Ballast Train ran over him while lying across the Rails ...	1	
6	October 12 ...	North of Mugra Station	" "	Knocked down and run over by a night Train ...	1	
7	" 25 ...	Near Nulhattee Station	Government Policemen Trespasser ...	Passenger Train ran into a Trolley on which they were travelling ...	7	
8	December 3 ...	Between Buktearpoor and Barh ...	Native Trespasser	Trying to cross the Line in front of a Train	1	
9	" 28 ...	Bankipoor Station ...	" "	Was run over by a Passenger Train, which, being very deaf, he could not hear coming ...	1	
Total ...					15	

No. V.

**REGISTER OF ACCIDENTS TO TRAINS OR PORTIONS OF TRAINS NOT
ATTENDED WITH INJURY TO PERSONS DURING THE YEAR 1862.**

D.—Accidents appertaining to Rolling-stock and Road.

No.	Date.	Locality.	Nature of Accident.
1	October 24 ...	Between Ahmoodpoor and Bulpoor at 108th mile-post.	Five arched bridge south of Buckesore River broke down, and Engine Tender with Waggon precipitated into the River.
2	December 22 ...	Burriarpoor	Four Goods Waggon got off the Line.

E.—Accidents appertaining to Management of Railways.

No.	Date.	Locality.	Nature of Accident.
1	April 30	Raneegunge	Loaded Trucks blown down and others off the Line, during a violent storm of wind.
2	June 28	Maharajpoor	Engine Tender and 13 Waggon thrown off the Line, through Pointsman's carelessness.
3	November 22 ...	Mokameah Station ...	Special Coal Train thrown off the Line by carelessness of Pointsman.
4	December 20 ...	Level Crossing at Rajmahal.	Through Pointsman's negligence, Engine of a Train put on one Line and Carriages on another.

No. VI.

A STATEMENT comparing the number of Accidents with the number of Passengers on all Railways in Bengal, since the commencement of the Railway era.

RAILWAYS.	Year.	Number of miles open.	Number of Passengers carried.	NUMBER OF ACCIDENTS TO PASSENGERS.		NUMBER OF ACCIDENTS TO PERSONS CONNECTED WITH RAILWAYS.		NUMBER OF ACCIDENTS TO PERSONS UNCONNECTED WITH RAILWAYS.		TOTAL NUMBER OF PERSONS KILLED AND INJURED.		Proportion of passengers killed or injured to number carried.
				Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	
E. I. Railway	{ From 18th April 1853 } { to 31st December 1850 }	*121	1,684,450	...	1	7	...	2	...	9	1	'59
Ditto	1857	121	1,088,607	1	...	7	1	2	...	10	1	'93
E. I. Railway (Bengal and N. W. P. Section)	1858	241	1,172,852	2	6	14	8	8	1	24	15	6'82
Ditto ditto	1859	270	1,388,714	2	3	16	12	6	...	24	15	3'6
Ditto ditto	1860	306	1,786,908	4	3	28	22	6	3	37	* 28	8'91
E. I. Railway, Bengal Section	1861	261	1,794,889	...	1	18	52	3	3	21	55	'55
Ditto ditto	1862	368	2,100,658	1	1	28	15	15	...	44	16	'95
E. B. Railway		19	119,079	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	'00
C. & S. E. Railway		15	153,381	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	'00
Great Britain	1860	1,0423	193,944,156	45	497	121	68	89	15	255	580	2'7

* From 18th April 1853 to 31st December 1851, 37½ miles only were opened.

M 1.

STATEMENT showing the number of Patients treated in the Charitable Hospitals and Dispensaries in Bengal in 1862-63.

DISPENSARIES.	Number of in-Patients treated.	Number of out-Patients treated.	Total number of Patients treated.	Establishments.	Bazar Medicines.	Disting. of in-Patients.	Contingent Charges.	Total Expenditure.	Average Expenditure per head.
				Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
Alipore	539	4,950	5,489	3,036 0 0	74 3 0	.....	42 9 0	3,152 12 9	0 9 21
Arrah	87	2,166	2,253	1,822 8 8	11 3 0	23 7 4	26 15 6	1,994 2 6	0 13 714
Bahar	186	1,152	1,340	474 0 0	54 7 9	25 8 0	101 4 8	775 4 3	0 9 374
Bancoorah	84	487	571	354 0 0	25 8 0	36 6 6	.....	415 18 6	0 12 91
Barrack .....	.....	8,211	8,211	434 0 0	61 3 3	.....	18 6 0	517 9 0	0 1 064
Barrack	257	3,520	3,777	3,520 0 0	52 10 3	117 1 0	.....	1,753 10 4	0 7 114
Barrack	80	1,002	1,082	1,464 5 1	36 12 9	39 14 0	139 2 3	481 13 6	0 6 8
Barrack	74	3,122	3,196	218 0 0	15 3 9	23 4 4	1,576 6 8	4,843 10 9	1 8 34
Barrack .....	.....	1,905	1,905	3,194 12 0	9 6 3	.....	21 12 0	661 2 3	0 5 61
Barrack	100	1,619	1,724	302 0 0	90 4 9	73 6 0	.....	465 10 0	0 5 74
Barrack	249	7,775	7,775	3,198 0 0	137 1 2	74 13 5	300 1 3	3,713 15 10	0 7 81
Barrack	434	4,263	4,697	2,318 15 9	73 2 9	177 4 0	146 7 6	2,740 13 3	0 46 51
Barrack	161	4,463	4,624	688 14 0	72 8 7	60 3 0	113 2 11	2,874 12 6	0 3 04
Barrack	123	5,339	5,462	2,048 7 3	266 4 9	69 14 0	.....	2,351 10 3	0 6 114
Barrack	140	3,708	3,848	1,534 3 0	60 8 0	173 10 9	92 8 6	1,680 14 9	0 8 24
Barrack .....	.....	721	721	1,534 3 0	49 0 2	4 12 0	.....	109 8 11	0 2 51
Barrack	302	2,653	2,955	1,811 1 10	206 15 4	1,730 8 10	16 7 3	3,763 0 3	1 4 44
Barrack	784	14,434	14,434	6,086 0 0	824 3 1	1,391 11 9	4,467 2 8	12,579 1 6	0 14 41
Barrack	159	6,692	6,710	3,789 0 0	272 13 5	81 6 8	129 6 0	1,251 12 1	0 2 114
Barrack	175	4,373	4,548	3,570 6 2	127 10 1	117 0 3	21 0 0	3,645 0 6	0 13 4
Barrack	537	5,969	6,506	8,322 3 9	416 14 3	702 15 0	645 14 6	5,788 15 6	0 14 44
Barrack	121	1,792	1,913	1,825 0 0	4 13 3	42 14 1	517 6 9	1,417 3 1	0 11 11
Barrack	250	4,952	4,311	1,075 1 3	50 0 2	148 6 7	619 10 8	2,784 2 8	0 10 41
Barrack	34	891	925	934 0 0	36 15 8	41 14 0	10 0 0	785 13 8	0 13 7
Barrack	339	5,344	5,723	1,838 0 0	76 6 4	64 1 6	212 10 9	3,798 2 7	0 12 44
Barrack	227	4,072	4,460	3,314 6 11	171 10 0	223 1 11	533 7 6	2,292 10 4	0 8 63
Barrack	109	7,996	8,165	3,216 0 0	74 11 1	111 10 9	62 4 5	3,464 10 3	0 6 03
Barrack	512	25,048	25,560	2,705 11 8	246 3 3	669 8 8	896 10 4	4,618 1 11	0 2 103
Barrack	1,379	14,968	16,347	912 0 0	25 15 0	27 8 0	60 7 0	1,016 14 0	0 1 0
Barrack .....	.....	2,107	2,107	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Barrack	78	2,953	2,953	390 0 0	64 8 1	109 13 2	80 10 5	614 15 8	0 4 9
Barrack	66	2,171	2,237	1,421 5 0	186 15 9	78 15 6	.....	1,637 4 3	0 13 23
Barrack .....	.....	2,303	2,303	1,116 0 0	34 0 0	250 2 6	27 2 0	1,177 2 0	0 7 6
Barrack	209	2,706	2,915	975 1 0	187 2 0	411 1 5	315 2 0	1,727 7 6	0 6 91
Barrack	117	11,215	11,332	4,251 0 0	224 8 9	874 7 4	323 8 4	5,210 3 6	0 7 44
Barrack	483	6,218	6,701	1,706 3 0	230 15 1	87 11 2	.....	2,40 9 5	0 6 21
Barrack	35	1,279	1,317	1,118 0 0	57 7 3	83 16 0	.....	1,233 2 10	0 14 11
Barrack	41	444	465	72 6 1	16 8 7	239 0 1	136 5 1	317 13 9	0 1 11
Barrack	146	2,563	3,009	3,146 15 10	58 3 2	239 0 1	120 14 10	3,565 1 11	0 2 11
Barrack	133	3,549	3,682	1,002 9 0	87 4 9	152 1 9	346 14 0	1,590 4 6	0 6 104
Barrack	103	6,635	6,738	4,425 9 3	354 13 9	251 13 6	845 0 0	5,966 3 6	0 14 11
Barrack	129	2,162	2,162	417 8 3	173 14 9	143 12 6	138 4 4	673 3 6	0 6 54
Barrack	54	4,015	4,069	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

N.B.—No returns had been received at the close of the year from the Hospitals and Dispensaries at Akyah, Bhownipore, Bhudruck, Calcutta, Calcutta, Dwarbasini, Gobardangah, Ghowhaty, Gowalparah, Howrah, Purneah, Rangpore, Sersingunge, and Titilah.

M 2.

GENERAL RETURN of Vaccination for the year 1862.

DIVISIONS.	STATIONS.	Number of Superintendents attached.	Number of Vaccinators attached.	Number Vaccinated.	Successful Cases.
PRESIDENCY	Chowringhee Depôt	1	2	1,134	947
	Park Street Dispensary	1	1	435	396
	Medical College Dispensary	1	1	371	252
	Bhowanipore Dispensary	1	1	289	247
	Chitpore Dispensary	1	One Vaccinator attends twice a week.	143	113
	Gurranhatta Dispensary	1		59	53
	Sukeas' Lane Dispensary	1		8	8
	North Division	1	5	5,129	4,647
	Middle Division	1	5	3,742	3,515
	South Division	1	5	5,779	5,402
	Total	10	19	17,082	15,580
BARRACKPORE	Akyab	1	1	253	98
	Balasore	1	.....	22	16
	Bancoorah	1	.....	408	195
	Baraset	1	.....	399	297
	Beerbhoom	1	1	716	394
	Bauleah	1	2	2,743	2,643
	Burdwan	1	1	208	195
	Cuttack	1	1	305	255
	Hooghly	1	2	1,537	1,434
	Howrah	1	1	683	599
	Jessore	1	1	634	440
	Kishnaghur	1	1	420	302
	Maldah	1	.....	.....	.....
	Midnapore	1	2	20,201	19,806
	Moorsheadabad	1	3	1,783	1,545
	Ootterparrah	1	1	822	783
	Pooree	1	1	89	9
	Rungpore	1	1	487	450
	Darjeeling	1	1	970	457
	Maunbhoom	1	.....	.....	.....
	Mulnath	1	1	878	854
	Total	21	20	33,545	30,961
DACCA	Burrisaul or Backergunge	1	1	320	149
	Bograh	1	1	1,765	1,730
	Bulloah	1	.....	4	2
	Chittagong	1	2	745	310
	Cherra	1	1	142	57
	Dacca	1	3	1,104	705
	Debrooghur	1	1	201	144
	Furreedpore	1	.....	183	147
	Gowhatty	1	1	579	454
	Mymensing	1	1	471	390
	Nowgong	1	.....	12	.....
	Pubnah	1	1	209	147
	Seelsaugur	1	1	993	703
	Sylhet	1	.....	22	10
	Tezpoore	1	1	123	.....
	Tipperah	1	.....	32	25
	Cachar	1	1	185	159
	Total	17	15	7,092	5,131
DINAPORE	Patna	1	3	2,409	1,857
	Purneah	1	1	68	53
	Gyah	1	1	17	5
	Bhaugulpore	1	1	152	73
	Tirhoot	1	1	1,096	892
	Monghyr	1	2	486	311
	Sarun	1	1	155	123
	Ranchee	1	1	330	271
	Chumparun	1	1	244	184
	Chyebassa	1	.....	.....	.....
	Arrah	1	.....	37	34
	Hazareebaugh	1	.....	.....	.....
	Nya Doomka	1	.....	.....	.....
	Total	13	12	5,000	3,803
	Grand Total	61	66	62,719	55,475

STATEMENT of work done by the Professional Survey Parties in the Lower Provinces during the Survey year 1862-63.

DIVISION.	Name of Surveyor.	District under Survey.	NUMBER OF PERGUNNAHS.		Number of Hulas or Village Circles.	Average size of Village Circles in Acres.	Approximate Area in Square Miles of works performed from No. vember to June.	Estimated total cost of all kinds including contingencies for Survey season 1862-63 from October 1862 to September 1863.	Probable rate per Square Mile on surveyed Area.
			Completed.	Partially completed.					
1st or Northern Division...	Mr. E. B. Smart	Tipperah	...	30	1,836	311	1,032	38,206 15 5	38 0 6
2nd or Southern Division ..	Major J. L. Sherwill	Maunbhum	13	1	1,085	700½	1,387	55,798 0 1	40 3 6½
3rd or Eastern Division ..	Mr. N. T. Davey	Sylhet	Not known	...	1,659	283	896	41,008 1 6	41 6 8
4th or Western Division ..	Lieutenant W. J. Stewart	Bakergunge	6	...	113	9,049	938	41,284 0 2	44 0 2
5th or Chittagong Division	Mr. J. H. O'Donel	Chittagong Hill District...	Kookie Hills, Kalindee Rane and Man Rajah's Hills.	...	68	28,235	3,000	46,006 1 6	15 5 10
6th or Chota Nagpore Division.	Captain G. H. Thompson	Hazareebaugh...	7	1	Pergunnahs 8 Triangles ... 53 Blocks ... 29	Blocks ½ Sq. miles. Blocks 7½ Sq. miles.	2,103	45,595 4 0	21 10 10½
Darjeeling Tea allotment detached party.	Mr. E. T. S. Johnson, Assistant Revenue Surveyor, in charge.	Darjeeling Waste Land allotments.	...	...	60	1,380	60	10,695 3 7	165 0 8
Assam Waste Lands detached party.	Mr. A. D. Smart, Assistant Revenue Surveyor, in charge.	Assam Waste Land allotments.	...	...	32	1,550	63	11,536 5 6	167 11 6
		Total ...	...	...	3,009	584	9,413	1,70,346 1 2	30 3 7
						Village Circuit	Monzahwar ... 4,577	91,000 5 6	
						Monzah Survey.	Topographical. 133	23,321 9 1	
							Waste Grants.	2,90,553 15 9	

N 2.
STATEMENT of work done by the Non-Professional Survey Parties from 1st May 1862 to 30th April 1863.

Division.	Name of Superintendent.	District in which demarcation is going on.	Number of Villages demarcated.	Estimated Area demarcated in Square Miles.	Number of Thakbat Maps made over to Surveyor.	Number of boundary disputes decided.	Number of other descriptions of cases disposed of.	Number of duplicate Maps prepared.	NUMBER OF PERGUNNAH REGISTERS COMPLETED.				Estimated expenditure from May 1862 to April 1863.*	Rate per Square Mile on Area demarcated.
									ENGLISH.		BENGALIAN.			
									Mehalwar.	Mouzahwar.	Mehalwar.	Mouzahwar.		
1st Division.	Mr. A. B. Falcon, from 1st May to 7th December 1862. Mr. Worgan, Deputy Collector in charge, from 8th December.	...	...	...	...	1	263	301	22	22	22	22	Ra. As. P. 18,316 10 9½	Ra. As. P.
2nd Division	Mr. S. Hogg, Collector ... Mr. J. F. Brown, Superintendent.	Burdwan ... Tipperah and Baluadah.	75 2,754	6½ 1,030	...	3 577	120 1,400	17 2,228	1,762 (entries)	1,762 (entries)	15,512 (entries)	1,207 (entries)	11,470 14 7 49,798 15 0	40 12 9½
3rd Division	Mr. H. J. Reynolds, Superintendent. Mr. T. Jones, officiating from 31st July to 3rd November.	Sylhet and Cachar.	2,200	1,150	1,227	169	7,304	1,865	54	54	48	48	66,094 10 8	57 7 6
4th Division	Mr. F. H. Fellow, Superintendent.	Backergunge...	67	54	38	279	4,527	38	5	5	42	37	37,282 6 1	.....
6th Division	Captain G. H. Thompson ...	Maunbhoom and Hazareebangh.	409 and boundaries along 363 others.	258 and 1,700 of boundaries of 6 Pergunnahs.	432	115	51	554	3	...	25	413	4,073 2 0	2 1 3
Special party	Moulvie Ashan Ahmad, Deputy Collector.	Maunbhoom...	1,929	1,400	860	214	45	4,090 0 0	2 13 11
		Total	7,796	5,588½	4,581	1,358	13,710	5,003	1,81,056 11 1½	34 5 0

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ANNUAL REPORT

ON THE

ADMINISTRATION OF THE BENGAL PRESIDENCY,

DURING THE YEAR 1862-63.

SECTION I.—JUDICIAL.

CIVIL JUSTICE.

It was noticed in last year's Report that in 1861 there was an extraordinary pressure on the Civil Courts, owing to an unprecedented influx of suits filed in anticipation of the operation of Act XIV. of 1859, which amended the Law of Limitation and curtailed the period allowed for the institution of several classes of suits.

Effect of Act XIV. of 1859 and Act VII. of 1862 (B. C.), in increasing the work of the Civil Courts.

The ordinary course of litigation was also similarly affected during the year 1862, by the promulgation of Act VII. of 1862 (B. C.), which, repealing Section 30 of Regulation II. of 1819, enacts that all resumption suits should be transferred by Collectors for the adjudication of the Civil Courts. A very large number of intricate suits were, by this change, suddenly thrown upon the Civil Courts, which had hardly recovered from the effects of the excessive litigation of the previous year; and this necessitated the employment of Additional Judicial Agency in certain Districts, in order to prevent the accumulation of arrears.

The numbers of suits pending before the ordinary Civil Courts at the close of the years 1861 and 1862 were 1,05,735 and 42,568 respectively. The suits are divided into classes as noted on the margin. The description of suits of the "Small Cause Court Class" comprise, (1st) claims for money due, whether on bonds or other contracts, (2nd) rent of houses, (3rd) claims for personal property, or for the value of such property, (4th) claims for damages for injury to property. The suits which, for the sake of distinction, are designated as of "other classes" relate principally to disputes regarding lands, and are of a more intricate character.

	1861.	1862.
Small Cause Court Class	60,579	5,780
Other Classes	45,156	36,788
	<u>1,05,735</u>	<u>42,568</u>

The number of suits instituted during the years 1861 and 1862 were 2,82,251 and 1,22,317 respectively, as noted on the margin.

Number of Suits instituted.

	1861.	1862.
Small Cause Court Class	1,82,492	68,454
Other Classes	99,759	53,863
	<u>2,82,251</u>	<u>1,22,317</u>

the Civil Courts by transfer from the Revenue Courts, do not appear as cases instituted before the former.

These figures show that the institutions in the latter year were less by more than one-half the number in the preceding year. The cause of the increase in 1861 has been already alluded to. In 1862 a large number of cases were also brought before the Civil Courts under Act VII. of 1862 (B. C.) ; but these, having been brought on the file of

INSTITUTED BEFORE COURTS OF SUPERIOR GRADES.					1861.	1862.
Original ... ..	...	...	...	...	7,257	3,337
Appealed ... ..	...	...	...	...	21,797	28,026
					<u>29,054</u>	<u>31,363</u>

INSTITUTED BEFORE COURTS OF INFERIOR GRADES.					1861.	1862.
Sudder Ameens ... ..	...	...	...	...	8,841	3,700
Moonsiffs ... ..	...	...	...	...	2,44,356	87,254
					<u>2,53,197</u>	<u>90,954</u>

The proportion of cases instituted before the Courts of superior grades, (*viz.*, those of Judges, Additional Judges, and Principal Sudder Ameens), and before the Courts of inferior grades, (*viz.*, those of Sudder Ameens and Moonsiffs), is noted on the margin.

Number of Suits decided.

The number of cases decided by the Courts of different grades during the two years respectively, may be exhibited as under :—

					1861.		1862.	
					Decided on merits.	Total disposed of.	Decided on merits.	Total disposed of.
Judges	{	Original ... ..	...	...	296	382	372	508
		Appealed ... ..	...	...	10,071	11,291	12,033	13,312
Principal Sudder Ameens	{	Original ... ..	...	...	3,802	4,616	5,402	6,680
		Appealed ... ..	...	...	11,388	12,219	11,791	12,555
Sudder Ameens ... ..		...	...	...	4,208	5,112	7,145	9,048
Moonsiffs ... ..		...	...	...	1,53,361	1,92,886	1,35,629	1,66,599
Total					1,83,126	2,26,506	1,72,372	2,08,702

A decrease is perceptible in the Courts of Moonsiffs only, and this was attributed to a smaller number of suits having been instituted in those Courts during 1862, the large number

instituted in 1861 having apparently exhausted the usual supply of suits in the following year:—

Reduction of old Cases.	The gradual reduction of the older cases in the Civil Courts during the past three years is exhibited on the margin.		
	1860.	1861.	1862
Judges	589	330	509
Principal Sudder Ameens ...	1,075	808	875
Sudder Ameens	678	425	800
Moonsiffs	3,773	1,455	665
	6,108	3,018	2,858

A still further reduction is expected at the close of the current year.

Average duration of Suits.

The annexed Return exhibits approximately the average duration of suits in the Courts of the several grades.

	1861.	1862.
	Months.	Months.
Judges	7	5
Principal Sudder Ameens ...	7½	7
Sudder Ameens	6½	5½
Moonsiffs	2½	3½

The value of the suits decided in 1862 in all the Subordinate Courts was, in Original Suits, Rupees 6,84,40,955, and in Appeals Rupees 80,09,431, making a total of Rupees 7,64,50,386. The value of suits pending at the end of the year was, in Original Suits, Rupees 3,11,26,772, and in Appeals Rupees 61,88,003, which gives a total of Rupees 3,73,14,775.

The amount of Stamp fees realized on the institution of these suits, and the cost to Government of the Civil Courts, exclusive of the salaries of Zillah Judges and their Establishments, may be shewn as under:—

	Amount paid in.	Amount refunded.	Balance.	Cost of Subordinate Civil Judges' Salaries and Establishments, exclusive of the Zillah Judges.
Judges	5,19,522 2 6	21,162 0 0	4,98,360 2 6	.....
Principal Sudder Ameens ...	4,04,460 0 6	41,980 8 0	3,62,479 8 6	1,84,938 11 7
Sudder Ameens	1,63,635 5 0	23,541 0 0	1,40,094 5 0	1,04,091 15 6
Moonsiffs	5,83,295 1 0	15,962 0 0	5,67,333 1 0	2,77,230 11 11
Total	16,70,912 9 0	1,02,645 8 0	15,68,267 1 0	5,66,261 7 0

The result exhibits a surplus to Government of Rupees 10,02,005-10.

A Statement (A1) in the Appendix shows the number of suits of every description instituted in every Zillah separately; and it is interesting to note the peculiar classes of litigation which appear to be prevalent in different parts of the country. Suits for real

Description of Suits instituted in the several Districts respectively.

property in conveyance by Sale or Gift were most numerous in Tirhoot, cases of the former description having also been instituted in large numbers in Cuttack and Purneah. Jessore exhibits the largest number of suits for real property on conveyance by Gift, Mortgage, or by Will. About one-half of the suits regarding dowries were instituted in Chittagong; and nearly as great a preponderance is shown in that District in the number of suits regarding cases of inheritance under the Mahomedan Law, the District being almost entirely peopled by Mahomedans. The greatest number of cases connected with the question of inheritance by Hindoo Law were in East Burdwan, Tipperah, and Dacca. Cases regarding adoption were almost entirely confined to Tipperah. In Purneah, Midnapore, and Nuddea the suits for the resumption of invalid Lakheraj tenures were numerous; and a large number of such cases had also been transferred to the Civil Courts under Act VII. of 1862 (B. C.) by the Collectors of the 24-Pergunnahs, East Burdwan, Hooghly, Moorsshedabad, and Jessore. In Backergunge were instituted the greater number of suits regarding dependent tenures. Boundary suits were instituted principally in Chittagong, 24-Pergunnahs, and Dacca. Questions regarding religion, the right of priests, &c., were most numerous in Bhaugulpore, Tipperah, Chittagong, and Sylhet. Suits to recover money embezzled were found principally in Midnapore. Suits regarding dealings in the staple products of the country abounded most in Backergunge, where there are very large marts for the exportation of rice and other articles of country produce.

State of the Miscellaneous File.		The state of the Miscellaneous Files is exhibited in the annexed Return.	
		1861.	1862.
Total number under trial	...	1,89,186	2,11,840
„ decided on trial	...	75,582	83,833
„ finally disposed of	...	1,34,088	1,89,222
„ pending at the close of the year	...	55,106	42,618
Cases above one year's duration	...	867	873

The numbers of the different classes of Appeals preferred to Superior Courts are given on the margin, and show that there was an increase in Appeals of every description during 1862 as compared with the preceding year.

	Appeals under Act X. of 1859.	From Principal Sudder Ameens.	From Sudder Ameens.	From Mofussils.
1861	6,738	1,850	1,265	11,951
1862	6,834	2,286	2,203	16,421

It must be observed that the above Statements are in every case exclusive of cases heard before the Courts of Small Causes established in the Mofussil, of whose working a separate sketch is given below.

In the High Court itself there were for trial 1,549 Regular and 6,594 Special Appeals; of which 1,122 of the former, and 4,249 of the latter were pending at the close of the year.

Work performed by the High Court.

In the Extra-Regulation Provinces the number of suits instituted during the year was 12,124 to 13,906 of the preceding year, and with the number depending on the 1st January 1862 and others received by transfer, the actual number of suits under trial during the

Results of the year in the Extra-Regulation Provinces.

year was 15,067, of which 10,935 were decided on their merits, in the proportion noted on the margin, 8919 being decided in favor of the Plaintiff, and 2016 in favor of the Defendant.

By Mooniffs	8,878
„ Sudder Ameens	1,443
„ Principal Sudder Ameens	72
„ Assistant and Deputy Commissioners	540
„ Commissioners	2
	<hr/> 10,935

* By Sudder Ameens	26
„ Principal Sudder Ameens	85
„ Assistant and Deputy Commissioners	1,389
„ Commissioners	185
	<hr/> 2,685

The number of Appeals from decisions of Judicial Officers in the Extra Regulation Provinces decided on their merits in the Lower Courts was 2685 ;* and the High Court decided seven cases of Regular Appeal, and eighty-eight cases of Special Appeal during the year.

Litigation in which Government was concerned.

The results of the litigation in which Government was concerned during the year may be here briefly noticed.

The total number of cases pending on the 1st of May 1862 was 884, of which 546 were Original cases and 338 were Appeals. During the year under review 433 cases were instituted in the Courts of first instance, and 249 in the Appellate Courts, making a total of 682 cases, which, with the cases previously pending, made an aggregate of 979 Original Suits and 587 Appeals, or altogether a total of 1,566 cases.

Of the Original cases 566 were decided in favor of Government, and 166 against it; the total number decided being 732, which left 247 pending. Of the 166 cases shown as decided against Government nineteen were compromised, and in twenty-six cases the decisions against Government have been reversed in appeal; the actual number lost in litigation being, therefore, 121. Of the Appeals 263 cases were decided in favor of, and fifty-four against, Government, making a total of 317 cases decided, which left 270 pending at the close of the year. The total number of favorable decisions was 829, and the total number of unfavorable decisions 220. The number of cases pending on the 30th April last was 517. In thirty-three cases the Government were cast both in the Lower and Appellate Courts.

The disbursements made on account of the law charges of the Government during the year amounted to Rupees 19,657-4-1 in the Land Revenue Department, and Rupees 3,038-14-1 in the Salt and Opium Departments, making a total of Rupees 22,696-2-2

The realizations under decrees of Court have amounted to Rupees 13,602-1-11½ in the Land Revenue Department, and Rupees 4,337-0-6 in the Salt and Opium Departments, making a total of Rupees 17,939-2-5½.

The outstanding balances due to Government were as under:—

Revenue decrees...	...	...	...	...	1,06,493	2	11
Salt and Opium do.	...	...	...	...	45,515	10	8½
					<hr/> 1,52,008	13	7½

The question of re-organizing the Subordinate Judicial Service was taken into consideration during the year. The expediency of revising the salaries of the Native Judges, and of re-adjusting them on a scale more in accordance with the importance and responsibility of their duties, and of the position which they ought to hold in society, had been fully admitted on several previous occasions, but the state of the Finances had prevented anything being done in the matter, as every scheme of improvement necessarily involved a considerable increase of expenditure.

While nothing, however, had been done to improve the position and status of the Native Bench, the qualifications both of the Native Judges and the Native Bar had been subjected to much severer tests than had previously been insisted on. The claims of the Subordinate Judicial Service were thus still further strengthened, and it became imperative on Government to bring the question to a final issue.

The Lieutenant-Governor considered that, fully to meet the requirements of the case, no mere slight increase in the scale of salaries was necessary. He believed that what was wanted was a reform which would raise the character and standard of the Judicial Service generally, by enabling Government to recruit its ranks from a higher stratum of Native Society, and which would at the same time have the effect of qualifying the Native Judges for a seat on the bench of the highest Court in the country for which they are now eligible. To effect such a reform His Honor proposed a scheme the object of which briefly was to amalgamate the whole Native Judicial Service and re-divide it into three classes, with distinct powers and salaries graduated in each class and from class to class, from Rupees 200 up to Rupees 1,500 monthly, abolishing the Native designations and substituting the more intelligible nomenclature of Subordinate Judges of the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd class. The cost of the Service, as now constituted, amounts to Rupees 7,18,200; the cost of it, as it is proposed to be constituted, will amount to Rupees 11,28,000 per annum. The proposal is now pending the consideration of the Government of India. As there was likely to be some delay in disposing of the general question, the Lieutenant-Governor subsequently requested that that portion of it which provided that no Judicial Officer should receive a lower salary than Rupees 200, should at once be sanctioned. Since the close of the year the Government of India has given a partial effect to this recommendation by raising the salaries of the Moonsiffs to Rupees 150 and 200 in the 1st and 2nd classes respectively.

In consequence of the heavy accumulation of Rent Appeals upon the file of the Judge of the 24-Pergunnahs, and the imperative need of sending that Officer assistance in coping with these arrears, the Lieutenant-Governor, in June 1862, decided, in the absence of any Covenanted Officer at once qualified and readily available for the duty, to appoint Baboo Tarucknath Sen, Principal Sudder Ameen of the District, to officiate as Additional Judge, under the provisions of the Statute XXIV. and XXV., Vic. Cap. LIV. The appointment was made provisionally, subject to the approval of the Secretary of State for India; and was cancelled again within a few months, when the necessity in which it had originated no longer continued to exist.

Proposed re-organization of the Subordinate Judicial Service.

Appointment of Uncovenanted Additional Judges.

Under precisely similar circumstances Mr. H. S. Thompson, Judge of the Small Cause Court at Bongong, was appointed to act provisionally as Additional Judge of Backergunge, and this appointment was subsequently confirmed by the Secretary of State.

The number of suits instituted in the Calcutta Small Cause Court during the year was 33,581, and the amount of property under litigation was Rupees 10,54,228. In the previous year the results were 33,224 suits, for property amounting to Rupees 11,19,418. The decrease in the value of property under litigation during the year under review was partly attributable to the adoption of a simpler procedure in the Original jurisdiction branch of the High Court, which has left less inducement to litigants to adopt, on grounds of cheapness and despatch, the plan of foregoing a portion of their claim to bring it within the jurisdiction of the Small Cause Court.

The financial results of the year show that the receipts of the Court from fees, &c., amounted to Rupees 1,54,599, while the expenses on account of Establishment and House-Rent were Rupees 1,08,060, leaving a balance in favor of Government of Rupees 46,539.

Throughout the past year Courts of Small Causes under Act XLII. of 1860 were held in Kishnaghur, Santipore, Chooadangah, Meherpore, and Koosteah in the District of Nuddea; in Jessore, Magoorah, Jenidah, and Narail in the District of Jessore; in Kotechandpore, which is partly in Jessore and partly in Nuddea; in the Cities of Moorshedabad, Patna, and Dacca; and in the Suburbs of Calcutta and Howrah. A Court was also held at Bongong up to the month of November 1862, when, in consequence of the small amount of business done in this Court, the Judge was transferred elsewhere, and the jurisdiction of the Court attached to that of Kishnaghur.

Establishment of twelve Additional Small Cause Courts.

In order to give the experiment a wider scope twelve additional Small Cause Courts were established in July 1862, in the Towns and Stations noted on the margin, each with a suitable

Cuttack	...	10th July	1862.
Monghyr	...	" "	"
Beaulah	...	" "	"
Midnapore	...	18th "	"
Nattore	...	19th "	"
Bhangulpore	...	22nd "	"
Chittagong	...	31st "	"
Fubna	...	8th August	"
Commercoolly	...	" "	"
Serajunge	...	9th "	"
Furraedpore	...	13th "	"
Reoghly	...	27th October	"

surrounding jurisdiction. These Courts were opened on the several dates noted against them.

In July 1862 the jurisdiction of the Patna Court was extended, and the Judge commenced to hold sittings at convenient intervals at Jhaoo-gunge as well as at Patna. Similarly the jurisdiction of

Changes in the jurisdiction of certain Courts.

the Court at Dacca was, in March 1862, extended to Naraingunge, at which place periodical sittings are held. At Commercolly, on the 5th November 1862, the work was found to be not enough to occupy the time of one Judge, and the jurisdiction of that Court was therefore added to that of the Judge of Pubna, who from that date held sittings alternately at Pubna and Commercolly.

The Table on the margin exhibits the total number of cases instituted before and decided in the several Small Cause Courts during the year. Detailed Returns (A 2 and A 3) of the cost of these Courts and of the net income derived from institution fees are given in the Appendix. The total cost amounted to Rupees 2,81,928-9-7; and the total amount realized from Stamp fees, after deducting refunds under Section XXVI. of Act X. of 1862, was Rupees 1,20,208-4; so that the additional expense entailed on Government during the year was Rupees 1,61,720-5-7. Against this sum, however, is to be set off an annual saving of Rupees 28,776, effected by the abolition of certain Subordinate Judicial Offices, which, it was thought, could be dispensed with, in consequence of the establishment of Small Cause Courts. The arrangement has, however, caused much inconvenience to suitors, and will of necessity have to be modified. None of the Courts were self-supporting, with the sole exception of the Suburban Court, the cost of which was Rupees 15,684, while its earnings amounted to Rupees 18,075.

Amount of work done and Financial results.

Pending at the close of the year	...	...	7,709
Instituted during the year	...	...	18,264
		Total	25,973
Decided for Plaintiffs on their merits	...	...	5,576
Ditto <i>ex-parte</i>	...	...	4,533
Confession	...	...	5,434
			15,543
Decided for Defendants on their merits	...	...	2,780
			18,333
Otherwise disposed of	...	...	6,172
			24,505
Pending at the close of the year	...	...	1,468

The experience of the past one year and a half has also brought to light several imperfections in the constitution and internal arrangements of these Courts, the remedies for which have been a subject of careful consideration to Government during the year. The defects complained of were chiefly (1) the want of any effectual power of supervision on the part of the principal Courts, the Law leaving it entirely optional with the Subordinate Court to admit or refuse applications for a re-trial or to reserve points of Law for the decision of the Higher Courts; (2) the evil of divided supervision, introduced by investing Small Causes Court Judges with powers of a Principal Sudder Ameen, Magistrate, or Deputy Collector, and (3) the injury to suitors arising from the investiture of the Judges at out-Stations with the powers of a Principal Sudder Ameen, and the consequent scattering of important and intricate suits among many Courts at none of which was it possible to find thoroughly competent Pleaders for such cases. On the other hand the Judges also have been reported by the High Court to have worked, in their capacity of Principal Sudder Ameens, under very serious disadvantages, so much so that it has been stated that less work was performed by two or three of them than is, and can be, ordinarily performed by one Principal Sudder Ameen located at the Sudder Station.

To remedy this state of things several suggestions have been made by the Principal Judges of Jessore and Kishnagur, and by the High Court for changing the constitution of the Mofussil Small Cause Courts. The most important of these suggestions are:—

1st.—That the number of the Small Cause Court Judges should be reduced, and the circles of the remaining Judges extended; and that the Judges should go on circuit within their respective jurisdictions.

2nd.—That the Judges should be placed more effectually under the control of the Principal Judge where there is one, and that where there is no Principal Judge they should be similarly subordinated to the Zillah Judge.

3rd.—That applications for new trials should be heard, and new trials held by the Principal Small Cause Court Judge or the Zillah Judge, as the case might be, sitting with the Subordinate Small Cause Court Judge.

4th.—That the duty of Small Cause Court Judges should be confined to the adjudication of Small Cause cases only, and that they should be relieved of all other duties.

These propositions were before Government at the close of the year; but it appeared to the Lieutenant-Governor that what was wanted was rather a thorough consolidation of the Judicial Establishments in every District, under the immediate control of the Zillah Judge, than a mere modification of the existing Small Cause Court arrangements, and a scheme with this object was under consideration at the close of the year.

During the year the question was raised as to how far the Clause of Act XXXVII. of 1855, exempting the Sonthal Pergunnahs from the operation of any Acts which might be subsequently passed, was a valid restriction. It was decided that the restriction could not possibly be binding, in the very nature of things, and as a necessary consequence it followed that all general Laws of a later date must be treated as in force in the Sonthal Pergunnahs. The Rules for the guidance of the Officers employed in those tracts consequently came to require modification; and at the close of the year a new set of Rules, in conformity with the altered view of the Law, was under consideration.

CRIMINAL JUSTICE.

A Statement (B 1.) in the Appendix gives the number of persons tried for Criminal Offences during the year, in the Regulation Districts of Bengal. The total number of offenders was 1,21,780; and of these 72,732 were either punished by Magisterial Officers or committed to the Sessions, while 49,048 were acquitted or discharged.

Number of persons tried in the Regulation Districts, and result of the trials.

An analysis of the crimes for which the offenders were tried exhibits the following results:—

Number of Persons tried.

1. Murder and culpable homicide	...	...	...	1,826
2. Thuggee	...	...	...	1
3. Dacoity	...	...	...	2,497
				<hr/>
			Carried over	4,324
				<hr/>

				Brought over	...	4,324
4.	Robbery	...	...	...	...	673
5.	Theft	...	...	...	...	15,058
6.	Offences against the State	...	...	..	...	20
7.	Abetment of murder	...	...	...	...	12
8.	Forgery, &c.	...	...	...	...	490
9.	Rape and unnatural offences	...	...	...	...	438
10.	Offences relating to Coin and Stamps	..	...	...	...	98
11.	Receiving stolen property	...	...	...	...	1,195
12.	Kidnapping and forcible abduction	...	...	...	...	378
13.	Offences against public tranquillity	...	...	...	...	4,602
14.	Other miscellaneous offences, mostly of a trivial character	...	...	...	...	94,492
				Total	...	1,21,780

Review of the sentences passed on the persons who were punished.

A review of the sentences passed on the persons who were convicted, shows that there were

Sentenced to death	...	...	...	...	36
„ transportation	...	...	...	...	128
„ imprisonment for life*	...	...	...	...	197
„ „ above sixteen years, but not exceeding twenty-one years	...	...	...	...	0
„ „ above three years, but not exceeding sixteen years	...	...	...	...	1,303
„ „ above six months, but not exceeding three years	...	...	...	...	4,318
„ „ not above six months	...	...	...	...	12,995
Flogged, fined, or discharged on security	...	...	...	...	53,755
				Total	72,732

By a Notification, dated the 7th January 1862, the Lieutenant-Governor authorized the application of the Jury system, in accordance with the provisions of Section 322 of the Criminal Procedure Code, to the Districts named in the margin, in the trial of all offences defined in Chapters 8, 11, 16, and 17 of the Penal Code.

A Notification, dated 27th May 1862, afterwards extended the application of the system to offences falling under Chapter 18 of the Penal Code; and again by a Notification, dated 13th October 1862, it was ordered that abetments of attempts to commit any of the offences defined in Chapters 8, 11, 16, 17, and 18 were also to be tried by Jury.

Materials for forming a judgment on the question of the working of the Jury system in the Districts to which it has been extended were being collected at the close of the year.

The total number of offenders apprehended and brought to trial during the year, in the Extra Regulation Provinces, was 9,918, to 11,897 in the preceding year; and of these, 6,272 were convicted and punished, and 3,646 acquitted or discharged without being put on their trial. The number of persons tried for murder and culpable homicide was 219, for dacoity 252, for robbery seventy-seven, for theft 1,437, for rape twenty-seven, for offences against the State one, and for offences against public tranquillity 133; the rest of the trials being for other miscellaneous offences, for the most part of a trivial character.

A review of the sentences passed on the persons who were punished shows that twelve persons were sentenced to capital punishment, twenty-one to transportation, 618 to imprisonment for terms varying from above six months to not exceeding sixteen years, 1,652 to imprisonment for terms not exceeding six months; while 3,974 were flogged, fined, or discharged on security.

A Statement (B 2.) in the Appendix exhibits these results in detail.

The most important of the offences against public tranquillity was a disturbance committed in the District of Nowgong, by a party of men intoxicated with drugs, who cut down one person, burnt a number of houses, and carried off a Dome girl by force. The offenders were followed up by the Deputy Commissioner in person, and a party of Sepoys, to a house in the outskirts of the Town of Nowgong; but, having resolved to die rather than surrender, they fought so obstinately that three of them were killed. The affair had no political significance, and was very generally condemned by the people. Some of the persons concerned in aiding and abetting in the outrage were tried, convicted, and punished.

POLICE.

THE introduction of a new system of Police in Bengal was noticed in last year's Report.

Progress made in the organization of the new Police in the Patna, Bhaugulpore, Chota Nagpore, and Burdwan Divisions.

It is therefore only necessary to mention this year the progress that has been made in carrying out that system and organizing the new Police.

It was at first intended to commence operations primarily in the Patna, Bhaugulpore, Burdwan, and Rajshahye Divisions; but instructions were subsequently issued to begin with the Patna and Bhaugulpore Divisions only in Bengal, and the Province of Assam. Further instructions were afterwards issued to extend the measure to the Chota Nagpore Division, and to the Districts of Burdwan, Bancoorah, and Beerbhoom, in the Burdwan Division.

The operations in the Patna, Bhaugulpore, Chota Nagpore, and Burdwan Police Circles have been conducted under the immediate superintendence of Mr. Carnac, the Inspector-General of Police. But the operations in the Province of Assam were conducted under the superintendence of Major Raban, the Deputy Inspector-General of that Circle, who has been vested with the powers of Inspector-General.

In the Patna, Bhaugulpore, and Chota Nagpore Circles, and the Districts of Burdwan, Bancoorah, and Beerbhoom, each District has been divided into Divisions, Sub-Divisions, Out-Posts, and Beats. A Division consists of one or more Thannahs, according to circumstances and local requirements; a Sub-Division corresponds generally with the old Thannahs when not of very great extent or importance; a Section is an out-Post of a Sub-Division, and corresponds with the old Pharees; and a Beat is such a portion of a Town, high road, or important thorough-fare as has been allotted, where practicable, for the daily walk or supervision of a Constable.

DESIGNATION OF FORCE.	PATNA DIVISION.		BHAUGULPORE DIVISION.		CHOTA NAGPORE DIVISION.		BURDWAN DIVISION.	
	Authorized.	Enlisted.	Authorized.	Enlisted.	Authorized.	Enlisted.	Authorized.	Enlisted.
Inspector ...	79	67	40	36	57	36	38	38
Sub-Inspector ...	134	126	52	50	65	56	58	55
Head Constable ...	313	239	91	87	229	229	153	145
Constable ...	4023	3879	1595	1480	1851	1864	1823	1443

A Statement (C 1.) in the Appendix exhibits the allotment of Officers and men to the several Districts of the Circles alluded to; and the Table on the margin shows the aggregate number of Inspectors, Sub-Inspectors, and Constables authorized for each Division, and the proportion already enlisted.

DIVISIONS.		DISTRICTS.		Estimated Annual Cost.		
				Rs.	As.	P.
Patna Division ...	...	{	Patna ...	2,25,955	0	0
			Behar ...	1,23,232	0	0
			Shahabad ...	1,29,726	0	0
			Tirhoot ...	1,27,528	0	0
			Sarun ...	}	1,58,552	0	0
Chumparun ...						
Bhaugulpore Division ...	...	{	Bhaugulpore ...	98,708	0	0
			Purneah ...	1,14,664	0	0
			Monghyr ...	83,241	0	0
			Burdwan ...	1,06,278	0	0
Burdwan Division ...	...	{	Beerbhoom ...	70,507	0	0
			Bancoorah ...	88,332	0	0
			Hazareebagh ...	90,924	0	0
			Loharduggah ...	1,10,400	0	0
Chota Nagpore Division ...	...	{	Maunbhoom ...	88,908	0	0
			Singbhoom ...	54,840	0	0
						16,08,795	0	0
Expense of the Troops of Behar Horse ...		...	...	1,81,481	0	0
Ditto for clothing for 9,357 men ..		...	...	37,428	0	0
		Rupees	...	18,88,704	0	0

The actual annual cost of the arrangements for the three entire Circles, and the three Districts of the fourth, is estimated at Rupees 18,88,704, in the proportion noted on the margin.

The progress made in enlistment has been very satisfactory in all the Districts of the Patna Circle, with the exception of Behar and Sarun, numbers of young men having come forward for service. But this has not been the case

in the Districts of the Burdwan and Bhaugulpore Circles; and, though nearly the full authorized strength has been completed in them, the greater portion of the Force entertained is composed of up-country men, the Bengalees having evinced a dislike for anything at all resembling Military organization. There is no doubt, however, that this feeling will wear off, and the up-country men will then be replaced by Natives of Bengal. Of the Bengal Military Police Battalions the 2nd and 4th were broken up and distributed among the Districts of the Patna and Bhaugulpore Circles; the 9th in those of the Chota Nagpore Circle; and the 3rd in the Districts of Burdwan, Bancoorah, and Beerbhoom. Of the old Police about 35 per cent. volunteered and joined the New Police; but the regular drill

and strict discipline under the new system did not suit them, and at the close of the year in several Districts not more than 10 per cent. remained in the Force.

The distinctive feature of the new system consists in this that the detailed management of the Police is vested, in every District where it has been introduced, in the District Superintendent of Police, and not as heretofore in the Magistrate, who has no authority now to interfere in the internal organization and discipline of the Police, though he is still responsible for the general Police administration of his District. The District Superintendents are of three grades, on salaries of Rupees 700, 600, and 500, respectively. Under these Officers there are three grades of Assistant District Superintendents, on salaries of Rupees 400, 300, and 200, respectively; four grades of Inspectors, on salaries of Rupees 150, 100, 75, and 50, respectively; four grades of Sub-Inspectors, on salaries of Rupees 40, 30, 20, and 16, respectively; four grades of Head Constables, on salaries of Rupees 14, 12, 10, and 9, respectively; two grades of Constables, on salaries of Rupees 7 and 6 respectively; and Probationers on an allowance of 2 annas a day as subsistence allowance.

A set of Rules has been framed by Government, which defines the power of the Police Officers in their several grades, explains the manner in which communication is to be carried on between the Magistrate and Police, and recapitulates all necessary instructions in regard to grades, accounts, and general duties, &c.

For the proper training of the Police Officers and men Schools have been established in each District that has come under the operation of the new system, in which men of all ranks are taught to read, write, and learn their duty as Police Officers; and these are generally presided over by intelligent Inspectors or Sub-Inspectors, and are said to be resorted to with eagerness by the Recruits.

The entire charge of the Patna and Bhaugulpore Divisions was taken by the new Police on the 1st of July 1862; and of the Chota Nagpore Division and the Districts of Burdwan, Bancoorah, and Beerbhoom, in the Burdwan Division, from the 1st of October.

In the Assam Circle operations were commenced first in the Cossyah Hills, where owing to the rebellion—then only partially checked—a re-organization of the Police seemed most urgently called for. No difficulty was experienced here in obtaining good Recruits; for though the old Police evinced a dislike to continue service under the stricter discipline prescribed by the new scheme, the Cossyah population were found eager to enlist; and signal services were rendered by the Police thus raised in the final suppression of the disturbances. Several Cossyah gentlemen of good family have been admitted into the higher grades.

The organization of the new Police has also been steadily proceeded with in all the Districts of Assam Proper, with the exception of Sibsagur, to which no District Superintendent has yet been appointed. In Gowalparah there was no Military body or local Force to form a nucleus for the new Police, but Recruits were easily obtainable, and the lower grades are reported to have been nearly filled. The same facilities did not exist in Kamroop,

but two-thirds of the sanctioned strength was completed by the absorption of the old Police. In Nowgong the operations proceeded at a somewhat slower rate, owing to the fact of three successive District Superintendents being compelled by fever to quit their post. Operations having been thus frequently interrupted, and the men composing the old Nowgong Militia being found utterly worn-out and useless, the Force enlisted in that District up to the close of the year stood at less than two-thirds of the sanctioned strength. In Luckimpore nearly four-fifths of the authorized strength has been already enlisted; but the progress in Durrung has been slower, as Recruits are there obtained with difficulty.

Among the difficulties experienced in Assam in enlisting Recruits, Major Raban states that the higher classes of the people have a very strong objection to undergo the course of instruction in drill required under the new system, and that the lower classes are lamentably ignorant, and at the same time sufficiently well off in life to be heedless of the inducements held out in the grades of service open to them.

In Gowalparrah and the Cossyah Hills full charge was assumed by the new Police from the 1st of October last; in Durrung from the 1st of November; in Kamroop and Luckimpore from the 1st of December, and in Nowgong from the 1st January 1863. Charge has not yet been taken of the Seesagur District.

In the Bhaugulpore and Patna Circles alone has it been possible yet to obtain any comparative working of the new system in the statistics in respect to the comparative efficiency of the new Force as a preventive and repressive of crime. The annexed Table shews the comparative working of the new system in those two Circles, as far as the number of convictions obtained is a test. But such a test is not conclusive by any means. The comparative results as to recovery of stolen property in the same two Circles are also given in the margin. These figures, as far as the very imperfect data allow of a conclusion being reached, show that the new Police have on the whole worked not inefficiently, in spite of numerous and grave obstacles. The diminution in

	FOR THE HALF-YEAR ENDING JUNE 1862. OLD SYSTEM.				FOR THE HALF-YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 1862. NEW SYSTEM.			
	Offences against the person.	Offences against property.	Offences against public tranquility, or other miscellaneous offences.	Total.	Offences against the person.	Offences against property.	Offences against public tranquility, or other miscellaneous offences.	Total.
Number of cases ...	519	4,925	2,663	8,107	334	4,643	2,463	7,440
Number of persons arrested ...	909	2,760	3,773	7,439	645	2,743	2,161	5,549
Number of persons convicted or committed ...	363	962	2,381	3,726	320	1,074	1,156	2,550
Number of persons released by the Police ...	37	269	121	427	61	357	115	533
Number of persons released by the Magistrate ...	359	1,214	1,001	2,574	253	1,091	794	2,138
Number of persons remaining in Jail at the end of the half year ...	129	220	266	615	48	258	90	396

the number of offences against the person may be taken to indicate that as a repressive

agency the new Force can bear comparison with the old, while the increased percentage of

	Property lost.	Property recovered.	Percentage of recovery on loss.
First Half-Year ...	1,50,585	17,049	11.32
Second Ditto ...	1,24,260	19,983	16.08

stolen property recovered tends to show that as detectives they are already even more efficient than the Police they replace. There are of course serious difficulties connected with re-organization of the Police in a

Province so extensive as that of Bengal, which nothing but time and patience can overcome. Great results must not be expected before the Police has really had time to learn its work.

On the whole, however, the results are far from discouraging, and it is hoped that next year will conclusively show that the change has been one for good.

It was mentioned in last year's Report that the Government of India had permitted the retention of the Military Police in Bengal only as a temporary arrangement, till the Civil Police was completely organized. This Military Police consisted of one Cavalry Corps, ten Infantry Battalions, and seven Local Levies. Of these the first, or Behar Irregular Cavalry, was disbanded in October 1862, and the men absorbed in the Civil Police of the Patna, Bhaugulpore, Chota Nagpore, and Burdwan Circles. Out of the ten Battalions it has been found necessary to keep up for the present the 1st (known as Rattray's Seikhs), and that Corps is now employed on the North-East Frontier; the 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 6th, 9th, and 10th have already been broken up, and incorporated with the new Police in different Districts; the 7th was disbanded in 1861; and the 5th and 8th are now undergoing the same process, those of the Officers and men, who are fit and willing, being drafted into the new Police. Of the Levies three, *viz.*, the Kamroop, the Kookie, and the Seeksagur Levies are in course of disbandment, and incorporation with the Assam Police; the Khoond Mal Sebundies are likewise under orders for disbandment and absorption in the Cuttack Police; while the Sumbulpore Sebundies have been transferred to the Central Provinces, and the Darjeeling Sappers and Miners to the Public Works Department; but no final orders have yet been given in regard to the Bhaugulpore Hill Rangers, the course to be taken in respect of them being still under the consideration of His Excellency the Governor General.

Besides the ordinary duties of Escort, Treasure, Jail, and other miscellaneous guards performed by all the Military Police Corps, the 1st Battalion did active service during the year with the Jynteah Field Force, and is still employed on the North-East Frontier; the 5th was employed in protecting the Chittagong Frontier, against the inroads of the wild Hill Tribes in that neighbourhood; the 8th supplied Detachments for Field service against the Khoonds; and the 9th formed part of the Force which proceeded to Sumbulpore, under Major Rattray, for the capture of Soorunder Sahie and other Rebel leaders, who eventually surrendered themselves. A portion of the Kookie Levy also performed good service as Guards on the Cossyah Frontier, and in acting as a check on the Looshaies.

Dacoity in Bengal.

STATEMENT OF DACOITIES, &c., COMMITTED IN 1862.

DISTRICTS.	No. of Dacoities.	DISTRICTS.	No. of Dacoities.
24-Pergunnahs ...	18	Brought forward...	140
Howrah ...	3	Mymensing ...	16
Hooghly ...	12	Moorsheadabad ...	24
Burdwan ...	4	Rajshahye ...	8
Midnapore ...	48	Maldah ...	11
Bancoorah ...	1	Rungpore ...	23
Beerbhoom ...	16	Bograh ...	8
Nudda ...	12	Dinagepore ...	25
Jessore ...	16	Purneah ...	46
Pubna ...	2	Sylhet ...	2
Furreedpore ...	3	Chittagong ...	7
Backergunge ...	4	Tipperah ...	4
Dacca ...	1	Noakhally ...	5
Carried over ...	140		318

The Statement on the margin shows the number of Dacoities, and the attempts to commit Dacoity, ascertained to have been committed during the year. Of these 180 occurred in the Districts (fourteen in number) within which the operations of the Dacoity Commission were confined during the year.

	No. of Cases.
In 1859 ...	331
" 1860 ...	306
" 1861 ...	323
" 1862 ...	318

A comparison of results with previous years is exhibited on the margin, and shows an increase of Dacoity in Bengal since the year 1860.

Notwithstanding this increase, however, the Department was not inactive during the year.

	Transported for life.	Sentenced to term imprisonment	TOTAL.
1857 ...	28	13	41
1858 ...	59	17	76
1859 ...	27	20	47
1860 ...	33	37	70
1861 ...	14	43	57
1862 ...	95	36	131

Four formidable gangs of River Dacoits were effectually broken up, and Dacoits belonging to several other convicted and transported. The Table on the margin compares the number of persons convicted by the Courts of Sessions on commitments made by the Dacoity Commissioner within the last six years.

But various considerations, chiefly arising from changes in the Law and the constitution of the Police, have led to the conclusion that the Dacoity Department, as at present constituted, ought not any longer to be retained. Although at the outset it did undoubtedly check Dacoity in several Districts, yet its operations of late years do not show that it has retained its repressive force. Its constitution was at best somewhat anomalous, involving an exercise of Judicial and Police functions by a Magisterial Officer having exceptional powers under little control or supervision; and the introduction of the new Police seems to offer a fitting opportunity for attempting to bring the detection and prevention of crime of *all* kinds within the scope of the duties of a real Police Department, leaving the Judicial enquiry in this, as in all other crimes, to the ordinary Tribunals. It is therefore in contemplation to abolish the office of Dacoity Commissioner for Bengal as a separate and independent Department, care being, at the same time taken to utilize the special knowledge of Dacoity possessed by the Officers hitherto employed in the Dacoity Department by transferring them to the Police, where they are to form the nucleus of a detective Force.

The original success of the **Dacoity Commission** in Bengal led to the establishment of a

Dacoity in Behar. Abolition of the Behar Commission.

		<i>No. of Dacoities.</i>
1859	...	73
1860	...	27
1861	...	33
1862	...	29

similar Commission in Behar towards the close of the year 1860, but the general effect of its working has not realized

the expectations which were formed at the outset. The figures

on the margin show the number of Dacoities committed in the Behar Districts from 1859 to 1862. The large number in

1859 was mainly ascribed to the still unsettled state of the Districts consequent on the convulsions of 1857-58. In the following year the number was only twenty-seven, while since then there has been an increase of one Dacoity per annum on the number in each preceding year. These results do not show that any great advantage has been derived from the Commission in dealing with the crime; in fact it was shewn that during the past year, an expensive special establishment was employed in the sole duty of enquiring into nine cases of Dacoity, in only two of which convictions have been obtained, and in one of these only one person was convicted, and he was captured by the villagers at the time of the Dacoity. As the new Police has been already introduced in all the Districts of the Patna Division, there exists apparently no further necessity for keeping up in them an expensive special establishment for the purpose of repressing the crime of Dacoity. The office of Dacoity Commissioner in Behar has therefore been abolished.

The office of **Boundary Commissioner** was created in 1853, for the purpose of adjusting and defining the boundaries of the various Civil and Criminal

Re-adjustment of Thannah and Sub-Divisional Boundaries.

jurisdictions in the Lower Provinces, in connection with the operations of the Revenue Survey. The general principles

upon which this re-adjustment was being carried out were noticed in detail in the Report for 1860-61, in reviewing the progress made up to that time in the Nuddea Division; and it was then stated that the whole of the Nuddea Division, including the Districts of Nuddea, Jessore, and the 24-Pergunnahs, had been sub-divided into twenty-one Magisterial jurisdictions, inclusive of the Cantonment Joint Magistracies of Barrackpore and Dum-Dum, and the Sub-Division at Sealdah, in the Suburbs of Calcutta. These separate jurisdictions have now been in full working order for two years. By a recent re-arrangement the boundaries of some of the Sub-Divisions have been revised, and one of the Sub-Divisions, namely that at Kotechandpore, has been abolished, while another has been created at Bagirhaut. In the Districts of Nuddea and Jessore further facilities to suitors have been afforded by the establishment of Sub-Divisional Small Cause Courts, and by making the jurisdictions of Moonsiff's counterminous with the Sub-Divisions. Lastly, the boundaries of the Thannahs have been re-adjusted throughout the entire Division, to suit the necessities of the Sub-Divisional scheme; and a Notification has been published in the *Calcutta Gazette* giving full information in regard to the boundaries which have been finally adopted both for Sub-Divisions and Thannahs.

In respect to the other Divisions nothing definite has been done beyond the adoption of preliminary measures for carrying out the scheme. The operations in the Patna Division are nearly completed, instructions having been issued to sub-divide the entire Division into nineteen

Magisterial jurisdictions. The boundaries of these Sub-Divisions have been determined, and the sites for their Head-Quarters decided upon. It only remains to erect buildings in the new Sub-Divisions, and to appoint Officers. The boundaries of the Bhaugulpore Division have also been adjusted.

The Statements (C 2. and C 3.) in the Appendix exhibit the nature and number of heinous crimes ascertained to have been committed in Calcutta and its Suburbs, during the year. The number of persons who passed through the hands of the Police was 25,591, of whom 16,953 were convicted, 7,578 acquitted, and 1,060 released without being brought to trial. Property was robbed and stolen to the amount of Rupees 1,73,094, of which property to the value of Rupees 60,599 was recovered.

The appointment of Honorary Magistrates in Calcutta was noticed in the Report for 1860-61. The Honorary Magistrates sat regularly for the decision of Conservancy cases throughout the year. They also afforded much assistance in the administration of justice by taking the places of the Stipendiary Magistrates, when these latter were prevented by sickness from attending their Courts; and on one occasion, during the absence of a late Stipendiary Magistrate, his duties were most satisfactorily performed by the Honorary Magistrates for nearly two months.

Thefts in the Fort having become very numerous owing to the want of any efficient Police, and the investigations into the cases which occurred, being for the same reason usually futile, the following arrangements were made in communication with the Military Authorities to remedy the evil. One European and one Native Police Officer, with fourteen Chowkeydars, were quartered in the Fort, forming a Sub-Section of the Coolie Bazar Police Section, and remaining under the control of the Police Inspector of that Section, the Superintendent of the Division, and the other superior Officers of Police. The European Police Officer was, however, directed to submit a daily report to the Fort Adjutant, or any other Officer who might be named for the purpose by the General Commanding the Presidency Division, and also to obey his instructions as far as practicable; but it was provided that the Police were not to be interfered with by the Military Authorities in the performance of their proper duties.

PRISON DISCIPLINE.

Thirteen Jails and four Lock-ups were visited by the Inspector-General of Jails during the year, two of the Jails, viz., those of Patna and Bhaugulpore, having been visited twice.

The total number of prisoners in custody was 74,338, of whom 58,135 were admitted during the year. In the preceding year the total number was 64,404, and the number of admissions 48,626.

The statement of the disposal of these prisoners shows that fifty-two of them were capitally punished, 1,322 died in prison, 252 escaped from confinement, and 42,863 were released, the total number remain-

ing in confinement at the end of the year being 29,849, of whom 12,264 were transferred to districts other than those in which they were originally confined.

The daily average number of prisoners sentenced to labor was 15,472 ; and they were disposed of as mentioned below :—

Employed on ordinary manufactures	...	...	...	...	...	9,264
„ in the Alipore Jail Press	...	...	...	...	...	246
Hired by the Department of Public Works	...	...	...	...	...	65
„ by other Departments	...	...	...	...	...	396
Employed as Jail servants	...	...	...	...	...	1,425
„ as Jail Guards	...	...	...	...	...	299
„ on miscellaneous work	...	...	...	...	...	907
Sick in Hospital, excused labor on Sundays and Holidays, and inefficient from age						2,870
Total	...	...	...	...	...	15,472

Result of the labor of prisoners.

Subjoined is the result of the labor of the prisoners who were employed in ordinary manufactures.

						Rs.	As.	P.
Value of manufactured articles sold	...	...	...	...	...	3,85,731	11	7½
Ditto „ articles consumed for public purposes	...	...	...	...	...	7,511	14	2½
Ditto „ articles in Store at the end of the year	...	...	...	...	...	81,328	5	4½
Total	...	...	...	...	...	4,74,571	15	2½
Deduct value of articles in Store at the close of preceding year	...	...	...	...	...	59,367	10	9½
Gross Receipts	...	...	...	...	...	4,15,204	4	5
Deduct Charges	...	...	...	...	...	1,98,385	3	1½
Net Profits	...	...	...	...	...	2,16,819	1	3½
Net Profits of the previous year	...	...	...	...	...	1,98,574	12	11½
Increase in Profits	...	...	...	...	...	18,244	4	4

The above figures exhibit a considerable increase of profits as compared with the results of the preceding year.

The out-turn of the Typographic and Lithographic Departments of the Alipore Jail Press amounted to Rupees 2,25,105-4, irrespective of the stock in Store ; while the net profit was Rupees 1,30,766-2-5, showing the annual earning of each of the 246 prisoners employed in the Press to have been Rupees 531-9-1.

Out-turn of the Alipore Jail Press Department.

The cost of maintaining the prisoners who were in custody during the year is shewn

Gross Expenditure.				Rs. As. P.			Rs. As. P.		
Rations	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,53,528	8	3
Fixed Establishments	...	...	...	1,07,819	9	6			
Extra	...	...	...	18,424	10	5½			
Police	...	...	...	48,879	11	1			
Contingencies on account of clothing, hospital charges, &c.							1,69,923	15	0½
Total							6,16,817	0	0½

in the Table given in the margin; the average per prisoner amounting to Rupees 84-11-7, against Rupees 83-6-10 in the preceding year.

The most expensive prison of the year was that of Darjeeling, where each prisoner cost Rupees 94-3-3; the most economical was that of Tipperah, where the outlay per head was Rupees 26-1-7. The maximum cost in the preceding year was Rupees 88-1-4 at Pooree; the minimum Rupees 20-4-6 at Tirhoot.

Net expenditure.

The net cost of the prisoners is exhibited below:—

										Rs. As. P.		
Gross cost of the year										6,16,817	0	0½
<i>Deduct from this—</i>												
										Rs. As. P.		
Net profit on manufactures	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,16,819	1	3½
„ „ from Alipore Jail Press	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,30,766	2	5
Credited to Jails for hire of convicts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14,325	15	7½
Fines realized in commutation of labor	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,751	0	0
										3,64,662	3	3½
Net Cost										2,52,154	12	9
Average per prisoner										14	3	1

The number of deaths among the prisoners during the year was 1,306 to 1,456 during the preceding year, and the percentage on average strength was 7·50 to 8·88. The details of casualties are noted on the margin.

Mortality.			
Dysentery	...	...	461
Diarrhoea	...	...	238
Cholera	...	...	154
All other diseases	...	...	424
Other causes (accident or suicide)	...	...	29
Total	...	...	1,306

Of the 58,135 prisoners admitted during the year, 688 were fairly educated for their position in life, 3,665 could barely read and write, while the entirely ignorant amounted to 53,782.

Re-capture of prisoners who escaped.
Rupees 1,315-6-9.

Of the 252 prisoners who escaped from Jail, eighty-one were re-captured, the cost of their re-capture amounting to

SECTION II.—LEGISLATIVE.

THE Council of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal for making Laws and Regulations, having been summoned by proclamation, met on the 8th November 1862, and continued to meet from that date, at intervals, till the 16th May 1863, when the Council was adjourned *sine die*.

The following Acts were passed :—

Act IX of 1862.—Under the Regulations modified by Act XXX of 1838 one Office for the Registration of Deeds was established in each Zillah,

An Act to amend the Law relating to the appointment of Register of Deeds, and to provide for the establishment of Deputy Register's Offices—Received the assent of the Lieutenant-Governor on the 21st November 1862, and of the Governor General on the 24th idem.

and in certain specified Cities. Act XXX of 1838 was passed to enable the Government to establish such Offices at any Civil Station. It has since been found necessary to appoint persons to act as Registers at Stations in Sub-Divisions not strictly comprehended in the term "Civil Station." This Act removes all doubts as to the validity of registration already effected at Sub-Divisional Register Offices, directs the appointment of a District Register for every Zillah, and authorises the establishment of subordinate Offices of Registry in charge of Deputy Registers in such places as the Lieutenant-Governor shall select, whether Civil Stations or not. The Rules in force under the Regulations for the registration of documents are generally retained by this Act, but it substitutes for the former system, under which the Register was paid by fees, maintaining his own establishment, the Rule that fees shall be credited to the Government and that all persons employed in Registry Offices shall be paid by salary.

Act I of 1863.—For the levying of Port-dues and other fees in the Port of Canning on the Mutlah, an Act was rendered necessary by Section XLII of Act XXII of 1855 (for the Regulation of Ports and Port-dues) to which the Port of Canning

An Act for the levy of Port-dues and fees in the Port of Canning on the River Mutlah.—Received the assent of the Lieutenant-Governor on the 6th January 1863, and of the Governor General on the 9th idem.

was declared subject in September 1862. By this Act sea-going vessels of 20 tons and upwards, river Steamers, and Tugs, are made chargeable with Port-dues and fees at such rates, within limits fixed by the Act, as the Government may prescribe. The provisions of this Act generally resemble those of Act XXX of 1857 (for the levy of Port-dues and fees in the Port of Calcutta), and other Acts passed in conformity with Act XXII of 1855.

Act II of 1863.—This Act, of which the provisions generally resemble those of the Statute 16 and 17 Vic., Cap. 128, requires that all furnaces in the Town and its Suburbs shall be constructed or altered so as to consume their smoke. The Act will not come into operation till the 1st of July

An Act to abate and prevent nuisances arising from the smoke of furnaces in the Town and Suburbs of Calcutta.—Received the assent of the Lieutenant-Governor on the 17th January 1863, and of the Governor General on the 21st idem.

1864, and is not applicable to Locomotive Engines used on Railways near the Town, or to Steam Vessels not being ferry boats.

Act III of 1863.—The demand for labor in Assam, Cachar, and Sylhet, having been

An Act to regulate the transport of Native laborers to the Districts of Assam, Cachar, and Sylhet.—Received the assent of the Lieutenant-Governor on the 10th March 1863, and of the Governor General on the 28th idem.

met by the river transport of Native laborers to those Districts from other parts of Bengal, this Act was passed to secure the proper treatment of these persons in transit, and the full comprehension by them of the nature of their contract. The provisions of this Act are such that laborers proceeding to those Districts must at several stages be brought under the observation of the Officers of the Government. Persons contracting to supply laborers, and those who act as Recruiters for engaging them, are required to be licensed by Superintendents of labor transport, who, as well as Medical Inspectors of laborers, are to be appointed by the Government. Contractors are directed to maintain, under the inspection of these Officers, depôts for the reception of laborers, who, on making their engagements with Recruiters, are required to appear with them before a Magistrate, or, if in Calcutta, before a Superintendent. The terms of the engagement are to be explained, and the names of the laborers are to be registered, by one of these Officers; and they are to be forwarded to a depôt, where they are to be examined by a Medical Inspector. The Act requires that a contract shall be signed by each laborer, and by some one on behalf of his employer, in the presence of the Superintendent, by whom it is to be explained; and directs that an abstract of it shall be registered, and a copy be sent to the Magistrate of the District where the service is to be performed. Contracts for a longer period of service than five years, are prohibited. Provision is made for the licensing and victualling of Steamers and Boats carrying parties of laborers, and that each party shall be accompanied by a certain proportion of females. The laborers are to be landed under the supervision of the local Magistrate, assisted, if necessary, by the Medical Officer of the nearest Station. The Magistrate is required to report their arrival, and to make arrangements, if necessary, for forwarding them to the place of their destination.

An Act to amend Act XXII of 1860 (to remove certain tracts on the Eastern border of the Chittagong District from the jurisdiction of the tribunals established under the general Regulations and Acts).—Received the assent of the Lieutenant-Governor on the 24th March 1863, and of the Governor General on the 13th April 1863.

jurisdiction of the ordinary tribunals.

Act IV of 1863.—A portion of the tract of country described as Thannah Teknaaf, in the Chittagong District, having been inadvertently removed from the operation of the general Regulations and Acts by Act XXII of 1860, this Act was passed restoring the surveyed lands comprised in that Thannah to the

Act V of 1863.—Under Section XIV Regulation XXVI of 1814, Section V Regulation VII of 1832, and Act XIV of 1845, which were

An Act to amend the law relating to the employment and remuneration of Peons for the service and execution of the process of the Civil and Revenue Courts.—Received the assent of the Lieutenant-Governor on the 29th April 1863, and of the Governor General on the 23rd May 1863.

not affected by Act VIII of 1859 (the Code of Civil Procedure), the Nazirs of the Civil Courts received, in addition to any salaries paid to them, one-fourth of the fees deposited by suitors for service, or execution, of process. This Act substitutes for the existing practice, a system under which all fees paid for the issues of process will be credited to the Government, and the Nazirs and serving Peons will receive salaries fixed according to a scale.

Act VI of 1863.—This Act substitutes for the Municipal body established under Act XXVIII of 1856 (for appointing Municipal Commis-

An Act to vest the property of the Town of Calcutta and the management of its Municipal affairs in a Corporation, and to make better provision for the conservancy and improvement of the Town, and for the levying of rates and taxes therein. —Received the assent of the Lieutenant-Governor on the 18th May 1863, and of the Governor General on the 12th June 1863.

sioners and for levying rates and taxes in the Town of Calcutta) a Corporation consisting of all Justices of the Peace for Bengal, Behar, and Orissa, resident in the Town of Calcutta, and all Justices of the Peace for the Town, with a paid Chairman to be appointed by the Go-

vernment. The provisions of Act XXV of 1856 (to comprise in one Act the provisions necessary for the assessment and collection of Municipal rates and taxes in the Town of Calcutta, &c.,) are adopted, with some amendments, by this Act, and the taxes, before leviable under Act XXVIII of 1856, upon houses and buildings, and upon horses and vehicles, are increased in amount. A license tax upon professions and trades, carried on in Calcutta, is added. The funds to be raised by the Corporation are to be administered under a system of Account and Audit, and Budget estimates of income and expenditure are to be submitted to the Justices every year by the Chairman. The Corporation, with the sanction of the Government, are empowered to carry out a system of drainage and of works for the supply of water, and to construct wharves upon the banks of any river or canal, within the Town, on any such property becoming vested in them. For works of permanent utility the Corporation, with the sanction of the Lieutenant-Governor, are authorised to raise money by debenture on the security of the rates and taxes leviable by them. The provisions, so far as they relate to Calcutta, of Act XIV of 1856 (for the conservancy and improvement of the Towns of Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay) are re-enacted with amendments, and the Act directs the registration of births and deaths, and the taking of a census.

On the 8th of November 1862 a Committee was appointed to consider all proposals which might be made for altering or adding to the Rules for

Rules for the conduct of business at meetings of the Council of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations. —Assented to by the Lieutenant Governor on the 18th February 1863.

the conduct of business at meetings of the Council, with reference to a Despatch from the Secretary of State for India of which a copy had been transmitted

for the information of the Lieutenant-Governor. The Committee made a report on the 8th of January, proposing certain amendments in accordance with the suggestions of the Despatch, which were adopted by the Council on the 14th February. It was then proposed, and carried on a division, that a Rule should be inserted to enable any person, whose private interests might be affected by any pending Bill, to be heard by himself, or his Counsel, on the subject of that Bill. This became Rule XVII of the revised Rules, which received the Lieutenant-Governor's assent on the 18th of the same month. His Excellency the Governor General, under Section 48 of the Statute 24 and 25 Victoria Chapter 67, disallowed Rule XVII.

The Bill for regulating Public Conveyances in the Town and Suburbs of Calcutta, read in Council on the 12th April 1862, was reported on by the Select Committee, to which it had been referred, on the 27th November of the same year. The Report was subsequently taken into consideration, and the Clauses of the Bill, as amended by the Select Committee, were settled by the Council on the 14th February 1863. No further proceedings have been taken with regard to this Bill.

The following Bills were disposed of.

The Bill to amend Act XXX of 1857 (for the levy of Port-dues and fees in the Port of Calcutta)	}	Read in Council on the 15th February 1862. Report of Select Committee adopted, and Bill withdrawn, on the 6th December 1862.
The Bill to authorise the imposition of fines for outrages and trespasses committed by inhabitants of villages or members of communities in the Provinces subject to the Government of Bengal	...	...	...
The Bill to provide for the registration and supervision of native passenger boats in certain parts of Bengal.	...	...	...	}	Read in Council on the 22nd March 1862. Withdrawn on the 20th December 1862.
The Bill for appointing Municipal Commissioners for the Town of Calcutta, and for levying rates and taxes in that Town	...	...	...
The Bill for the conservancy and improvement of the Town of Calcutta	...	...	...	}	Read in Council on the 8rd May 1862. Report of Select Committee adopted, and Bills withdrawn, on the 3rd January 1863.
The Bill to promote the construction of lines of communication as Feeders to Railways, High Roads, navigable Rivers, and Canals	...	...	...

The following Bill was introduced and has been referred to a Select Committee.

The Bill to amend the Law regarding the provision of carriage and supplies for Troops and travellers, and to punish unlawful impressment.

SECTION III.—REVENUE.**LAND REVENUE.**

THE Statement on the margin exhibits at a glance the Demands, Collections, Remissions, and Balances of Land Revenue

Results of the year.

YEARS.	Current Demand.	Total, including arrear Demand.	Collections.	Remissions.	Net Balances.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1817-48 ...	3,54,51,564	3,87,18,571	3,51,07,268	3,32,091	32,78,312
1852-53 ...	3,63,85,074	4,05,43,877	3,81,62,554	5,00,260	38,80,763
1857-58 ...	3,66,70,530	3,99,89,762	3,64,88,018	2,77,162	32,24,532
1861-62 ...	3,71,66,985	4,02,78,827	3,68,11,127	1,73,294	32,94,406
1862-63 ...	3,72,55,651	4,06,70,111	3,71,99,538	1,49,493	33,21,080

and Balances of Land Revenue for the year under review; and shows a steady increase both in the aggregate current Demands and in the aggregate Collections, compared with the results of the preceding year, and of three previous quinquennial years.

A Statement (D 1.) in the Appendix shows the Demands, Collections, Remissions, and net Balances for the year under review, on account of each Division separately.

The figures on the margin exhibit the number of redemptions effected during the year,

Redemptions.

DISTRICT.	Number.	Sudder Jumma.	Price realized.	
			Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
Hooghly	1		0 7 0	4 6 0
Chittagong	2,089		851 1 9	8,511 1 6
Tipperah	1		1 0 0	10 0 0
Backergunge	3		2 12 0	38 0 0
Dacca	1		0 15 9	11 13 0
Calcutta	11		19 14 9½	298 13 10½
Jessore	3		2 5 7½	23 8 6
	2,109		878 8 11½	8,897 10 10½

of the Revenue of Estates paying a Sudder Jumma not exceeding one Rupee, except in Calcutta where no restrictions exist as to the Jumma of the holding to be redeemed. It will be perceived that the largest number of redemptions was in Chittagong, where the total number redeemed since the measure was sanctioned is

11,355, the price paid amounting to Rupees 44,092. About 14,000 Mehals still remain to be redeemed in this District.

The number of Rent Suits instituted during the year was 1,31,220. The aggregate

Rent Suits under Act X. of 1859, and Suits under Act VI. of 1862, (B. C.)

number on the file, including 11,222, brought forward from the previous year, was, therefore, 1,42,442 ;

and of these 1,30,116 were disposed of, while 12,326 remained for decision, of which 555 had been more than two months on the respective files. Of the whole number of Suits instituted 30,488, or nearly one-fourth, belonged to the two Districts of Nuddea and Jessore. The number pending at the end of the year in these Districts was 2,490, of which 364 only were more than two months old.

This being the first year of the operation of Act VI. of 1862 (B. C.) the results of its working are given below in detail of Divisions :—

DIVISIONS.	Number of Cases in which penalty was imposed under Section II.	Number of Cases in which penalty was imposed under Section III.	CASES IN WHICH DEPOSIT WAS MADE UNDER SECTION IV.		SUITS FOR RENT UNDER SECTION VI. WHICH ACCRUED PRIOR TO DATE OF DEPOSIT UNDER SECTION IV.			Applications for measurement under Section X.
			Number.	Amount.	Disposed of in favor of Plaintiffs.	Disposed of in favor of Defendants.	Pending.	
				Rs.				
Bhaugulpore ...	269	24	1649	27,326	17	3	3	8
Burdwan...	1524	95	4252	67,899	134	55	30	3
Chittagong ...	3176	204	1167	22,782	1	1	4	10
Cuttack ...	134	3	143	2,019	1	...	...	...
Dacca ...	807	29	2869	45,612	Not stated.			...
Nuddea ...	3927	184	8165	1,70,791	64	32	3	12
Patna ...	511	24	1615	98,707	11	1	4	1
Rajshahye ...	468	16	3166	29,569	56	1	...	7
Chota Nagpore ...	.....	...	263	40,633	...	1	4	...

The following Table shows the extent to which recourse has been had to the provisions of Act XI. of 1859 for opening separate accounts, and for registration of tenures during the year, and to the present time from the passing of the Act:—

	IN 1862-63.		TO END OF 1862-63.	
	Admitted.	Rejected.	Admitted.	Rejected.
Applications for opening separate accounts under Section X.	428	47	909	267
Applications for opening separate accounts under Section XI.	43	5	86	18
Applications for common registry of tenures under Section XL.	283	89	369	119
Applications for common registry of tenures of cases under Section XLIII.	29	16	37	16
Applications for special registry of tenures under Section XL.	125	72	173	105
Applications for special registry of tenures of cases under Section XLIII. ... ..	...	...	...	1
Applications for registry of tenures under Section XLIV. ... ..	...	...	3	4

Sale of proprietary rights in Government Estates.

The following Return exhibits the sales of proprietary rights in Government Estates during the year, and to the present time:—

	Number of Mehals sold.	Area in Acres.	Sudder Jumma.	Mofussil rental.	Amount realized.
In 1862-63	{ Whole... 1,387	1,73,464	Rs. 96,795	Rs. 1,23,627	Rs. 8,10,377
	{ Shares... 5	12,524	„ 5501	„ 6,860	„ 12,783
To end of 1862-63...	{ Whole... 3,482	5,36,102	Rs. 7,00,865	Rs. 2,61,763	Rs. 58,16,909
	{ Shares... 133	26,466	„ 28,240	„ 29,998	„ 5,52,097

The sale of one Mehal in Backergunge included in the above Return has since, in consequence of an informality in the advertisement of sale, been cancelled, which will reduce the price realized by Rupees 3,81,000. The above figures include 228 whole Estates and 107 shares of Estates in Behar and Shahabad confiscated in consequence of the late disturbances of 1857-58. The jumma of these, at the time of confiscation, was Rupees 56,154, and that of the new settlement, made prior to sale, was Rupees 1,99,297; the price realized was Rupees 13,83,006. There remain to be sold altogether about 3172 Estates.

Rules had already been framed and submitted for the approval of the Government of India with a view to give effect to the Resolution of Lord Canning, dated 17th October 1861, when the arrival of a Despatch of the Secretary of State, dated 9th July 1862, materially modifying the Resolution necessitated a corresponding modification of the Rules. Accordingly a set of Rules was published in August 1862. These, as afterwards supplemented in points of detail, regulate the mode of application for sale, the survey, and demarcation, the sale and conveyance, and the manner of payment of the purchase money, of all future grants of Waste Lands; and provide for the redemption of the revenue assessed on grants already made for a term of years under previously existing Rules. A list of lands to be reserved from sale, is in the course of publication.

These Rules had no retrospective tendency, and it was laid down that lands for the purchase of which application had been made under the Resolution of 17th October 1861, should, if the application had been duly registered, be dealt with in accordance with the terms of the said Resolution so far as the Law allows. And on this liberal principle several applications for grants in Darjeeling, which had been somewhat irregularly admitted by the Local Officers, were nevertheless held to be *bonâ fide* arrangements concluded before the publication of the Despatch of the Secretary of State, and as such exempted from its operation, and the sale of such lands was allowed to proceed under the terms of the Resolution of 17th October 1861, provided all the formalities enjoined by that Resolution were duly observed.

A Statement (D 2) in the Appendix exhibits the grants of Waste Lands made under the Rules prevailing prior to the issue of the Rules above alluded to; and another Statement (D 3) shows the sales which have taken place under the new Rules in Darjeeling and Assam. In Cachar there have been no sales under these Rules.

The result of the sales in Darjeeling was most satisfactory, the total area sold being 31,915 acres, and the price obtained Rupees 5,65,897-12-2. The highest price paid was Rupees 30 per acre; the average price Rupees 17. In Kamroop the total area sold was 10,566 acres, and the price obtained Rupees 27,025-4-7.

Besides the sales noticed above eight lots were sold in Darjeeling under the old Rules, at Rupees 10 an acre, for Rupees 69,130; and thirteen locations, with one farming lease, were sold for Rupees 14,400 under the local Rules in force. Two grants were also redeemed at Rupees 2-8 an acre, under exceptional circumstances, for Rupees 9,660.

The circumstances under which a suit was instituted by Mr. Rundle, for enforcing what he considered a contract entered into by Government to sell him certain Waste Lands in Darjeeling at Rupees 2-8 per acre, may be briefly noticed in this place. On the 31st December 1861 Mr. Deare made an application to the Superintendent of Darjeeling for 1,000 acres of land, under the Resolution of the 17th October 1861. On the 3rd January following he

tendered and deposited in the Treasury Rupees 2,500, which he stated were for the 1,000 acres of land he had applied for; and he took this occasion to request that the Title Deeds of 500 acres be made in favor of Mr. Rundle. The payment of the money was unsolicited, and the Superintendent of Darjeeling received it *on account*, and not in full payment for the land applied for, granting a receipt worded accordingly. At this time the Superintendent of Darjeeling had no authority to assign Waste Lands to any person on any terms other than those contained in the Rules of 1859; and no guarantee whatever was given that Messrs. Deare and Rundle were to obtain the land at Rupees 2-8 per acre, the only communication made by the Superintendent being the receipt granted for the money paid on account. From his reply to other applicants, it was clear that the Superintendent knew well that he had no power to make grants under the Resolution of October 1861. Messrs. Rundle and Deare, at their own risk, then took possession of the land, and without any authority commenced operations thereon. As by this proceeding they had exposed themselves to loss, the Government, to obviate all appearance of dealing hardly with men who had apparently a mistaken notion of the extent and scope of the Resolution of the Government of India of October 1861, offered to allow them to purchase the lands at the rate of Rupees 10 per acre, the minimum price at which Darjeeling lands could be sold at the time when their applications were made; but this offer was rejected by them, and thereupon the land was advertized for sale and sold for Rupees 20 per acre. A suit was now brought against Government by Mr. Rundle, "for the specific performance of a certain agreement for the sale of Waste Lands, for the execution of grant thereof, and for an injunction." This has been thrown out in the High Court, though probably it will be re-instituted in another form.

Rule 21 of the new Rules provides for the "reservation of grazing and forest land; of land for the growth of firewood near Towns and Stations; of building sites, parks, recreation grounds, and the like; and of lands required for other special purposes." A list is being prepared of the lands intended to be reserved for the above purposes; and a Statement (D 4) in the Appendix shows to what extent it has been completed and notified for general information.

With reference to the increasing difficulty of procuring good timber in large quantities, and more especially to the deficient supply of firewood for meeting the wants of the Railway in places where coal is not available, all forest lands, or lands on which valuable timber is growing, have been ordered to be reserved for the present, till the list of the lands to be reserved is completed.

The results of the resumption and settlement of Fisheries are exhibited in detail in a Statement (D 5) in the Appendix. Sixty-one blocks were resumed and settled during the year for Rupees 7,919. Of twelve suits instituted under Regulation II. of 1819, four were decided in favor of Government, four in favor of individuals, and four struck off.

The Districts in which applications for the sale of Waste Lands promised to be most numerous were Assam, Cachar, Sylhet, and Darjeeling. It became desirable consequently to arrange for the Waste Lands in these Districts being surveyed, as a necessary preliminary to their allotment, and the following arrangements have been made with this object during the year.

In Assam a complete and detailed re-survey of the whole Province was found necessary ; but owing to the vast extent of country to be surveyed, the resources of the Department were found insufficient to undertake the work at once. It was decided, therefore, that a Detachment from the 4th Division should be organised into a separate survey party, to undertake in the first instance only a desultory survey of the Waste Lands, and that, as each party now occupied in Bengal becomes available, they should be thrown into Assam to carry on the re-survey of the whole Province.

The survey of Cachar and portion of Sylhet, has been made over to the party who were already at work in the Sylhet District.

For the survey of the Darjeeling grants a Detachment of the 2nd Division was detained for some months, and subsequently a party was organised under a qualified Assistant to complete the work. To this party also, with an increase in its strength, the duty of surveying the Terrai lands was subsequently assigned.

CUSTOMS.

A Statement (E 1) in the Appendix shows the amount of Customs Revenue realized in Calcutta, and at the ports of Chittagong, Balasore, Cuttack, and Pooree, together with the charges incurred, and the net Revenue derived during the year. The total net Revenue amounted to Rupees 2,99,73,793, to Rupees 2,69,80,728 of the previous year, and shows, therefore, an increase to the extent of Rupees 29,93,065 or £299,306, of which no less than Rupees 29,79,285 or £297,928 was for the port of Calcutta alone.

The gross collections of the port of Calcutta amounted to Rupees 3,08,90,518,* and the gross charges to Rupees 9,38,856, leaving a net Revenue of Rupees 2,99,51,662, to Rupees 2,69,72,377 in the preceding year.

* Imports ...	Rupees	65,93,146	5	2
Exports ...	"	39,55,439	2	3
Salt duty ..	"	2,02,66,601	3	0
Wharf rent ...	"	55,810	11	5
Crane rent ...	"	2,668	7	0
Miscellaneous Receipts ..	"	16,823	0	0
Total Rs.		3,08,90,518	13	10

The result above indicated was mainly owing to the very large clearances of imported Salt during year, the quantity cleared amounting to 62,07,788 maunds against 45,92,700 maunds in the preceding year, while the duty paid was Rupees 2,02,66,601 to Rupees 1,49,00,122 in the previous year. The increase under this head is of course to a great extent balanced by a falling off in the Salt Revenue.

A Statement (E 2) in the Appendix exhibits a comparison of the Revenue derived from Customs during the year under review with that of five other years.

Comparison of results with previous years.

The receipts from Imports, exclusive of Salt, in the port of Calcutta, during the year, exhibited a falling off to the extent of Rupees 27,79,443

Imports.

as noted on the margin; and this was principally attributed to the very depressed state of the Cotton Goods' trade. It was noticed in last year's Report that the duty on Cotton Goods had been reduced to 5 per cent. But the duty on Glasgow Goods—which being imported cut were on that account held to have lost their character as Piece Goods—continued to be levied at the rate of 10 per cent., a practice which was stated to have checked the clearance of this class of Goods. The inequality, however, has been remedied since the closing of the year, it having been determined that all Goods *manufactured* in the piece, whether imported in piece or cut, are hereafter to be admitted at the lower rate of 5 per cent. *ad valorem*; and the excess duty which was levied under a contrary ruling has been ordered to be refunded.

The falling off in Customs duty on Piece Goods alone amounted to Rupees 22,69,769, the total duty under this head during the year being Rupees 25,84,698, to Rupees 48,54,467 in the preceding year. There was also a falling off in the amount of import duty levied on Twist, to the extent of Rupees 1,55,990; in that on metals, to the extent of Rupees 16,944; and in that on Malt Liquors, to the extent of Rupees 1,15,132. On the other hand Wines showed an increase to the extent of Rupees 12,754, and Spirits an increase of Rupees 1,06,264.

Under the head of Exports there was an increase in the receipts in the port of Calcutta to the extent of Rupees 4,45,650*, and this was due in a great measure to the increase in the exports of Indigo and Saltpetre. The increase in the export of Indigo amounted to 30,185 maunds, which represented an increase of duty to the extent of Rupees 90,555; and the increase in the export of Saltpetre was 52,120 maunds, which yielded an increased duty of Rupees 1,01,240. The increase in the export of Saltpetre was attributable to the influence of the American War, and all the declared shipments to America, were for the Federal Ports. The results of the year under review have, however established, in further confirmation of the results exhibited last year, that the specific duty of Rupees 2 levied on the article has not acted as a check on the trade, and that it is one of the fairest subjects on the Indian tariff for a heavy duty.

The increase in the quantity of Cotton exported is very remarkable,† and is, of course, due to the effect of the American war.

	Cwts.	Rupees.
† 1861-62	53,446	11,31,249
1862-63	3,96,830	1,54,54,941

In the Appendix will be found a Comparative Statement (E 3) of the Shipping and Tonnage of the port of Calcutta, for the year under review. The number of Ships which cleared inwardly at Calcutta was 1,020, of which 575 were English, 95 American, and 98 French; the total tonnage represented by them amounting to 6,04,139 tons. The total number which cleared out was also, 1,020, of which 612 were English, 95 American, and 99

Shipping and Tonnage of the Port.

French. The total tonnage outwards was 6,30,205 tons. The number of Native Craft which entered the Port was 99; and the number which left it was 89.

Imports and Exports of Bullion.

	Imported. Rupees.	Exported. Rupees.
In 1861-62 ...	4,24,21,330	86,58,196
„ 1862-63 ...	4,90,95,412	1,23,00,603

The value of the total imports and exports of Bullion are noted in the margin.

It was noticed in last year's Report that the sanction of Government had been accorded to the Official publication at the Custom House of daily lists of imports and exports prepared under the supervision of the Customs Authorities. The publication of these lists has commenced from January last. The Trade Returns hitherto published by officials of the Custom House on their private account have consequently ceased.

Official Returns of Import and Export.

The site of the late Export Ware House, on which temporary Custom House Sheds had hitherto stood, having been allotted for the erection of the new Post Office, it has become necessary to provide adequate Wharf accommodation elsewhere. The Municipal Commissioners have, therefore, been directed to give up for the purpose a plot of ground in the corner of Coilah Ghât Street, which is now in their possession, and is used by them as a dépôt for bricks.

Additional Wharf accommodation.

SALT.

Results of the Year.

The total quantity of Salt cleared during the year was 82,16,417 maunds, in the proportion noted on the margin; the result showing an increase of 19,67,614 maunds as compared with the quantity cleared during the previous year.

	Government Salt.	Excise Salt	Imported Salt.	Total.
	Maunds.	Maunds.	Maunds.	Maunds.
1841-42	47,86,303	0	6,12,691	53,98,994
1851-52	31,17,348	18,600	29,29,865	60,62,813
1861-62	16,30,848	25,250	45,92,703	62,48,803
1862-63	19,13,078	41,050	62,60,789	82,16,417

*In 1862-63	Rs.	2,49,64,181
„ 1861-62	„	1,58,57,383
Excess	Rs.	91,06,798

The Net Revenue derived from this source during the year was Rupees 2,49,64,181, or £2,496,418; which is £910,679 in excess* of the Revenue derived in 1861-62.

A Statement (F) in the Appendix exhibits a comparison of the Financial results of the year under review with those of three previous years.

The stock of imported Salt on board and in the river on the 30th April 1863 was 31,90,814 maunds.

The most important perhaps of the administrative changes that were carried out during the year, was the abandonment by Government of its Salt manufacture, and its final disconnection with the so called monopoly.

It was observed in last year's Report that the strong prejudice which the people of India had hitherto maintained against the Liverpool boiled Salt, had rapidly disappeared before the low prices at which, owing to the cheapness of freights, and to the want of other cargoes, English Salt had lately been available in the Calcutta markets. Simultaneously with this tendency to increased cheapness in English Salt, the manufacture of Government Salt showed a constant tendency to become more expensive; and at the commencement of 1862-63 Liverpool Salt had, in consequence, complete possession of the market. It was pointed out at the same time that, so long as Government Salt was sold at the cost price, in addition to a fixed duty which was the same for all descriptions of Salt, the Government would be in no degree pecuniarily interested in their manufactured Salt being consumed in preference to that exported from Liverpool, while, on the other hand, it was obviously for the benefit of the community that the cheapest Salt should be also the most widely consumed. These considerations all tended to the conclusion that Government might ultimately dissolve its connection with the Salt manufacture; but in regard to the possibly temporary nature of the causes which led to the unprecedentedly low prices of Liverpool Salt, and on the other hand to the obligations which Government had by engaging in the manufacture incurred of providing a sufficient supply of Salt to meet all contingency, it was considered expedient not to retire too suddenly from the manufacture, but greatly to contract it, and while ensuring a supply equal to the sales of the past year, to allow the foreign Salt trade every facility for establishing itself on a firm and permanent basis.

With this object in view, in deciding upon the course to be adopted in the manufacturing season of 1862-63, it was determined that the Chittagong Salt Agency should be closed; the Hidgellce and Tumlook Agencies were united under one Officer; the manufacture of Kurkutch or solar evaporated Salt was stopped; and of boiled Salt the manufacture was limited to 9,00,000 maunds. Rules were at the same time drawn up for enabling private persons to continue the manufacture, should they wish to do so, under the Excise system, and for transferring to them such portions of the Salt Agency lands no longer required by Government, as might be applied for.

In January the Budget Estimates for the ensuing year came under the consideration of Government. From the information then supplied, it appeared that, while the annual consumption was estimated at about 75 lacs of maunds, there were at that time no less than 115½ lacs of maunds* on hand, equivalent to one and a half years' consumption. The importations during the year had been about 50 lacs of maunds up to that date. It was obvious that one great element of insecurity in the amount of shipments would be removed by the retirement of Government from the market, and that the trade might now be considered to be established on a secure basis. In this conviction the Lieutenant-Governor determined, in communication with Sir C. Trevelyan, to leave the supply of Salt in future to the ordinary course of trade. The manufac-

	Maunds.
* Government Stock ...	82 Lacs.
Bonded Salt ...	33½ "

ture of the season was ordered to be closed as speedily as possible, and it was announced that it would not be re-opened in the current year.

The Government has thus definitely abandoned a system which, from its first establishment by Lord Clive, in the shape of a pure monopoly, has lasted with various modifications almost a century; and the goal which the Parliamentary Committee of 1836 distinctly pointed out as the final object of the principle they laid down in determining the system under which Government Salt was to be priced, *viz.*, the ultimate displacement of the Government manufacture by imported Salt, has after twenty-seven years been fully attained.

The cessation of manufacture was ordered in February last, and was carried out in the several Agencies on the dates noted on the margin, after the advances made to the Molunghees had been worked off. The only Agency in which these advances had not been worked off at the close of the year was that of Pooree.

Besides the Chittagong Agency which was closed last year, the Tumlook and Midgellee Agencies have been closed; and the Collector of Midnapore has been directed to take charge of the abandoned Salt lands and make arrangements for their settlement. Measures for closing the other Agencies were nearly completed at the close of the year.

The quantity of Salt manufactured this season at the several Agencies, before the order for its cessation was acted upon, was 3,63,856 maunds, in the proportion noted on the margin; the stock of Salt in hand at the close of the year, and at the Agencies, was 76,87,783 maunds, while the stock of Sea imported Salt in hand was 33,62,260 maunds, and that known to be afloat 1,28,554 maunds, making an aggregate of 1,15,42,153 maunds as the entire stock in hand.

	Maunds.
Tumlook	71,830
Midgellee	98,809
Balasore	92,185
Cuttack	72,063
Pooree	25,969
	<hr/>
	3,63,856

The results of the year show more forcibly than ever that Sea imported Salt is rapidly taking the place of the Salt manufactured by Government, and is in fact driving it out of the market. Owing to the low rates of freight the imported Salt, after paying the fixed duty of Rupees 3-4 per maund, is sold at a lower price than the indigenous production of Government. This price of imported Salt has fluctuated since the closing of the year from Rupees 60 to 68 per 100 maunds, and was last quoted at Rupees 62. The price of Government boiled Salt was 98 Rupees per 100 maunds. In 1841-42 the sales of Government Salt were 47,86,303 maunds, from which they had fallen to 19,13,978 maunds in 1862-63; while the sales of Sea imported Salt had, within the same period, risen from 6,12,691 maunds to 62,60,789 maunds.

Of Salt manufactured under Excise Licences 41,650 maunds paid duty during the year under review, against 18,600 maunds in 1851-52. The number of licensed manufacturers was five.

Manufacture under Excise Licences.

It has been already stated that the Rules for the granting of Excise Licences were revised during the year. In making this revision the main principle observed was to place the Excise manufacturer on an equality in all respects with the importer of foreign Salt, giving to neither branch of the trade an advantage over the other. Accordingly, by the modifications made in the Rules, the Excise manufacturer is required to pay in full the cost of any extra or special Preventive Establishment which may be required to watch his works during the manufacturing season; to pay the same rent on Salt and fuel lands that would be realized if the lands were settled with cultivators for agricultural purposes; and to store his Salt in his own Golahs, or, if Government Golahs are available for the purpose, to pay rent for them for the full period they are made use of. In regard to the bonding of Salt also the same privilege has been extended to him as is allowed to the importer, the duty in the case of both being assessed on the full quantity bonded, less the wastage at the prescribed rate, or, if bonded in Government bonding Golahs, on the quantity actually cleared. It seems very doubtful, however, whether, under any circumstances, Excise manufacturers of Salt evaporated by boiling brine obtained from the Sea can compete with importers of Liverpool and other foreign Salt.

Equalization of the selling prices of salt.

<i>At the Agency Depôts.</i>		
Hidgellie, Tumlook,	} Pungah Salt ... {	Rs. 309 per 100 Maunds.
Chittagong, Cuttack		
Balasore, Pooree		
Pooree, Chilka Lake Kurkutch		
Arracan Pungah Salt at Chittagong		„ 356 „
Madras Kurkutch ditto		„ 424 „
		„ 371 „
<i>At the Sulkea and Ghoseery Depôts.</i>		
Hidgellie, Tumlook,	} Pungah Salt ... {	Rs. 421 per 100 Maunds.
Cuttack, Balasore, Pooree		
Pooree, Chilka Lake Kurkutch		
Madras Kurkutch		
Scinde ditto		„ 386 „
		„ 396 „
		„ 418 „

The introduction of the system of selling Government Salt at a uniform price was noticed in last year's Report. The selling prices fixed according to the recent annual adjustment are noted on the margin.

The Government having withdrawn from the manufacture of Salt the necessity of retaining a special Preventive Establishment for the suppression of illicit manufacture has ceased. It is, therefore, intended to amalgamate the Salt Preventive Department with the Police in those Districts where the new Police has been introduced; and the Inspector-General of Police is already engaged in drawing up a scheme, in communication with the Controller of Salt Chowkeys, for carrying out the amalgamation.

OPIUM.

A. Statement (G) in the Appendix exhibits the Receipts, Charges, and net Revenue derived from Opium during the last seven years, the net Revenue for the year under review amounting to Rupees 3,01,43,559.

1847-48	...	2,00,404
1857-58	...	6,03,866
1861-62	...	13,72,386

ing and two other years.

The net Revenue derived from the sale of Abkarce Opium during the year was Rupees 11,23,362; and the figures noted on the margin show the results of the preced-

Chests.	Proceeds. Rs.
Behar ... 17,964	2,61,75,630
Benares... 14,869	2,07,47,805
32,833	4,69,23,435
Budget of 1862-63.	
Estimated Receipts ...	4,20,00,000
Excess ditto ...	49,23,435

* Budget Estimate of charges.	1,91,89,473
Total charges incurred ...	1,80,70,252
Less than the Budget Estimate.	14,19,221

Prospects of the Season.

* Behar ...	27,000
Benares ...	21,000
	48,000

Further increase in cultivation.

	Behar. Beeegahs.	Benares. Beeegahs.
1362-63	4,58,470	2,80,754
1861-62	4,21,524	2,22,914
	36,946	57,840

The actual results of the Opium sales held during the year are noted on the margin, the proceeds realized exceeding the estimated Budget Receipts for the year by Rupees 49,23,435. The Estimate for Abkaree and miscellaneous Receipts was also exceeded to the extent of Rupees 12,90,376, the total increase thus amounting to Rupees 62,13,811.

The total charges for the year are further shown to have been less by Rupees 14,19,221* than the amount estimated in the Budget.

The Opium season was expected to terminate very favorably, and though the actual out-turn had not been ascertained it was estimated at about 48,000 chests.*

The increase in the cultivation of Opium, consequent on the price being raised from Rupees 4 to Rupees 5 per seer, was noticed in last year's Report. The result of the measure, however, by no means ceased with the increase exhibited last year. The Statement in the margin shows some 37,000 beegahs in the Behar and 58,000 beegahs in the Benares Agency brought for the first time under Opium cultivation. This remarkably rapid extension following immediately on the increase of price, and competing also with the increased value of all other products, proves incontestibly the remunerative nature of the cultivation at its present rates.

The experiment reported last year of introducing the poppy cultivation into Budaon and Shahjehanpore, having proved entirely successful, a Sub-Deputy Opium Agency was established to superintend operations in these and the other Districts of Rohilkund.

Establishment of a Sub-Deputy Opium Agency in Rohilkund.

In the month of May 1862 an inquiry was directed to be held, through the Commissioner of Patna, into the administration of the Opium Department in the Shahabad District. The origin of this inquiry was a letter which appeared in a public Journal, from the Special Correspondent of that Journal, alleging that the cultivation of Opium was rendered unremunerative to the ryots of Shahabad by the extortions of the subordinate Native Officials; that it was carried on unwillingly and under pressure; that the refund of advances was so harshly enforced as to cause the ruin of the ryots (staved off in some cases by the sale of their children); and that the Sub-Deputy Agent was entirely under the influence of a Native Official in another Department, who, it was asserted, after having been successively dismissed from five or six public posts, now enriched himself by the sale of appointments in the

Opium Department, where his influence was unbounded, and his corruption an intolerable grievance. Mr. Cockburn's inquiry extended to the collection of information from all the Indigo Planters and European Zemindars in the District, and the opinions of Officials unconnected with the Opium Department. The Correspondent of the Journal in question declined to produce any evidence, alleging that it would be useless to do so, unless the Sub-Deputy Agent and the Native Official referred to were first suspended from office. This course, in the absence of any *prima facie* evidence against them, and in face of the fact that those allegations of the Correspondent which could be tested by public records and immediate inquiry had proved altogether unfounded, was palpably and clearly inadmissible.

The inquiry made by Mr. Cockburn was, however, conclusive as far as it went ; and the evidence on which it was founded being in a great degree that of persons not only unconnected with, but to a certain extent, from their position, hostile to the Opium cultivation, was of incontestable validity. The inquiry proved that the cultivation is remunerative, and that it is not forced, but on the contrary very much sought after. The accompanying Table will show that when the last advance in the price given for Opium was made, the area in Shahabad, under poppy cultivation, increased at once from 26,282 beegahs to 33,402 beegahs,

Year.	Number of Cultivators.	Measured Cultivation.
1860-61	22,147	26,282
1861-62	23,297	33,402

while the number of Cultivators increased only from 22,147 to 23,297, proving incontestably that those who knew the cultivation by experience were the persons most anxious to increase their stake in it. The inquiry further proved that the charge of harshness in claiming and enforcing refund of advances was a singularly unfortunate one to make. Out of 25,622 ryots, who received advances during the last

season, only thirty-six (or 1% per mille) had to refund at all, and the total amount refunded was Rupees 197-15-4, being on an average Rupees 5-8 from each of the thirty-six defaulters, and little more than a pie per head on the whole body of ryots.

It was, moreover, clearly established by the inquiry that the allegations against the Native Official's character were false ; and of his alleged improper influence over the Sub-Deputy Agent, and of the corrupt use thereof, proof was not forthcoming. On the other hand, the inquiry established, what the Officers of the Opium Department had unanimously deposed to before the Indigo Committee, *viz.*, that, of the sum paid by Government to the Cultivator, a small portion was kept by the subordinate Native Officials of the Department. To those acquainted with native habits the difficulty of guarding against petty peculation of this description will be obvious. It is impossible to make the people look upon it any other light than that of a natural perquisite to the disbursing Officer. The Cultivators knew that if they complained of the custom, they could at once obtain redress ; they knew that the receipt of douceurs was strictly forbidden ; yet not a single complaint was ever made on the subject. Stringent orders were issued by Government on the receipt of Mr. Cockburn's report, with a view of checking these abuses ; the Officers of the Department were severely admonished for the laxity which had failed to eradicate the system ; and increased watchfulness and energy were enjoined for the future. The Board of Revenue were also, directed to prepare a manual of Rules which should render such peculation impossible for the future ; the Sub-Deputy

Opium Agent was removed from Shahabad, where he had been for twenty years, to another District; and more frequent changes among the Officers of the Department were urged on the Board as a measure of importance which ought not to be lost sight of.

EXCISE.

The Table in the margin exhibits the gross Collections, Charges, and net Revenue derived from excisable articles during the year under review, the preceding year, and three other antecedent years; and a comparison of results exhibits an increase of Revenue in ten years to the extent of Rupees 25,45,669,* of which nearly 10 lacs† were derived from the proceeds of Abkaree Opium.

	COLLECTIONS.			Charges.	Net Revenue.
	Spirits and Drugs.	Opium sale proceeds.	Total		
1847-48	22,31,924	4,50,057	26,84,981	5,23,106	21,61,875
1852-53	24,75,338	6,11,364	30,86,702	5,88,098	25,01,604
1857-58	28,15,871	9,39,350	37,55,230	6,42,962	31,12,268
1861-62	30,00,659	19,10,727	49,11,386	9,04,906	40,06,480
1862-63	39,55,204	21,02,936	60,58,140	10,10,867	50,47,273

Net Revenue.

* In 1862-63...	Rs. 50,47,273
„ 1852-53	„ 25,01,604
Excess in 1862-63	„ 25,45,669

Net Proceeds of Opium.

† In 1862-63	Rs. 13,44,096
„ 1852-53	„ 3,57,503
Excess in 1862-63	„ 9,86,593

A Statement (II) in the Appendix exhibits the results for 1862-63 in detail; and a comparison with the results of the preceding year shows an increase in net Revenue to the extent of Rupees 3,74,853,‡ of which Rupees 76,174§ were derived from Opium.

Net Revenue.

‡ In 1862-63	Rs. 50,47,273
„ 1861-62	„ 46,72,420
Excess in 1862-63	„ 3,74,853

Net Proceeds of Opium

§ In 1862-63	Rs. 13,44,096
„ 1861-62	„ 12,67,922
Excess in 1862-63	„ 76,174

The stoppage of the cultivation of Kance Opium in Assam was noticed in last year's Report. Since then the sale of that Opium in the Province

has been made penal; and to these causes was attributed the increase in the Revenue derived from Abkaree Opium during the year.

The price of Opium supplied by the manufacturing Agency to the Abkaree Department having been raised from Rupees 5-8 to Rupees 7-4 a seer, on account of the increased cost of manufacture, a corresponding increase was made from the commencement of

Raising of the sale price of Abkaree Opium in certain Districts.

1862-63, in the price of Opium supplied to vendors. Since the closing of the year the price of Abkarce Opium has also been raised to the highest rate of Rupees 22 per seer in the Districts of the Divisions named in the margin, and in Darjeeling, as there was no reason why the drug should be sold in them at a lesser price than in the neighbouring Districts. In Gowalparah and Kamroop also, the rate has been raised from Rupees 14 to Rupees 20 per seer, but it has not been considered politic at present to raise the price in the Districts of Upper Assam, till the discontent and restlessness caused by the stoppage of Kance cultivation have abated. The Districts of Cachar and Sylhet also have been exempted for the present from the higher rates, owing to apprehensions being entertained that it would lead to the introduction of contraband Opium extracted from poppy grown in Independent Tipperah.

Dacca
Rajshahye.
Chittagong.
Chota Nagpore.

The Table in the margin shows the further progress made in the introduction of the Sudder Distillery or fixed duty system; and it will be observed that in the Patna and Rajshahye Divisions the

DIVISIONS.	NUMBER OF SUDDER DISTILLERIES ESTABLISHED.			Approximate area supplied by Sudder Distilleries on 30th April 1862.	Number of Distilleries of which the establishment has been sanctioned but not carried out.
	Before 1862-63.	In 1862-63.	Total.		
				Square miles.	
Bhaugulpore	6	.....	6	1,753	.....
Burdwan	16	.....	16	4,304	.....
Chittagong	1	2	3	7,097	.....
Cuttack	2	2	4	1,007	2
Dacca	19	1	20	21,931	5
Nuddea	7	5	12	10,774	1
Patna	1	12	13	804	13
Rajshahye	7	11	18	31,532	1
Total	59	33	92	85,802	22

system has been much extended. In the Patna Division, of the thirteen Distilleries shown to exist, four have been set at work since the closing of the year.

A comparison of the Revenue collected during 1862-63 under the fixed duty system, with that derived from the same Districts in the last year during which they were under the daily-tax system, exhibits in several cases* a falling off in Revenue to a considerable extent. The decrease in Calcutta

	In 1862-63.	During the last year of the daily Tax system.
* Calcutta and 24 Pergunnahs	Rs. 1,90,790	Rs. 3,23,430
Moorsshedabad	38,057	50,010
Mymensing	14,429	22,055
Purneah	22,868	41,572
Shahabad	13,246	18,262
Tirhoot	30,024	65,580

amounted to Rupees 1,23,640; but this, as was explained last year, was owing to the equalization of the duty on Rum with that on Country Spirits, which has naturally had the effect of increasing the consumption of Rum and decreasing that of Country Spirits.

The success which has attended the measure of doubling the duty on Ganjah was noticed in last year's Report. The results during the year under review, as compared with the last entire year before the duty

Decrease in the consumption of Ganjah.

	Quantity consumed.	Revenue derived.
In 1862-63	Maunds 8,036 ...	Rs. 8,00,255
In the last year before the duty was doubled.	" 15,570 ...	" 6,22,805
Decrease in quantity.	Maunds 6,934	
Increase in revenue.	" .. "	2,67,450

was doubled, exhibits an increase of Revenue to the extent of Rupees 2,67,450, but a decrease in the consumption of the drug by about 6,934 maunds. The question of still further raising the duty on Ganjah was under consideration at the close of the year.

STAMPS.

The gross Revenue derived from Stamps in Bengal Proper, during the year under review, as compared with the preceding year, and with the results of the years 1847-48 and 1857-58, is exhibited in a Statement (I) in the Appendix.

The receipts for the year amounted to Rupees 53,91,338-2-6, which shows an increase of Rupees 32,82,596-15-3, and Rupees 31,31,030-10-6 as compared with the collections in 1847-48 and 1857-58 respectively, but a decrease of Rupees 10,98,958-7-6 compared with the results of 1861-62.

This decrease is ascribed to the extraordinary demand for Stamps in the months of May and December 1861, created by the operation of Act XIV. of 1859 for the limitation of suits, which had the effect of enhancing the Revenue of that year to an unusually large amount. The receipts of the year under review exceeded those of 1860-61 by Rupees 7,71,227-5-6.

North-Western Provinces	..	..	..	..	..	20,12,926	5	10
Punjab	..	..	..	..	..	9,19,692	7	0
Oude	..	..	..	..	..	3,30,110	8	6
Central Provinces	..	..	..	..	..	3,15,168	11	6
Hydrabad assigned Districts	..	..	..	..	..	68,218	7	6
Nepal Residency	..	..	..	..	..	12	8	0
British Burmah	..	..	..	..	..	2,45,984	10	0
Straits Settlement	..	..	..	..	..	31,836	9	0
Rupees	..	..	..	..	..	40,11,010	3	4

The total collections from the other Provinces of the Presidency of Fort William amounted to Rupees 40,11,010-3-4, in the proportion noted on the margin, and, with the Revenue of Rupees 53,91,338-2-6 derived from Bengal, makes the

aggregate collections throughout the Presidency amount to Rupees 91,05,348-5-10.

Unstamped Deeds stamped in the Stamp Office.
under the provisions of the Law, on

	Number of Deeds.	Amount of duty and penalty.
		Rs. As. P.
1847-48	2281	30,383 13 0
1857-58	1327	21,523 9 0
1861-62	3719	68,078 10 6
1862-63	1821	20,978 12 0

The number of unstamped and insufficiently stamped documents stamped at the Stamp Office, certificates from Collectors of Districts, in the Upper and Lower Provinces, and the Punjab, is given in the margin.

Collections on account of Postage Stamps.

The gross collections from the sale of Postage Stamps throughout the Presidency of Fort William

	Rs.	As.	P.
Bengal	4,64,845	11	9
North-Western Provinces	2,29,434	15	8
Punjab	1,64,528	0	0
Oude	34,719	4	0
Central Provinces	18,605	3	0
British Burmah	31,900	6	6
Straits Settlement	60,232	0	0
Rupees ...	10,30,325	8	11

Value of Postage Stamps supplied to Madras and Bombay.

Rupees 3,06,580, and Rupees 8,18,206-10-8 respectively.

The use of Stamps was abolished in the Sonthal Pergunnahs in 1856. The subsequent increase in the amount of litigation was, however, so great, that in 1862 it became necessary to take immediate measures for checking it. It was at first proposed to do this by the introduction of a scale of Court Fees in those Pergunnahs, and afterwards by the extension to them of the 4th, 5th, and 6th Clauses of Schedule B. of Act XXXVI. of 1860. But this was rendered unnecessary by the passing of Act X. of 1862, (the new Stamp Act,) which was made applicable to all British Territories without exception. Since then some concessions have been made in favor of the Sonthals, by a Notification of the Government of India, dated 22nd November last, by which the amount of duty chargeable on Petitions of Plaint in Civil Suits of the class cognizable by Small Cause Courts, has been reduced to the same rate as that prescribed for Petitions for Plaint in suits instituted in a Military Court of Requests, or in the Court of a Cantonment Joint Magistrate under Act III. of 1859.

INCOME TAX.

The assessments for 1861-62 having been continued under Act XVI. of 1862, no fresh assessments were made during the year under review, except in cases which fell under Section 7 of the Act. Under Section 14 of the Act all the assessments on Incomes of 500 Rupees per annum were cancelled, and this has caused a loss of Rupees 1,69,965-4-7 from the gross yield of the preceding year. The loss, however, has been partially compensated by the fresh assessments made for 1862-63, which yielded a gross Revenue of Rupees 1,51,506-7-6.

A Statement (J 1.) in the Appendix exhibits the progress made in assessment and collection from the commencement of the Tax to the 30th of April last, and the totals are here noted on the margin for easier reference.

Original assessment	51,32,776	6	9
Abatement by order of Commissioners	7,85,350	11	0
Balance	43,47,425	11	3
Addition by revision	24,717	4	8
Total	43,72,142	15	11
Demand	36,37,375	0	2½
Gross collections	33,85,423	12	7
Excess collections before receipt of orders of abatement	1,00,721	14	11
Net collections	32,84,700	13	8
Under realization	4,12,674	8	6½
Refund granted	1,60,314	11	1

The charges for collecting the Tax for the year under review amounted to Rupees 56,292-2-5 on account of Establishment, and Rupees 10,474-2-7 for Contingencies, making up a total cost of Rupees 66,766-5, or about 4½ per cent. on the net collections, which amounted to Rupees 14,18,821-10-14.

This satisfactory result has been owing mainly to the reductions made in the assessing Establishments by means of the changes introduced in the Department, as noticed in last year's Report. By the alterations and re-arrangements carried out there was altogether a saving of Rupees 5,660-11, from the Budget Estimate of the past year.

The total demand on account of Income Tax in the Province of Bengal, exclusive of the Town of Calcutta, for the official year ending on the 30th of April last, amounted to Rupees 35,34,087, and the total collections to Rupees 29,51,504, but a considerable portion of the latter belonged to the earlier years of the Tax.

The demands and collections of the two preceding years are noted on the margin, and a comparison of results shows a great decrease in the year under review, which was mainly caused by the exemption of all Incomes under Rupees 500 a year from the operation of the Tax.

	DEMANDS.	COLLECTIONS.
1860-61 ...	44,57,461	43,40,748
1862-63 ...	43,11,801	38,54,678

The total cost of collecting the Tax was Rupees 2,79,169, giving a percentage of 10·44 on the amount collected, which leaves a net Revenue of Rupees 26,72,335 ; and, as the net Revenue realized in 1861-62 was shown in last year's Report to be Rupees 40,22,000, the measures adopted for the relief of the poorer classes would appear to have already resulted in a surrender of Rupees 13,49,665.

The actual demand for the Income Tax year commencing on the 1st August 1862 was Rupees 33,39,742, of which Rupees 16,61,962 had been collected, and Rupees 16,74,780 remained to be collected at the close of the Financial year. A Statement (J 2.) exhibiting the demands, collections, surcharges, and other particulars in considerable detail for each District, will be found in the Appendix. The amount estimated as remaining to be assessed was Rupees 1,89,958.

The progress made in the assessments and collections on account of the first two Income Tax years are noted on the margin.

Total demand for the two years ...	...	87,09,352
Amount assessed up to May 1863 ...	...	87,15,512
Ditto collected ...	...	82,01,326
Remaining to be assessed ...	...	53,840
Ditto to be collected ...	...	5,65,020

The Assessors and their Establishments were all abolished before the close of the year, the duty of collecting the Tax having been entrusted to the Excise Officers.

SECTION IV.—FINANCIAL.

Revenue and Expenditure of the year. A Statement (K) in the Appendix exhibits in detail the Revenue and Expenditure of the Lower Provinces for the year under review.

The total Revenue amounted to Rupees 15,37,74,300, or £15,377,430, and the total Disbursements Rupees 5,07,42,800, or £5,074,280, leaving a surplus of Rupees 10,30,31,500, or £10,363,150.

The surplus Revenue in the preceding year was Rupees 9,01,28,116. This year's Returns show, therefore, an increase to the extent of Rupees 1,29,03,384, or £1,290,338, which is made up of the following items, *viz.* :—

Abkaree Revenue	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,57,518
Exports	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,61,524
Land Customs...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10,925
Sea	„	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	53,66,778
Salt sales	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13,91,144
Opium	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	90,44,140
Police	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,41,999
Marine	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,63,761
Local Funds	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,11,812
										<hr/>
Total										1,78,49,601

from the aggregate of which is to be deducted the net decrease of Revenue under other headings amounting together to Rupees 49,46,217.

The new Paper Currency. Proposed general extension of it to all the Districts of Bengal.

extended. During the year the

Extension of the Currency to Assam, Sylhet, and Cachar; and further measures taken for promoting the circulation of coin in those places.

It is now two years since the new Paper Currency was introduced into Bengal. A few Districts only remained, to which the experiment had not been in the first instance extended. During the year the Lieutenant-Governor recommended, after consultation with the various Local Officers, that steps should be taken at once for extending the Currency to all the Districts of Bengal without exception.

Pending decision, however, on the question of the general extension of the Currency, His Honor brought to the notice of the Government of India, the excessive inconvenience occasioned in the Tea-growing Districts of Assam, Cachar, and Sylhet, by the absence of all facilities for remitting money and for exchange.

To remedy the inconvenience, measures were adopted for placing those Districts within the Calcutta Circle of the new Paper Currency. It was decided in the first instance to select Gowhatty as the only place of issue, and to authorise Notes being cashed at all the local Treasuries. These Treasuries were further authorised to draw Bills on Calcutta at par, and to draw upon each other at $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. premium, or in certain cases without premium; and Bills on those Treasuries will be drawn in Calcutta without limit for the present at a premium of $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.

Arrangements were at the same time made with the Bank of Bengal for keeping these Treasuries supplied with a sufficiency of specie both in silver and copper coins.

Introduction of the Money Order system in Bengal.

From the 1st November 1862 a new Money Order system has been introduced throughout Bengal, for the purpose of affording to the public the means of safely and economically transmitting small sums of money from one Station to another. The system is founded upon, and in many respects exactly similar to, that known in Great Britain

as the Post Office order system ; but it has been found preferable in this country to carry it out through the Agency of the District Treasuries instead of that of the Post Office. The details for working the scheme and the rules for the guidance of the Officers entrusted with it were prepared by the Civil Pay-Master, and modified by the Government of India in the Financial Department; and the general direction of the Agency employed has also been entrusted to the Civil Pay-Master in subordination to this Government.

SECTION V.—EDUCATION.

The number of Colleges and Schools under Government inspection is returned at 1,222, and the number of Students at 71,699. In the last General Statistics. Administration Report the Colleges and Schools were stated to number 879, and the Students 52,895. The Returns there given were, however, hastily prepared, and were not quite complete. The Statement in the Annual Education Report, subsequently published, showed that the number of Schools under inspection amounted to 965, and that they were attended by 57,200 Scholars.

The Returns for the year under review exhibit, therefore, an increase of 257 Schools, and 14,499 Scholars, as compared with the year ending 30th April 1862.

Schools and Colleges under Inspection.	Number of Schools.		Number of Pupils.	
Government Institutions ... ..	...		...
Colleges (General and Professional) ...	10		1,497	
English and Anglo Vernacular Schools	52		8,250	
Vernacular Schools	169		10,736	
Normal Schools	7		586	
		238		21,069
Aided and other Schools under Inspection ... ..	...		...
English and Anglo Vernacular Schools (including School of Industrial Art) }	227		18,682	
Vernacular Schools	503		21,382	
Girls' Schools	42		1,486	
		772		41,550
Indigenous Schools under improvement in Central, South-East, and South-West Divisions	212	212	9,080	9,080
		1,222		71,699

The Table on the margin exhibits the number of Schools of different classes and the number of Scholars attending them.

These figures give one School to a population of 32,733, and one Scholar to a population of 558; each School containing on an average 58.6 Scholars.

Disbursements	Rs. 12,30,000
Receipts	2,40,000
Net expenditure	9,90,000

The expenditure during the year was estimated at Rupees 9,90,000 or £ 99,000. The Revenue of the Lower Provinces for the same period being taken at Rupees 15,37,74,300, it appears that the expenditure on Education amounted to no more than 0.643 per cent. of the public Income; the cost to the State for each Scholar being Rupees 13-12-11, or a little more than £1-7-7.

University Examinations.

general and professional.

The result of the University Examinations indicate continued progress in the higher branches of Education, both

For the Entrance Examination held in December 1862 the names of 1,114 Candidates were enrolled, a larger number than have appeared in any previous year. Of these 1,043 were from the Lower Provinces of Bengal, the remaining seventy-one being from the North-West Provinces, the Punjab, and Ceylon.

University Entrance Examination.

December 1862.	Number of Candidates.	NUMBER PASSED.		
		1st Division.	2nd Division.	Total.
Hindoos	862	99	251	350
Mahomedans	34	4	8	12
Christians	43	12	22	34
Other Creeds	104	17	32	49
	1,043	132	313	445

Of the 1,043 Candidates from Bengal 445 were successful, 132 being placed in the 1st Division, and 313 in the 2nd Division, as shown in the accompanying Tables.

University Entrance Examination.

December 1862.	Number of Candidates.	NUMBER PASSED.		
		1st Division.	2nd Division.	Total.
Government Schools	539	70	150	220
Aided Schools	144	15	67	82
Independent Schools	306	42	85	127
Private Students	35	"	6	6
School Masters	19	5	5	10
	1,043	132	313	445

At the annual award of Government Junior Scholarships, which is determined by the results of the Entrance Examination, 160 Students were elected Junior Scholars.

Award of Junior Scholarship.

By what Institution gained.	SCHOLARSHIPS GAINED.			
	1st Grade Rs. 18 per mensem.	2nd Grade Rs. 14 per mensem.	3rd Grade Rs. 10 per mensem.	Total.
Government Institutions	8	27	54	89
Aided Institutions	0	13	26	39
Independent Institutions	2	10	20	32
	10	50	100	160

The distribution of these Scholarships is shown in the Table.

First Arts Examination.

For the first Examination in Arts there were 217 Candidates, of whom 210 were from Bengal, five from the North-West

First Examination in Arts.

January 1863.	Number of Candidates.	NUMBER PASSED.		Total.
		1st Division.	2nd Division.	
Hindoos	145	5	51	56
Mahomedans	8	0	2	2
Christians	16	2	13	15
Other Creeds	41	5	15	20
	210	12	81	93

Provinces, and two from Ceylon. Of the former twelve passed in the 1st Division, and eighty-one in the 2nd Division.

First Examination in Arts.

January 1863.	Number of Candidates.	NUMBER PASSED.		Total.
		1st Division.	2nd Division.	
Government Schools	177	9	63	72
Aided Schools	0	0	0	0
Independent Schools	28	3	17	20
Private Students	1	0	0	0
School Masters	6	0	1	1
	210	12	81	93

The results of this examination determined the award of the twenty-four Government Senior Scholarships which are annually available.

Thirty-five Candidates entered for the B. A. Examination, two Christians, one Mahomedan, twenty-nine Hindoos, and three of other creeds. Twenty-five passed successfully, of whom seven were placed in the

B. A. Examinations.

1st and 18 in the 2nd Division.

M. A. Examination.

The Degree of M. A. was this year conferred for the first time. Seven Candidates, Bachelors of Arts of the Presidency College, presented themselves for examination, two taking up Mental and Moral Science, two History, and three Mathematics. All the Candidates were Hindoos. Six were declared successful, and have been admitted Masters of Arts.

At the Law Examination thirty-four Candidates presented themselves. Of these nine obtained the Degree of Licentiate in Law, two being placed in the 1st, and seven in the 2nd Division; and nine obtained

Law Examination.

the Degree of Bachelor of Law, the whole being placed in the 2nd Division.

For the 1st or preliminary Examination for the Degree of L. M. and S. there were thirty-five Candidates, of whom four passed in the 1st

Medical Examinations.

Degree of L. M. S.

Degree of M. D.

and twelve in the 2nd Division. For the 2nd or final Examination nineteen Candidates presented themselves, and

fourteen passed, of whom three were placed in the 1st and eleven in the 2nd Division. For the Degree of M. D. two Candidates appeared, and both were declared successful.

The new Regulation of the University which requires Candidates for the Degree of Licentiate in Civil Engineering to produce Certificates of having passed the first Arts Examination, having this year come into operation, the result has been that no eligible Candidates have come forward for Examination. It is to be feared that some years will elapse before Candidates will again present themselves for the Professional Degree, as none of the Students now in the College have qualified themselves by passing the prescribed test in Arts.

The number of under-graduate Students attending the Government Colleges for General Education has increased within the year by eighty-four, the number on the Rolls on the 30th April last being 579, against 495 on the 30th April 1862.

		Monthly Fees.	Number on the Rolls on the 30th April 1861.	Number on the Rolls on the 30th April 1862.	Number on the Rolls on the 30th April 1863.
		Rs. As. P.			
Presidency College	...	10 0 0	209	227	289
Hooghly College	...	4 0 0	79	66	65
Dacca College	...	3 8 0	76	138	128
Kishnaghur College	...	4 0 0	42	38	44
Berhampore College	...	3 8 0	16	26	32
Patna College	...	1 0 0	0	0	5
Sanskrit College	...	1 0 0	0	0	16
			422	495	579

The distribution of the Students among the several Colleges is given on the margin.

The following Table gives the classification of the under-graduate Students in the several Colleges, according to the social position of their parents, on the 31st December 1862.

	Zemindars, Talookdars, and persons of independent income.	Merchants, Banians, and Bookkeepers.	Professional persons.	Government Servants and Pensioners.	Others.	TOTAL.
Government Colleges	170	48	107	150	78	551

The Staff of Professors in the Presidency College has been strengthened by the appointment of Mr. H. F. Blanford to the vacant chair of natural History and Geology, which was formerly held by Dr. Liebig. The

Presidency College. Increase of Instructive Staff.

special duty assigned to Mr. Blanford is, to give instruction in those branches of the Natural and Physical Sciences which are included among the subjects of examination for the Degrees in Arts, in addition to which he is required to deliver an annual course of lectures on Geology.

Seven Bachelors of Arts of the Presidency College have been elected to Foundation Graduate Scholarships. Scholarship tenable for one year, on condition that they prosecute their studies for the M. A. Degree.

NAMES.	Value of Scholarships.	Designation.
	Rs.	
Troylokonath Mitter	50	Rajah of Burdwan Scholar.
Omur Nath Bose	50	Dwarkanath Tagore Scholar.
Omurto Lall Paul	40	Bird Scholar.
Obinash Chunder Ghose	40	Ryan Scholar.
Nobin Kishen Mookerjee	30	Hindoo College Foundation Scholar.
Gooroo Prasad Sein	30	Hindoo College Foundation Scholar.
Grish Chunder Chowdry	30	Hindoo College Foundation Scholar.

The growing success of the English Schools in East Bengal having led to a large accession of Students in the Dacca College, it became necessary to strengthen the College Establishment, in order to provide adequate instruction for under-graduates desiring to complete the University Course and to proceed to the Degree of Bachelor of Arts. Two Professors were consequently added to the instructive staff at the commencement of the Academical year, in January last, and an Assistant Professor was at the same time appointed for Sanscrit and Bengalee. A Law Lectureship was also established with the view of providing systematic legal instruction for persons intending to devote themselves to the practice of the Law in the Mofussil Courts.

In the course of the year the English School at Patna has been reorganized and placed on the footing of a Mofussil College, comprising a College Department for under-graduates, and a Collegiate School. It was affiliated to the University in August 1862, and the College Department was opened at the commencement of the Academical year in January last, and placed in charge of a Professor. The rapid growth of the Collegiate School is a satisfactory proof that the inhabitants of Patna are not backward to avail themselves of improved means of education. At the commencement of the year the number of Students on the Rolls was 135. At the expiration of twelve months it had reached 307. A subscription list has been opened to provide funds for the erection of a suitable College building, and Rupees 21,000 was subscribed before the close of the year. It is expected that upwards of Rupees 50,000 will eventually be realized.

The uncles of the minor Rajah of Durbungah, Maharaj Coomar Baboos Gopessur Sing, Goonessur Sing, and Netressur Sing, having forwarded to Government Rupees 6,000, with a request that the Lieutenant-Donation in aid of the Patna College.

Governor would make it over to any public School, Dispensary, or such charitable purpose as he might think proper, giving preference to any Institution connected with the District, the money has, at the suggestion of the local Officers and with the consent of the donors, been ordered to be applied to the fund for building the new College of Patna.

On the 30th April 1862 the number of Schools receiving regular monthly assignments of public money under the grant-in-aid Rules was 319, and the amount distributed was Rupees 8,641 per mensem. At the same date in the present year the number of aided Schools had risen to 436, and the aggregate amount of the grants to Rupees 11,484 per mensem. This statement shows an increase within the year of 117 Schools, at an additional charge upon the public Revenues of Rupees 34,120 per annum. It is worthy of note that sixteen of these Schools are for Native females.

The grants given to additional Schools during the year amounted to Rupees 2,951-12, viz., to fifty-two English and Vernacular Schools Rupees 1,818-12; to sixty-two Vernacular Schools Rupees 762-8; and to sixteen Girls' Schools Rupees 370-8. The total amount of augmentation to previous grants was Rupees 241-9-7, viz., to six Anglo-Vernacular Schools Rupees 85-8; to four Vernacular Schools Rupees 56-1-7; and to one Girls' School Rupees 100. The amount of the monthly grants sanctioned within the year was, therefore, Rupees 3193-5-7. The total of grants cancelled amounted to Rupees 343-8, viz., of two Anglo-Vernacular Schools Rupees 205, and of eleven Vernacular Schools Rupees 138-8. The grants of two Vernacular Schools were also reduced to the extent of Rupees 6-8. The amount of reductions in the monthly grants during the year was, therefore, Rupees 350. Hence the net additional expenditure sanctioned during the year on account of grants-in-aid was Rupees 2,843-5-7 per mensem, or Rupees 34,120-3 per annum.

In addition to the sums assigned as monthly grants, twenty-two Schools have received casual grants, for special purposes, amounting in the aggregate to Rupees 3,817-8, viz., sixteen Anglo-Vernacular Schools Rupees 3,242-8, five Vernacular Schools Rupees 525, and one Girls' School Rupees 50. Seven Schools have also received grants of books and maps from the Stock of the late Government Book Agency, now in charge of the School Book Society, to the extent of Rupees 355, viz., five Anglo-Vernacular Schools Rupees 230, and two Vernacular Schools Rupees 125.

Normal Schools have been established during the year at Burdwan, Kishnaghur, and Jessore for the purpose of training Masters for elementary Village Schools, under the scheme of Vernacular education originally devised by Sir J. P. Grant. This scheme has received several important modifications, as fresh light has been gained from the working of the experimental measures adopted for bringing it into operation. Its general object was the improvement of the indigenous Schools of the country by the offer of money rewards to the Gooeroos.

New scheme of Vernacular Education.

The plan now pursued may be briefly described as follows :—

The villages, where Patshalas are already in existence, are invited to send for a year's training in a Normal School, either their present Gooroo, or some other person whom they will undertake to receive as their future School Master. Their nominee, if accepted by the Inspector, is sent to a Normal School, with a stipend of Rupees five per mensem, and a written agreement is entered into on the one hand with the heads of the village that they will receive him back as their Gooroo, when he has completed his course of training and received a Certificate of qualification ; and on the other hand with the nominee himself, that he will return to the village which selected him, and there enter upon and discharge the duty of village School Master to the best of his ability, on condition of being secured a monthly income of not less than Rupees 5 in the shape of stipend or reward, so long as he continues to deserve it. Each of the three training Schools at present established, receives seventy-five stipendiary Students. They have been opened but a few months, but no difficulty has been experienced in filling them. Each had its full complement at the end of the year. The supervision of the entire scheme has been entrusted to Baboo Bhoodeb Mookerjee, as an Additional Inspector, with three Deputy Inspectors as his subordinates.

At the end of the year sanction was obtained for the Establishment of a Normal School at Dacca, for training a small number of Native women as School Mistresses. It is expected that these women will readily find employment, not only as Mistresses in public Girls' Schools, but also as private teachers in the Zenanas of Native gentlemen.

The Wards' Institution in Calcutta was established in 1856, for the purpose of affording to all those minors under the control of the Court of Wards, whose means were sufficient to pay for better instruction than can be procured at their own houses, a liberal education at the Presidency, removing them by this means from the pernicious influence of family dependants. The entire management of the Institution was placed under a Native Director, subject to the control of the Board of Revenue. The Rules of the Institution, and the expediency of retaining it at the Presidency, came under review during the year, in connection with the case of a Ward in Beerbhoom, whose relatives objected to his removal to Calcutta. It appeared to His Honor that the Rules contained no adequate provisions for the supervision and periodical inspection of the Institution. He therefore appointed a Committee of Honorary Visitors, consisting of a member of the Board of Revenue and its Secretary, the Director of Public Instruction, and six Native gentlemen, two of them residents of the interior, with instructions that the resident Members should be requested to visit the Institution regularly in rotation. It was also proposed, in consequence of the objection of the Native Zemindars to sending their children to Calcutta, to remove the Institution to a Station in the interior ; but owing to the difficulty of finding sufficient accommodation at any of those Stations where a College education is procurable, no final decision on the point has as yet been arrived at, and the subject is still under consideration.

SECTION VI.—PUBLIC WORKS.

GENERAL.

THE total amount of Imperial Funds placed at disposal of this Government for public works during the year was 53½ lacs; the amount of Local Funds administered by this Department was 20 lacs, in addition to which the first and second instalments of the one per cent. Fund amounted to Rupees 22 lacs, making a grand total of 95½ lacs of Rupees.

The increasing amount of the Local Funds renders it expedient that the expenditure therefrom should be brought under proper supervision, and accordingly a proposal has been submitted to the Government of India by which the whole expenditure, both Imperial and Local, would be placed under one system and supervised by one Engineer Establishment. The chief feature of this scheme is the appointment of a Superintending Engineer to each Revenue Division, who, in concert with the Commissioner, would have the chief supervision of all public works in the Division. The orders of the Government of India have not yet been received on this proposal.

The necessity for a system of contracts for works and repairs, as the only means whereby the increasing demands for public works can be met, has been kept steadily in view. In Calcutta only, has the system of large Divisional Contracts been found to work; but orders have been given that as a general rule, petty contracts should be adopted in all cases, except where the Superintending Engineer may give a special exemption; endeavors have been made to reduce these petty contracts to a system, and in time, Contractors who can be depended on for larger works, will no doubt be forthcoming; a considerable reduction will, under this system, be effected in the number of disbursing Officers and in the number of lower Subordinates. The number of disbursing Agents has been reduced from 275 on the 1st May 1862 to 162 on the 30th April 1863.

The want of an Establishment of trained European Subordinates has been much felt. The number of admissions into the Upper Subordinate Establishment during the year has been twenty-seven, and the number of removals has been twenty-nine; out of a total of one hundred and forty.

A contract having been entered into by the Government of India with the East India Irrigation and Canal Company, having for its object the construction of works for the control of flood waters for irrigation, and for navigation, in the Province of Orissa and adjoining districts, preliminary arrangements have been made for commencing these works. This Government is not yet in possession of the scheme finally proposed; but a preliminary approval has been accorded to a high level line of navigation from the Hooghly to Midnapore, and from the Roopnarain River to Balasore. In connection with this scheme the Oolabaria Canal has been made over to the Company on re-payment of its cost, about Rupees sixty thousand. The Banka Canal and the Spur works at Naraj near Cuttack, have also been made over in

connection with other works to be carried out by this Company. This Company has also applied for a similar contract in respect to the Behar irrigation works, but in regard to this the orders of the Government of India have not yet been received.

Preliminary arrangements have been made for a contract with the Light Railway Company, the object of which is to hand over to them the recently formed Jeagunge and Nulhatty Road, 27½ miles in length, with a view to a light railway being laid down thereon by the 1st January 1864; the road is nearly complete, and the final settlement of the contract merely awaits the approval of the Government of India. The Railway Company have in the meanwhile commenced their permanent way.

The abolition of the Iron Bridge Yard has been finally carried out during the past year, the Stock and Machinery of the Establishment were made over to the Ordnance and other Government Departments, and the premises to the Electric Telegraph Department.

The arrangement made for the annual supply of 65,000 maunds of Lime by Messrs. Inglis and Company as part payment for the Choylah Quarries ceased on the 30th April.* Negotiations have been opened with the Superintendent of Port Blair for the supply of 200 tons of coral lime per mensem at a rate of Rupees 70 per 100 maunds; this lime has been tested and found to be a rich lime of superior quality.

The Photographic Establishment employed for four years in connection with the Chief Engineer's Office, has been dispensed with, the results obtained not being considered to be commensurate with the expense. The results shewed that from the commencement in 1859, the total expenditure to date had been Rupees 11,615 and that the number of negatives taken had been 316, and the number of prints 1,157.

WORKS CARRIED OUT DURING THE YEAR.

It will suffice to mention here, only a few of the principal works which have been in progress during the year.

MILITARY.

ARMY.—The abolition of the Cantonment at Dehree having been decided upon, the Barracks and other buildings erected, have been dismantled, and the land has been made over to the Revenue Authorities. The Cantonment at Raneegunge has also been abolished and the buildings, with exception of a few required by the Civil Authorities, are being dismantled. At Dacca it was decided that the site known as Foley's Mills was the most eligible for a Cantonment, and accordingly that property has been purchased for one lac of Rupees, the measures to be taken to provide accommodation for Troops are still under consideration. The intention to build Barracks at Debrooghur for European Troops has been abandoned. A Committee having been appointed to report on the Station of Dum-Dum, it

* On that date there still remained in the Government Store at Chuttuck, 81,585 maunds.

was determined to remove most of the semi-permanent buildings erected in 1857-59, and to make certain other improvements which it is expected will have the effect of rendering this Station as healthy as in former years. Accordingly the semi-permanent buildings have been removed, the married men's Barrack has been dismantled and re-built on another site, the ventilation of the permanent Barracks has been improved, and a better system of conservancy provided for. The Cantonment has been enlarged by taking in a piece of swampy land which is to be raised and formed into Soldier's gardens, and a system of drainage for the whole Cantonment has been carried out. These works are nearly completed.

In other Stations such minor works and improvements have been carried out as were necessary to meet the requirements of the Troops. These embrace the lighting of Fort William by Gas, and the erection of Stables and Gun-sheds for an additional Battery at Barrackpore.

The small sanatorium on Parisnath providing accommodation for thirty-two men, and the Bungalow for Officers, with subordinate buildings, is nearly completed and will be fit for occupation after the rains.

Fort William.
Coley Bazar.
Ballygunge.
Alipore.
Dum-Dum.
Chinsurah.

Barrackpore.
Berhampore.
Hazareebaugh.
Dinapore.
Cuttack and Chowleaugunge.

A Register of all Military accommodation with Plans, is under preparation, and a Register of the levels of all Military Stations has been completed for the Stations marginally noted.

NAVY.—The works noted in last Report, in connection with the extension of the Kidderpore Dock Yard, have been completed.

CIVIL ADMINISTRATION

REVENUE.—The large Collector's Court house at Mozufferpore is nearly completed, and a similar building at Chuprah is about half finished, a new Record room on the standard plan at Gya is about ten feet above ground. The continued encroachments of the Ganges at Rampore Beaulah rendered the dismantlement of the Court houses necessary. After full consideration it was determined not to remove the Head-Quarters of the Rajshahye Division to any considerable distance, and a new site was selected for the new Public Offices in the highest marginal ground above the old Station 3000 feet from the present bank of the river, and opposite a part of the river bed where the Ganges has ceased encroaching.

A jetty with tramways to facilitate the loading and unloading of Salt at Sulkeah has been completed. Alterations and additions to the Opium Factory at Patna, including the erection of new chest-sheds are still in progress.

GENERAL.—Orders from the Government of India were received for the commencement of the new General Post Office at Calcutta in January last, but under subsequent orders a revision of the Plan was again necessary. The Plan has now been finally decided on, and orders have issued for the commencement of the work; the foundations cannot, however, be laid until after the rains of 1863.

The new Copper Mint is nearly completed, some work in connection with the fixing of Machinery, to be carried out under the superintendence of the Mint Master, still remains to be done.

A design and project for the Presidency College was submitted to the Government of India, but has been returned for further consideration. Additional land in the vicinity of the Medical College Hospital has been purchased, which, with the Medical College premises, will form the site of the new College.

The additional land required for the site of the new High Court has been purchased, it includes the site of three large houses in Esplanade Row and Post Office Street.

ECCLESIASTICAL.—The large Church for St. James' District, Calcutta, has made good progress, the work is now up about twenty feet above the ground, and there is a large quantity of timber and other materials ready on the ground. The new Tower of Saint Luke's Church at Dinapore has been completed. Improvements and thorough repairs to the Bhaugulpore Church, which was taken over by Government last year, have been carried out. The Cuttack Church is well advanced towards completion, and the Church at Cachar is in progress.

JUDICIAL COURT HOUSES.—The Judge's Court house at Chuprah is nearly completed, and that at Mozufferpore is half finished. A Court house at Silchar is in progress. Sub-Divisional buildings have been completed during the year at Jenidah, Satkhira, Bongong, Ranaghaut, and Chooadangah; and are in progress at Culna, Kotechandpore, Narail, Busseerhaut, Meherpore, Kooshteah, and Luckimpore. Court houses have been completed at Jenidah, Satkhira, Bongong, Ranaghaut, and Chooadangah; and are in progress at Culna, Kotechandpore, Busseerhaut, Narail, and Meherpore. Court houses have also been commenced at Kooshteah, Canning, and Diamond Harbour.

JAILS.—The dwelling for the Governor of the Great Jail at Calcutta has been completed, and extensive additions have been in progress in this Jail during the year. Hajut Wards or Sub-Divisional Jails have been completed at Burhee, Diamond Harbour, Commercolly, and Lallbaugh; and are in progress at Barrackpore, Nusseeragunge, Kotechandpore, Ranaghaut, Bongong, Jenidah, Narail, Busseerhaut, Satkhira, Kooshteah, Meherpore, Serajgunge, Jajepore, Bhudruck, Kendraparrah, Barh, Sherghotty, Julpigoree, and Nowgong.

A Design and Estimate have been received, and sanction has been accorded to the erection of a Jail at Hazareebaugh, for Europeans sentenced to penal servitude.

PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS.

MUNICIPAL.—A large and handsome covered market place 500 × 90 feet is in progress at Sealdah and is about half completed. A tank 400 feet square and 30 feet deep adjoining the market is completed, and new roads, railings, footpath, &c., in connection with the above two works, are in progress. Preliminary arrangements have been made for the erection of a market in the Station of Howrah.

AGRICULTURAL—the Hidgellee Sea Dyke has progressed well during the past year, the restriction in the manufacture of Salt on account of Government having set free a large supply of local labor. The total quantity of work done up to date is 690 lacs of cubic feet out of 1844 lacs of cubic feet, of which 432 lacs have been completed during the past year. In consequence of the abandonment of the manufacture of Salt, Estimates are being prepared for enclosing and re-claiming the large tracts of Julpye lands which can thus be brought into cultivation, when the lands shall have become sweetened by two or three seasons rains.

A final Report on the effects of the removal of the embankments on the right bank of the Damoodah has been received; the Lieutenant-Governor thus records his opinion on this subject.

“On a careful consideration of the subject, the Lieutenant-Governor is of opinion that the removal of the embankments on the right bank of the Damoodah has been a judicious measure the work has been carried out with skill and judgment, and the results accord closely with the expectations formed when it was first authorized in 1856. Whatever partial damage may have been sustained by the natural action of the river, now that it is no longer attempted to confine the flood waters within artificial limits, is not to be compared with the injury and devastation formerly produced by the sudden and violent irruptions of the river bursting its embankments, while the general fertility of the area subject to inundation has been greatly increased.

“But while arriving at this conclusion, the Lieutenant-Governor is not unmindful of the fact that a certain extent of country in the immediate vicinity of the breaches that have occurred has been injured, and that a sense of insecurity still prevails among the ryots from the uncertainty of the action of the river on its bank. His Honor is, therefore, of opinion that some practical measure should be devised to utilize the flood waters of the Damoodah, to give confidence to the ryots, and if possible to reclaim the land which is now uncultivated.”

Measures will be taken for an exploration of the upper reaches of the Damoodah and its tributaries, with a view, if possible, to the storage of the flood waters to be made available for dry weather irrigation and navigation.

The ruins of 1862 were very heavy, and the repairs required to the embankments generally were very extensive, especially in the Cuttack District where the total length of breaches was fourteen and half miles, requiring 302 lacs of cubic feet of earth-work at a cost of Rupees 52,000, to restore the embankments. Thirty-one sluices in the Mahanuddy Division and five in the Pooree Division commenced in 1861-62, were completed, and five others are in progress in the former Division.

A system of embankments for the protection of the Town and Station of Purneah has been carried out, by which it is expected that this Station will be saved from the repetition of such a disastrous inundation as that which occurred during the rains of 1862, when the floods of the Kosey River swept through the Town destroying many lives and much property.

COMMUNICATIONS.

COMMUNICATIONS.—The principal roads in progress during the year are the following :—

GANGES AND DARJEELING ROAD—126 miles.—Metalling between Carragolah and Purneah, thirty miles, of which thirteen miles are completed, and fourteen miles are in progress; three large Timber bridges* in progress and preparations made for bridging the Sowrah River.

- * 1. Kosey River.
2. Panar „
3. Douk „

DARJEELING CART ROAD—41 miles from Silligoree to Darjeeling. The progress on this Road has been satisfactory. In the upper Section from Darjeeling to the Saddle, four miles the road is nearly completed, from the Saddle to Kurseong, fifteen miles the road is open for traffic and the mail is now conveyed over it by Horse Dāk though there is still much to do in removing obstacles and repairing slips, and from Kurseong to Silligoree, twenty-two miles, the road is in progress and about one-seventh of the total work in this Section is completed.

The following shews the estimated cost of each Section of the road, the value and proportion of work done, and still remaining to be done :—

SECTION.				Total Number of units of work.	Units of work completed up to 30th April.	Value of each unit of work.	Total estimated cost of each Section.	Expenditure up to 30th April last.	Amount still required to complete.
						Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.
1st	...	...	...	2,894	465	130	3,75,570	52,724	3,22,546
2nd	...	...	...	1,175	1,002	200	2,64,129	2,35,071	29,058
3rd	...	...	...	290	45	200	58,050	20,705	37,345
General expenses				.....	.....	.....	91,856	26,541	68,315
Total				4,359	1,452	.....	7,92,605	3,35,041	4,57,564

JEAGUNGE AND NULHATTY ROAD—27½ miles.—The works as originally designed, have been completed; three additional masonry viaducts found necessary, are nearly completed; this road will be ready to be made over to the Light Railway Company by the end of August next.

SOOREE AND BHAGULPORE ROAD—110 miles.—Northern Section 29 miles, completed with exception of spreading a small portion of metal; eleven platform bridges aggregating 902

running feet at a cost of Rupees 67,046 to replace rough timber bridges first constructed, are in progress and half completed. Central Section, fourteen miles, in progress, earth-work nearly completed and masonry works well in progress.

PATNA BRANCH ROAD—Northern Section, 36 miles.—The earth-work on the road between Meeta-pore and the Poonpooon will be completed by July next, seven viaducts of twenty-eight openings are completed, two others of eighteen openings will be completed by July next, the remaining two of fifteen openings, are not yet commenced, but will be completed by November next. In the portion of the road between Jehanabad and the Poonpooon, work has been restricted to the throwing up of the earth of about four miles of road, sixteen feet wide, and to the burning off about fifteen lacs of bricks.

HAZAREEBAUGH ROAD—22½ miles, completed as a metalled road. Four Bridges still required for this road.

OOLABARIA AND MIDNAPORE ROAD 55 miles.—Metalling completed, with the exception of the portion (seven miles) between Oolabariah and Moisirakha.

CUTTACK TRUNK ROAD—Rajghat to Cuttack 123 miles.—Complete Estimates have been received for re-modelling this road, estimated to require 2,613 running feet of water-way, 1,500 feet metalled gaps, and 524 lacs of cubic feet of earth-work, at a total cost of Rupees 1,20,396. Of the above quantity of work about 220 Lacs of cubic feet of earth-work are out of hand, and bridges of nearly 1,300 running feet of water-way, are in progress. The progress by Contractors has not been so good as was anticipated, and as it was not in accordance with the rate agreed upon, the work will be carried out by the Officers of the Department.

MIDNAPORE AND RANNEEGUNGE ROAD—90 miles.—Much has been done towards the improvement of this road which is to be completed as a bridged and metalled road twenty-four feet wide.

JESSORE ROAD.—The work on this road is nearly completed including a bridge of boats across the Issamutty at Bongong, towards which a donation of Rupees 15,000 was given by a wealthy native gentleman, Baboo Kally Prasanno Roy.

DACCA AND CHITTAGONG ROAD.—Metalling of the road from Dacca to Naraingunge, eight miles, is in progress, and half completed. Bridging of the road between Fenny and Chittagong is in progress. Of forty-one bridges to be constructed, two are completed, twelve others are ready for arching, materials are ready for the greater number, and the work will be pushed forward.

ASSAM TRUNK ROAD.—From Doheree to Debrooghur—355 miles.—A complete Estimate for this road has been received, the quantity of work required in making the road twenty-four feet wide, is 3,010 lacs of cubic feet of earth-work, 2,048 running feet of small drains and culverts under twenty feet span, and 5,495 running feet of bridges from twenty to sixty feet span. Work on separate estimates for detached portions of the road and bridges has been in pro-

gress, but owing to want of labor, but little has been done. A commencement has been made to import Coolies into the province for carrying on public works, but the result has not as yet been satisfactory.

SYLHET AND CACHAR ROAD.—64 miles.—The re-modelling and forming of this road twenty-four feet wide has been taken up, and work is progressing fairly; about one-fifth of the earth-work is completed.

BURHEE AND BEHAR ROAD.—This road is intended to be made from near Burhee on the Grand Trunk Road, *viâ* Nowadah to Behar with a branch road from Giraick to Luckeeserai on the Railway. The Section of road from Rajowlee to Behar, forty miles, is in progress, and also the Section from Giraick to the Railway, thirty-eight miles, which is to be formed as a flush metalled road at a cost of about Rupees 3,000 per mile.

CHUTTRA AND CHOWPARUN ROAD.—32 miles.—Has progressed well, the earth-work and small bridges are nearly completed; a stone bridge of three arches of thirty feet span over the Amcen River, is in progress, and about half the quantity of metal required has been collected.

The other roads on which work has been in progress are, Raneegunge to Doobrajporo a metalled road, twenty-four miles, long, which will complete the route from Raneegunge to Sorce. The earth-work on this road has been completed, and the bridges and metal are about half completed. A bridge over the Singarun River on this road, consisting of five bays of twenty-five feet, was completed within three months at a cost of Rupees 8,473, in a most satisfactory manner. A new road from the Burrakur Jermine of the Railway to Ruggonathpore, twenty miles, and a road from Nattore to Kooshteah, thirty-four miles, have just been commenced. The progress of the Cuttack and Taldunda Road, forty-three miles, and of the road from Cuttack towards Sonapore *viâ* the Burmool Pass have been good; the difficulties met with, on the latter road have been great, especially in the Sub-Division from Burmool to Harbahangah, twenty-two miles, in which the rock cutting at the Sonakaria cliff has been a very heavy work. The rock is of gniess, the cutting nearly 1000 feet in length and about thirty feet in breadth, the perpendicular drop from the road to the Mahanuddy River below is about 150 feet.

The improvement of the Dunwah Pass on the Grand Trunk Road, is nearly completed. The improvement of the Tumlook Road sixteen miles is in progress, and material is being collected for metalling this road at a cost of Rupees 62,574.

BRIDGES—BURRAKUR BRIDGE.—The actual progress on the Burrakur Bridge during the season of 1862-63 includes only the completion of two additional foundations Nos. 4 and 5. Two arches on the eastern side, also the fixing of the eastern-most span of Girder, are in progress. There still remain four foundations in progress, but incomplete.

LEELAJAN BRIDGE.—The difficulties met with in this work have necessitated a reconsideration of the project which is now in abeyance, it appears probable that the idea of making use of any portion of the old bridge must be abandoned.

MORHUR AND BORRYAH BRIDGES.—The foundations and piers of these bridges (except one foundation in the Morhur) are now completed, little has been done to the Borryah during the year, but the arching of the centre bay of six spans of the Morhur Bridge is in progress.* It is expected that the arches of both these bridges will be completed by the rains of 1864.

The Iron Bridge over Tolly's Nullah at Alipore has been nearly completed by the Contractor Mr. Henfry of the Firm of Brassey Wythes and Company. A new bridge has been commenced at Kormabad on the Grand Trunk Road, to replace an old Mahomedan structure.

SOANE CAUSEWAY.—This important work has been completed during the past year in a very satisfactory manner. This work designed and commenced in 1853-54 by the late Colonel Knyvett, has stood without any injury the successive flood seasons of the several years during which it was under construction. It is 11,450 running feet in length and 16 feet wide. The surface is of large blocks of dressed granite laid over a bed of concrete, boxed in with piles.

NAVIGABLE CANALS.—The stop-gate on the new Calcutta Canal mentioned in the last Report has been completed. Its effect in scouring out the bed is not yet known. The cut off of the Booskhally Khall on the Eastern Canals has been nearly completed, and an examination of the Channels between the Mutlah and Koolnah has been made with a view to the improvement, and shortening of the route between those places.

The Oolabariah Canal was, on completion, made over to the East India Irrigation Company as a portion of their high level Canal between the Hooghly and Midnapore, the Company paying to the Local Funds the amount expended on the work.

The usual works have been carried out on the Nuddea Rivers, and the Bhagiruttee has been kept open with a depth of two feet throughout the year.

A proposal was received from Mr. Prestage for converting the Matabangah into a high level Canal, but on consideration it was not deemed advisable to hold out any prospect of assistance from Government to the project.

IMPROVEMENT OF RIVERS.—An experiment is being carried out under instructions of the Government of India with a view to test the practicability of removing shoals in the River Hooghly by a Steamer fitted with a revolving harrow.

It was found impossible to effect any permanent good in removing rocks in the Mahanuddy River between Cuttack and Sonapore with the limited amount of Funds contemplated, the work has, therefore, been set aside. The removal of obstructions in the River Barruck near Cachar, and the distribution of the waters of this River in the two Channels of the Soormah and Koosheerah is being examined into.

* NOTE.—Completed in a most satisfactory manner since the 1st May.

LOCAL

"AMALGAMATED DISTRICT ROADS FUND."—The amount of this Fund available for expenditure during the year, including balances from the previous year, was :—

From "Local Fund"	Rs. 9,77,527	} Rs. 15,05,088
„ "General Fund"	„ 5,27,511	

Of which the following distribution of Funds was made to the several Divisions :—

DIVISIONS.	From "Local Fund" including former balances.	From "General Fund."	Total.
Assam	52,031	12,000	64,031
Burdwan	1,51,651	1,00,000	2,51,651
Bhaugulpore	62,299	50,000	1,12,299
Calcutta	11,364	"	11,364
Chittagong	78,876	"	78,876
Chota Nagpore	31,578	"	31,578
Cuttack	36,816	"	36,816
Dacca	67,836	"	67,836
Darjeeling	1,082	"	1,082
Nuddea	1,61,030	3,20,917	4,81,947
Patna	2,24,950	25,098	2,50,048
Rajshahye	98,014	6,543	1,04,557
Total ...	9,77,527	5,14,558	14,92,085

The expenditure during the year is estimated to have been thirteen Lacs, but the detailed accounts have not yet been received. The expenditure of the "Local Fund" has been, as usual, confined almost entirely to the maintenance and improvement of District and Station Roads; whilst the expenditure of the "General Fund" has been chiefly on the construction of new Railway Feeders, the progress of which, in the Nuddea Division especially, has been very satisfactory. The expenditure of the Local Funds may be estimated to have been :—

On Works and Repairs	11 Lacs.	} Rs. 13 lacs.
„ Establishments	2 „	

INCOME TAX FUND.—The amount of the first and second instalments apportioned to Bengal, was twenty-two Lacs of Rupees, which amount was finally distributed for the works noted below :—

GRANTS MADE AVAILABLE TO CIVIL OFFICERS.

1. Calcutta Water Supply	Rs. 6,00,000
2. Improvement of Scaldah Roads	„ 48,000
3. Sylhet Local Roads	„ 10,000
4. Luksham Road	„ 31,800
5. Darjeeling Municipal Fund	„ 3,000
6. Gowhaty Improvements	„ 8,000
	<hr/> 7,00,800

GRANTS ADDED TO THE GENERAL FUND.

7. Nuddea Railway Feeders	...	...	...	Rs.	90,000
8. Bishenpore and Paneeghur Road	...	...	...	„	60,000
9. Ghorghat Bridge	...	...	...	„	8,000
10. Muddcepoorah Railway Feeder	...	...	...	„	94,000
11. Rajshahye Railway Feeders	...	...	...	„	56,000
12. Nubheegunge Road	...	...	...	„	50,000
13. Lohurduggah Road	...	...	...	„	32,500
					<hr/>
					3,90,500

GRANTS FOR WORKS CARRIED OUT BY PUBLIC WORK'S OFFICERS.

14. Sealdah Market	...	...	...	Rs.	1,50,000
15. Howrah Market	...	...	...	„	1,02,000
16. Tumlook Road Metalling	...	...	...	„	25,000
17. Tidal Canal, Mundulghat	...	...	...	„	35,000
18. Raneegunge and Doobrajapore Road	...	...	...	„	40,000
19. Bancoorah Road	...	...	...	„	30,000
20. Purneah Drainage	...	...	...	„	8,000
21. Nattore and Koosteah Road	...	...	...	„	1,10,000
22. Mozufferpore Roads	...	...	...	„	1,00,000
23. Burhee and Behar Roads	...	...	...	„	2,18,000
24. Cuttack Trunk Road	...	...	...	„	54,000
25. Ruggonathpore Road	...	...	...	„	15,500
26. Sylhet and Cachar Roads	...	...	...	„	50,000
27. Daoodcandy and Chittagong Road	...	...	...	„	1,05,700
28. Dacca and Daoodcandy Road	...	...	...	„	37,500
29. Assam Trunk Road	...	...	...	„	28,000
					<hr/>
					11,08,700
					<hr/>
Grand Total Rs. ...					22,00,000

The actual expenditure on these latter works has been, during the year, about 5½ Lacs Rupees; the progress on the most important of them has already been noticed.

CARRAGOLAH STEAM FERRY.—A Steam Ferry has been maintained during the whole of

Expenditure.			Receipts.		
Establishment	...	Rs. 0,020	First Class Passengers	...	Rs. 2,069
Coal	...	10,011	Third " "	...	2,300
Other expenses	...	1,309	Luggage	...	735
			Goods	...	4,578
			Railway contribution	...	600
			Due for Government Stores	...	1,776
			Total receipts	12,090	
			Loss Rs.	5,253	
Total Rs. ... 17,349			Total Rs. ...	17,349	

the past year between Sahibgunge and Caragolah in connection with the Railway and the Ganges and Darjeeling Road. The gross monthly receipts and expenditure show a loss of Rupees 5,253 as explained in the margin, which has to be defrayed from the "General Fund."

The number of trips made between Sahibgunge and Caragolah, was one hundred and forty, and one trial trip between Colgong and Kodalcutta. The Steamer *Rajshahye* was employed

from May to the 9th July, but she was replaced by the *Jumna* on the 7th of August, the former vessel not having sufficient power to stem the current.

CALCUTTA DRAINAGE.—During the past year the small remaining portion of the main Dhurruntollah sewer, has been completed, and the entire length from the River Hooghly to the temporary pumping Station at Entally, is now complete. The extension of the main sewer to the permanent pumping Station has been proceeded with, and that portion between the temporary pumping Station and the Mutlah Railway Station, which has been laid in the old Entally canal, is complete with exception of arching. In accordance with the recommendation of the Municipal Commissioner's, permission has been given to complete the Drainage of the portions of the Town noted below :—

First.—The area bounded by Chowringhee Road on the West, Free School Street on the East, Dhurruntollah on the North, Kyd Street on the South.

Second.—The area on the South side of Dhurruntollah lying between that street and Jaun Bazar, and in length extended from Chowringhee Road to near the Circular Road.

Third.—The area on the North side of Dhurruntollah extending from Chandney Choko Street to the Union Chapel, and bounded on the North by Emambang lane and Sakarrytollah Lane.

The estimated outlay for these works, in addition to the sum of about 7½ Lacs of Rupees already expended, is seventeen lacs, and authority has been given to the Commissioners to raise this amount by loan. Captain Hyde, E. E., has been requested to examine and report on the work already carried out, especially with reference to the quality of the work and the probable efficiency of the system, and the expediency of completing the scheme for the whole of Calcutta. Captain Hyde's Report had not been received at the close of the year, but it is understood that the Report will be favorable as regards the work executed.

WATER SUPPLY.—No progress has as yet been made in obtaining a supply of water for Calcutta, but a sum of six lacs of Rupees has been set apart for this work from the 1 per cent. Income Tax.

STRAND BANK.—Measures for the improvement of the Strand Bank have been under consideration. Several projects for Wharves, Jetties, and other works have been considered, but action in the matter of carrying out any of these projects is in abeyance pending the formation of a Trust to which will be committed the charge of the Strand Bank, and the works for its improvement on the passing of a bill, which will be introduced into the Council for the purpose at its next meeting.

EXPENDITURE.

The expenditure of Imperial Funds, and of Local Funds by the Officers of this Department, during the past year, has been (approximately) as follows :—

Expenditure on Works.

HEADS.	Imperial Funds.	Local Funds.	TOTAL.
	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.
Original Works	23,86,481	5,77,854	29,44,335
Repairs	14,36,691	3,82,873	18,19,565
Increase of Stock (unclassified)	6,44,000	3,00,000	9,44,000
Total, on account of this Province ...	44,66,172	12,60,727	57,26,899
On account of other Provinces and Departments	1,13,291	.....	1,13,291
Grand Total, Rupees	45,79,463	12,60,727	58,40,190

Expenditure on Establishments.

HEADS.	Salaries.	Travelling Allowance.	Contingen- cies.	Total.	Imperial.	Local.
	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.
Direction ..	1,98,234	10,188	22,613	2,31,035	2,31,035	.....
Construction ...	6,95,370	1,14,745	17,334	8,27,449	7,30,425	97,024
Accounts ...	1,00,078	633	13,420	1,14,131	1,03,131	11,000
Collection and Police	55,304	.....	.....	55,304	.....	55,304
Total Rs. ...	10,48,986	1,25,566	53,367	12,27,919	10,64,591	1,63,328

Every endeavor has been made to restrict the Expenditures on Establishment, and it will be observed that the entire charges under this head have been kept below one-fifth of the entire outlay.

The total outlay on Public Works from all sources during the year has been

From Imperial Funds	Rs.	56,44,054
From Local Funds by Public Works Offices ...	,,	14,24,055
From Local Funds by Civil Officers... ..	,,	13,00,000
Grants made from the Income Tax Funds to Muni- cipal bodies	,,	7,00,800
Total	Rs.	90,68,909

A more detailed account of the Expenditure of Imperial Funds compared with the Budget Sanctions is given below :—The Budget Grant for the province appears to have been exceeded by a little more than 3 per cent. but the exact amount cannot be stated until the Books are closed.

BUDGET Grants for the year 1862-63, compared with the actual Expenditure of the year.

CHARGES.	AMOUNT OR BUDGET GRANT OF THE YEAR, INCLUDING ADDITIONAL GRANTS MADE DURING THE YEAR.			EXPENDITURE INCURRED DURING THE YEAR.			REMARKS.
	Original works.	Repairs	Total.	Original Works.	Repairs.	Total.	
Army ...	2,28,123	2,63,350	4,91,473	3,10,099	3,68,450	6,78,549	*Rupees 908 sanctioned in Orders No. 640, dated 10th February 1863.
Navy ...	4,585	4,500	9,085	43,279	...	43,279	
Total Military ...	2,32,708	2,67,850	5,00,558	3,53,378	3,68,450	7,21,828	
Revenue ...	77,250	55,490	1,32,740	85,460	51,370	1,36,830	
General ...	1,31,703*	43,508	1,75,211	1,42,976	72,462	2,15,438	
Ecclesiastical ...	1,22,236	24,522	1,46,758	76,243	27,149	1,03,392	
Educational ...	15,000	21,990	36,990	4,985	17,495	22,480	
Judicial ...	3,78,290	95,790	4,74,080	2,62,749	1,22,859	3,85,608	
Total Civil Administration ...	7,24,479	2,41,300	9,65,779	5,72,413	2,91,335	8,63,748	
Municipal ...	...	800	800	1,153	22	1,175
Marine ...	...	1,700	1,700	1,059	5,414	6,473
Agricultural ...	2,26,934	1,90,000	4,16,934	2,44,709	2,14,360	4,59,069	
Communications ...	14,77,708†	5,30,000	19,27,708	12,10,493	5,54,994	17,65,487	
Electric Telegraph ...	...	1,650	1,650	3,276	2,116	5,392
Total Public Improvement ...	17,04,642	7,24,150	23,48,792	14,60,690	7,76,906	22,37,596	
Reserve ...	1,86,662	69,117	2,55,779	...	...	...
Total WORKS ...	28,48,491	13,02,417	41,50,908	23,86,481	14,36,691	38,23,172	
STOCK (Increase) ...	...	...	...	...	...	6,44,000
ESTABLISHMENTS ...	...	...	12,00,000	...	...	10,64,591
TOTAL PUBLIC WORKS BENGAL ...	...	...	53,50,908	...	...	55,31,763
Advances for other Provinces ...	...	...	10,415†	...	...	1,13,291
Advances for other Departments ...	...	...	43,100	...	...
GRAND TOTAL...	...	...	54,04,423	...	...	56,44,054

† Rs. 80,000 sanctioned in Orders No. 293, dated 10th March 1863, and Rs. 20,000 sanctioned in Orders No. 1728, dated 16th April 1863.

† Sanctioned in Orders No. 1011, dated 4th March 1863.

SECTION VII.—RAILWAY.

EAST INDIA RAILWAY.

At the close of the previous year the Railway was open from Howrah to

Open Line.	Monghyr	...	...	...	...	303 Miles.
	With Colliery and River Branches	...	...	...	...	76 „
	In all	...	...	...	...	379 „

On the 17th of November the Section from Jumalpoore to Dinapore, 110 miles in length, was made available to the public, and on the 22nd of December the Line thence to Rajghaut, opposite the city of Benares, having been reported in a sufficiently advanced condition, was handed over for running. In order to enable His Excellency the Viceroy to be present on the occasion, the official opening was deferred till the 5th February 1863, on which date it was celebrated at Benares.

At the close of the year 1862-63 the total length open, inclusive of the portion from the Kurumnassa to Rajghaut, the administration of the affairs of which also devolves on the Bengal Government, was 607½ miles, the only un-opened portion being the Burrakur extension 22 miles.

The gross sum earned by the East India Railway in Bengal					
Earnings.	during the Calendar year 1862 was	...	...	...	Rs. 46,13,447
	The working charges amounted to	...	...	...	„ 24,42,217
	Profits	...	...	...	„ 21,71,230

The accidents which attended the working of the Railway during this period are enumerated in the Report appended. Forty-four persons in all were killed, and sixteen injured. Of these only two were passengers, forty-three were servants of the Company, and fifteen trespassers. The most serious case of all, though happily unattended with loss of life, took place on the 24th October, on which date a five-arch masonry bridge in the Beerbhoom District gave way, precipitating a Goods' Train, consisting of an Engine Tender and thirteen Waggons, into the stream below. It appeared that the foundations of the bridge had been completely undermined by the action of a violent flood. This accident brought to light the imperative necessity for adopting general protective measures throughout the Line, by securing the foundations of all bridges liable to scour; and measures have been taken for averting such a catastrophe in future, by maintaining a system of flood registry and watch.

The principal fact to be recorded in the administration of the affairs of the East India Railway is the limit fixed to the construction expenditure. In January a Special Finance Committee, presided over by the Consulting Engineer to Government, proceeded up the Line, personally investigated the indispensable requirements of the traffic for the two ensuing years, and decided what work should be prosecuted, the result being an immediate reduction of the current expenditure to a minimum. This was the first practical step towards closing the Capital Account of the Railway, and was at once followed by an order for compilation of the total expenditure in each Department, in view to a comprehensive scrutiny being instituted into the inefficient payments of the Company. This work is now being proceeded with.

Another important event was the abolition of the River Transport Department of the Railway. An extensive fleet of Steamers, Flats, and country Boats had been built and employed by the Company for the conveyance of their materials to the upper Sections of the Line under construction; but the advanced state of the works generally, and the completion of the greater part of the Bengal Division in particular, having rendered it no longer necessary to retain such a Department with its special and costly organization, it was resolved to put the entire fleet out of commission from the 1st January 1863, and to dispose of the block of the Company. The arrangements for carrying this resolution into effect were matured before the close of the official year. •

The stoppage of operations at the Kur-hur-balie Colliery is also deserving of notice. These pits were originally opened and worked to provide fuel for brick-making during the construction of the numerous viaducts and bridges in the Keul and Hulohar Division, and the Railway Officers subsequently advocated the permanent retention of the field on the ground of the superiority and cheapness of its yield over the Raneegunge product for Locomotive purposes; but, as on investigation, it appeared absolutely certain that the new field could not compete with the old, unless connected with the East Indian Railway by a branch Line, Government has declined to permit the continuance of these workings as a portion of the guaranteed undertaking, pending a determination by the Railway Board as to the disposal of the property, or the exact conditions of its tenure.

The investigation of this matter revived the consideration of the question of a direct Line from Raneegunge to Luckeeserai, for the purpose of opening up the rich mineral region lying between, and of shortening the distance for the through traffic from the North-West. The advisability of doubling the Line from Teenpahar to Colgong had been urged by the Traffic Manager of the Railway, and the Lieutenant-Governor recorded that, in his opinion, additional accommodation of the kind would, before long, be found an unavoidable necessity in parts where a large local traffic existed; but the superior advantages of a direct Line to Luckeeserai appeared so obvious, that it was suggested to the Government of India that, before incurring or entertaining any proposition for incurring expense on doubling, the cost of the short cut should be closely

investigated. The Supreme Government fully concurred in this, but did not encourage the idea of extending the guarantee to the work as a part of the East Indian Railway.

The introduction of the contract system for maintenance of way and works on a considerable length of Line was effected in the course of the year. Hitherto the repairs of the Railway had been performed directly by the Company's Engineers, and the cost was found to be steadily increasing in a far higher ratio than the train mileage. A proposition by the Chief Engineer for letting out the maintenance of the entire Line to contract has been carefully considered, and the saving under the new system, which has been adopted experimentally, will probably be very great.

The question of the re-arrangement of the Howrah Terminus continues to engage serious attention. It has been deemed advisable to consider the whole case *de novo*, the Chief Engineer and Traffic Manager being of opinion that the arrangement of the various buildings as placed before Government, and sanctioned in 1861, might be entirely altered with decided advantage. The subject is now in a fair way towards satisfactory settlement.

The system of audit to be adopted in future both by the Railway Company and by the Government has been under anxious consideration. The Board of Directors proposed a radical change in the constitution of their Audit Office in this country. Their proposal was referred to the Government for report, and the case is now in the hands of Her Majesty's Secretary of State for disposal.

It has also been deemed necessary on the approaching completion of the Line, and in consequence of the large reduction of expenditure, to undertake a thorough re-organization of the Establishments in all Departments of the Railway, and in general to investigate the subject of the General Management and Control of the affairs of the Line; and a Special Commissioner, Mr. G. N. Taylor, Enām Commissioner, under the Madras Government, has been deputed to collate the various opinions of the Chief Railway Officers, with a view to report on the subject.

EASTERN BENGAL RAILWAY.

The Eastern Bengal Railway was opened for Passenger Traffic as far as Ranaghaut, forty-five miles from Calcutta, on the 29th September, and on the 15th of November the Line was opened through to Koos-teah for general traffic.

The fares authorized for this Railway are—

	1	anna per mile	...	...	...	First Class.
Fares and Rates.	$\frac{1}{2}$	" " "	...	...	...	Second "
	$\frac{1}{4}$	" " "	...	...	...	Third "

The rates are—

$\frac{1}{2}$ pie	per maund	per mile	...	...	First Class.
$\frac{1}{2}$ "	"	"	...	...	Second "
$\frac{3}{4}$ "	"	"	...	...	Third "
1 "	"	"	...	...	Fourth "
2 "	"	"	...	...	Fifth "

Through cargoes of Coal, Salt, and Tea are, as a temporary and experimental measure, conveyed at a special rate of two annas per maund for the entire distance, which is a reduction on the lowest tariff rate.

Experimental Stations. Eight experimental Stations have been added to the number previously allowed, viz. :—

Dum-Dum,	Eshapore,
Belgorriah,	Muddunpore,
Sodepore,	Moteeharee, and
Aurunghatta,	Poradah.

making twenty-one in all.

Steam Communication between Seraj-gunge and Koosteah.

For the purpose of drawing to the Railway the Seraj-gunge Traffic which comes down by the Soonderbunds, an engagement was entered into for establishing steam communication between that Mart and Koosteah. Sufficient time has not yet elapsed to enable any definite opinion to be formed as to the result.

Locomotive shops and buildings at Bagaree Khall.

A contract has been entered into for construction of the Locomotive shops and buildings at Bagaree Khall.

Closing of the contract for the construction of the Railway.

The final closing of the contract account with Messrs.* Brassy, Wythes, and Paxton, who have constructed the Railway, will take place on completion of the year of maintenance, which ends on the 15th November ensuing.

CALCUTTA AND SOUTH EASTERN RAILWAY.

Open Line and results of the season's working.

The Railway was open throughout the year for Passenger Traffic as far as the Chappahattee Station, a distance of fifteen miles from Calcutta. The general result of the season's working was a loss of Rupees 7,888. No Goods were carried.

The opening to Canning Town was unfortunately thrown back by an accident at the Piale Bridge on the 28th June, which delayed the completion of work by several months.

One of the temporary piers which were erected to aid in fastening the iron-work of the super-structure, suddenly failed, killing several persons in its descent, and some months were lost in restoring the damage done.

The through opening took place on the 15th of May.

Proposition for a southern extension.

A proposition for a southern extension of the Mutlah Railway, with unguaranteed capital, was submitted in the course of the year, and is now under consideration.

SECTION VIII.—MARINE.

THE number of Pilots in active service at the close of the year was 132, as shown on the margin. The number of Pilots on the Free List was fifty-seven, the number of Licensed Pilots twenty-one, and the number of Licensed Leadsman eighteen.

Strength of the Pilot service.

Branch Pilots	... 12
Masters	... 34
Mates	... 23
Senior 2nd Mates	... 12
Junior ditto	... 8
Volunteers	... 21
	<hr/> 110
On leave	22
	<hr/> 132

The abolition of gratuities, and the allowance of 60 per cent. of the Pilotage to those of the Pilots who had exchanged their salaries for earnings, were noticed in last year's Report. It is only necessary to mention in this place that the new system is reported to have had a very beneficial effect on the whole service.

The number of vessels that were grounded, under circumstances deserving enquiry, was fourteen, and the number of collisions thirteen, none of the latter being of a serious nature. Most of these casualties are attributable to the changeable and difficult nature of the river. Inconvenience has also arisen from the existing Steam Tugs being deficient in power for the class of ships now frequenting the Port.

Ten Pilots were tried during the year, of whom only one was dismissed from the service. The constitution of the Marine Court has occupied the serious attention of Government. It certainly has not worked satisfactorily, and it is proposed to remodel the Court.

Trial of Pilots.

The state of the river during the year was very unsatisfactory. The James and Mary's Channels have been worse than usual; and the Rungafulla Channels have caused much difficulty. The changes in the Auckland and Lloyd's Channels have been very serious. Up to February 1862, all ships passed the Auckland into Cowcolly, and thence to sea, either through the Western, or through Lloyd's Channel. These Channels afterwards became so difficult as to be abandoned, and all ships went through Bedford's Channel; but the northern entrance to Bedford's also showed symptoms of closing, and it was feared at one time that a total stoppage of navigation of the river would ensue. But a new Auckland's Channel has been fortunately discovered, and the crisis it is hoped is over for the present. From Saugor to the sea the Channels continue in a satisfactory state; but the state of the river from Mud Point to Saugor has been a source of great anxiety. Attempts are being made to improve these Channels by artificial means. Mr. Leonard's roller has been partially successful, but it is capable of improvement.

The Pilot Brigs in commission were four in number, three of them being new ones. The Light Vessels were also four in number, and all in good order. The Steamer *Celerity* has been most usefully employed in taking Pilots to their stations, and towing up the relief Brigs, and taking stores to the Floating Lights. The *Guide* Brig has been employed on service at the Andamans.

The Light Houses at Saugor and Cowcolly were periodically visited during the year; the Light House at False Point was not visited, but was reported to be well maintained.

The Houses of Refuge on the sea-face of the Sunderbuns were examined, and replenished with provisions and water.

The total number of Fixed and Swinging Moorings is 187; and the number of ships hauled in and out of Moorings during the year were 1,235 and 1,231 respectively. The tariff of charges for the hire of Moorings has been revised during the year. The scale hitherto was an ascending one, from vessels of 199 tons to vessels of 1,000 tons; but there was no increase of charge for vessels above that tonnage. This has been obviated by the scale of tonnage now laid down, which prescribes a proportionally higher charge for ships up to 2000 tons.

The Wreck and Anchor Boats were three in number, and all in good condition. The earnings from the recovery of anchors and wrecked property during the year were Rupees 31,244, while the disbursements on account of the anchor establishment were estimated at Rupees 10,728; and these earnings are in fact those of only one boat, two having been employed on the Mutlah and Hooghly on other duties.

The number of Seamen of all classes shipped through the Shipping Office was 14,952, and the number of men discharged 15,455. The number of ships that resorted to the Office was 685. The actual

income from fees was Rupees 25,462, and the total expenditure of the Office Rupees 19,686, leaving a surplus of Rupees 5,776, against Rupees 3,399 last year.

The Port dues of the year amounted to Rupees 5,28,539, to Rupees 5,15,430 of the preceding year; which shows an excess of Rupees 13,109, notwithstanding the almost entire stoppage of the American trade.

At Mutlah the work of relaying the Buoys has been completed, a Port Master appointed, the river re-surveyed, and the navigation much improved. The *Saugor* has also been stationed as a Light vessel, and the *Charlotte* as a Cruizer; but the Port was visited by one vessel only during the year. The Railway, however, is now open, and it is expected that the new Port will be visited by a greater number of vessels in the ensuing year.

Proposed abolition of the Government Dock Yard at Kidderpore, and re-organization of the Marine Establishments in Bengal, &c.

The question of the reduction of Marine Establishments and the River Flotilla in Bengal, and the proposed abolition of the Dock Yard, being still under consideration, have been omitted from the Report of this year.

Towards the close of February 1863, Major Agnew, Officiating Commissioner of Assam, having occasion to visit Suddyah, the extreme eastern Station of Assam, determined on attempting to reach that place by Steamer, as well with a view to test the navigability of the higher portion of the Berhampooter, as for the sake of the impression which he thought the appearance of a Steamer in those waters would produce on the wild tribes of the region. No one had ever before steamed higher up the river than a few miles above Dabrooghur; but Major Agnew, in the *Adjai*, succeeded in reaching a point above the mouth of the Dehong and Debong Rivers, and within twenty miles of Suddyah. Here, however, he found the Channel so narrow, and so choked with trees and snags that it was impossible to proceed further. In an interesting Report of this trip Major Agnew suggested the advisability of making an attempt to clear the obstructions, and so open up steam communication with Suddyah. The salutary effect likely to be produced on the Abors and other savage frontier tribes, and the advantage of a safe mode of transport for tea, lime, and other commodities, were considered strong arguments in favor of opening the river, if possible, even beyond the Station of Suddyah. Accordingly instructions have been issued for the survey of the Berhampooter above and below that place, and the preparation of an Estimate of the cost of clearing that portion of the river.

On one occasion, during the Cossyah disturbances, troops *en route* from Dacca to Sylhet were conveyed in Steamers up the Kossia, as far as Phenchoogunge, a village only one long day's march from Sylhet. A professional survey of that river was, therefore, ordered, with a view to water communication with Sylhet being in future established up to Phenchoogunge, from which, should the river be favourably reported on, it is proposed to carry a metalled road to complete the route.

SECTION IX.—MISCELLANEOUS.

EMIGRATION.

Number of Emigrants despatched.
Introduction of Indian laborers into the Danish
Island of St. Croix.

* Mauritius	...	...	...	2,284
Re-Union	...	...	...	864
British Guiana	...	...	...	2,967
Trinidad	...	...	...	1,389
St. Croix	...	...	...	321
				<u>7,825</u>

Table of Results for five years.

	Departure.	Return.
1858-59	26,872	5,626
1859-60	23,312	3,226
1860-61	14,533	1,778
1861-62	22,000	1,710
1862-63	7,825	*2,212

THE operations of the Emigration Department exhibit a great decrease in the number of Emigrants, as compared with the results of the preceding year. The total number of Emigrants in 1861-62 was 22,600; in the year under review it was only 7,825,* including 321 Emigrants sent under the engagement recently entered into with the Danish Government, to the Island of St. Croix.

The departure and return of Emigrants for the last five years is noted on the margin.

There was no Emigration at all to Jamaica during the year, owing chiefly to the scarcity of tonnage; and the Emigration to Mauritius had greatly slackened during the latter half of the year, pending, it is understood, certain anticipated changes in the Emigration Laws of that Colony, and partly perhaps, in consequence of the unusually large supply of the previous years.

From Re-Union frequent complaints had been made by Her Majesty's Consul to the effect that a great number of the men sent from Calcutta were quite unfitted for hard labor; and the reason of this was alleged to be want of care in the selection of Recruits by the Agent, and neglect of the Protector in passing men unfit for agricultural labor. Upon inquiry, however, it was clearly shown that there had been no remissness on the part of any of the Emigration Officers here; but it appeared probable that the high rate of mortality during the voyage was owing to the Emigration Rules not being strictly enforced on ships bound to Re-Union, and the weakly state in which Emigrants were said to be frequently landed at Re-Union was clearly to be traced to the depressing effects of the dreary system of quarantine which they have to undergo after their long sea voyage to the Colony.

In the meantime, owing to the unsatisfactory feeling of the Colonists on this subject, and in reference to the system under which *Rebutes*, or Emigrants rejected by the Colonists on account of physical weakness, were to be maintained and returned to this country, the Governor of Mauritius declared Emigration to that Colony to be suspended till further orders. The points in discussion have recently been to a certain extent set at rest, and Emigration has been resumed.

The adoption by the Colonial Agents of the system of registering all proposing Emigrants before the District Magistrate has had the effect of checking, in a considerable degree, the mal-practices of the Recruiters, who were formerly in the habit of inveigling away by dishonest means intending Emigrants who had been previously collected through the exertions of rival Agencies. Complaints on this head have now ceased almost entirely, and the present mode of recruitment to the Colonies is, in its operation, fair to all parties concerned. It only remains to legalize the system, as in the case of the Assam and Cachar coolies. This will probably be done at the next meeting of the Council.

Various proposals of the Emigration Committee, in conjunction with certain suggestions of Doctors Dyer and Payne, were sanctioned by the Government of India, and have been incorporated with the existing Code of Revised Rules, and are now practically enforced in regard to all Emigration carried on from this Port. Each vessel sailing from Calcutta, since the operation of the new Rules, has been provided with a Normandy's Distilling Apparatus, and Iron Tanks for stowing water. Towards the close of the year, however, it was represented by Doctor Payne, the Officiating Emigration Agent for Mauritius, that it was not necessary to insist upon the use of a Distilling Apparatus on such comparatively short voyages as to Mauritius and Re-Union, and that a strict enforcement of the Rule would virtually exclude many of the most successful ships hitherto employed in the conveyance of Emigrants, as they are unable to accommodate the requisite machinery on board. The Protector of Emigrants has, upon this, been vested with the power of dispensing with the Apparatus, under certain circumstances, at his discretion.

The evils attending the Emigration of laborers to the Eastern Districts of Bengal, as then conducted, were noticed in last year's Report. In order to remedy those evils, an Act No. III. (B. C.) of 1863, entitled an Act to regulate the transport of Native laborers to the Districts of Assam, Cachar, and Sylhet, has been passed in the Bengal Legislative Council, with effect from 1st May 1863. This Law provides for the licensing and controlling of Contractors and Recruiters, the examination of Coolies by Medical and Protective Officers, the verification and registry of labor contracts, the licensing of Steamers and boats for the conveyance of Coolies, and the treatment of the laborers during their passage. It is believed that this measure will check the abuses which did exist, and ensure a proper attention to the requirements of laborers under transport from the Western to the Eastern Districts of Bengal. Under Section 2 of the Act, the Lieutenant-Governor has appointed the Protector of Emigrants to be Superintendent of labor Transport, and Doctor Macnamara to be Medical Inspector of laborers in Calcutta; and the Deputy Magistrate of Koosteah to be Superintendent of labor Transport, and Doctor G. Grant to be Medical Inspector of laborers at Koosteah; and under Section 27, the Stations named on the margin, have been declared to be places of disembarkation, and such others will be added to their number as may be recommended for the purpose by the Local Officers.

Registration of proposing Emigrants before district Magistrates, and its effects.

Revised Code of Rules for the Emigration Department.

Use of a Normandy's Distilling Apparatus and Iron Tanks in every Emigrant vessel.

of Doctors Dyer and Payne, were sanctioned by the Government of India, and have been incorporated with the existing Code of Revised Rules, and are now

In Assam.

Gowalparah.
Gowhatty.
Mungledye.
Tezpur.
Jikhoo Mookh.
Jebrooghur.
Dhunsari Mookh.
Kokila Mookh.

In Cachar.

Cachar.

In Sylhet.

Sylhet.

MEDICAL.

The Returns of the Calcutta Medical College Hospital afford ample proof of the increasing confidence felt in the Institution by both the European and Native inhabitants of Calcutta. During the year 1862, as compared with 1861, there was (exclusive of the Eye Infirmary) an increase in the number of in-patients of 462, viz., 4,885 over 4,423; of women confined in the Midwifery Ward 88, from 181 to 169; Surgical operations 68, viz., from 130 to 198; women and children treated as out-patients 3,533, viz., from 6,604 to 10,137.

The deaths in the European Wards were 184, or 9.69 per cent. on admission. In the Native Wards the percentage was much larger, amounting to 28.33, showing, especially in cases of Surgical operations, a less favorable result than last year.

The number of applicants for relief at the male out-door Dispensary was 25,815 to 18,424 in 1861; and the number at the out-door Dispensary for women and children 10,137 to 6,604 in the previous year.

The number of Surgical operations performed in the Hospital was 198, to 130 in the preceding year: the minor operations performed in the Surgical out-door Dispensaries were 944 in number.

Much inconvenience was experienced at the Hospital* during the year from a deficient supply of water. It has been attempted to meet this by temporary expedients, pending the completion of the water-works of the Town which are about to be constructed.

During the year the duty of checking the Hospital expenditure has been entrusted to the Examiner of Medical Accounts.

A radical reform has been directed to be introduced in the business of compounding or dispensing Medicines at the Hospital. This work had hitherto devolved on the Students of the College, which made it both unsafe as regards the patients, and extravagantly expensive in regard to waste, &c., of valuable drugs. It has, therefore, been determined to entrust the Compounding Shop to an Apothecary with a subordinate staff; and an additional expenditure of 213 Rupees per month has been sanctioned on this account.

The College Authorities further propose to establish two new Wards, one for accidents and one for Cholera cases.* The necessity for these Wards in suitable parts of the Hospital is obvious, and an Estimate for their construction has been ordered to be submitted without delay.

The number of in-door patients admitted into the Eye Infirmary during the year was 499, and the number of out-door patients treated 3,689. Of the former 301 were perfectly cured, while 141 were partially relieved; of the latter 2,179 were perfectly and 620 partially cured.

				The relative number of admissions for five years is given in the margin.
	In Patients.	Out Patients.	Total.	
1856-59	519	2,251	2,770	
1859-60	528	2,442	2,970	
1860-61	482	2,745	3,227	
1861-62	499	3,112	3,611	
1862-63	499	3,039	3,538	

The number of operations during the year was 159; and the results were ninety-eight cures, twenty-nine partial cures, and twenty-one failures. Of the remaining patients one died, and ten remained under treatment at the close of the year.

There were eighty-five operations for the extraction of Cataract, out of which fourteen only were unsuccessful, and these were chiefly performed during the cold season which is not favorable to this difficult and delicate operation, the marked success of which is a new feature in the history of Ophthalmic Surgery in this country.

The relative number of operations for the last five years is exhibited on the margin.

	Number operated upon.	Cured.	Relieved.
1856-59	180	129	22
1859-60	189	125	24
1860-61	153	104	20
1861-62	170	122	24
1862-63	159	98	29

The aggregate number of out-door patients during the year was 27,936 against 28,404 in the preceding year, and against 11,508 in 1857-58. Of these 3,039 were admitted into the Hospital as shown above. The remaining 24,897 comprised 2,881 Christians, 17,239 Hindoos, 4,654 Mohomedans, and 123 persons of other denominations.

The Native Hospital has now been in existence sixty-seven years. During the year under review it has afforded relief to no less than 1,52,713 persons. Of these 1,128 were house-patients, and 1,51,585 applicants for Dispensary relief. The daily average of the former was sixty, of the latter 415½. The total average of sick in the Hospital was, therefore, 475½ a day. Of the house-patients 760 were discharged cured, seventy-five were relieved, 232 died, and sixty-one remained under cure at the close of the year. The total number of Surgical operations performed during the year was 791. Out of 110 of these, which were recorded in detail as being either more important or attended with greater risks than others, sixty-four were entirely successful, and nine partially so, while thirty-three terminated fatally. Besides the number of persons who obtained relief from the parent Institution, 78,654 persons were treated in the Branch Dispensary in Park Street, 72,435 in the Gurranhutta Dispensary, and 80,941 in the Chitpore Dispensary. The daily average of sick in these Branch Establishments were 215, 198, and 221 respectively.

	Rs.	As.	P.
Government donation in 1862	23,708	6	0
Government allowance to the Resident Surgeons of the Park Street and Gurranhutta Dispensaries	2,304	0	0
Private subscriptions and donations	3,307	0	0
Legacies	5,639	12	11
Interest of Government Securities	13,406	8	4
Rupees	48,365	6	3

The total expenditure incurred on account of the Native Hospital and its Branch Dispensaries during the year was Rupees 47,698-0-7, which was met from an income of Rupees 48,365-6-3 derived from public subscriptions, from contributions of Government, and from interest of the funded property of the Institution, in the proportion noted on the margin.

The number of patients treated in the Asylum for European Insanes at Bhowanipore was 118, of whom thirty-three were females. The number cured

Lunatic Asylums.

and discharged was thirteen, four were transferred to their friends in an improved state of mental health, twenty-nine were sent to Europe, five died, and sixty-two remained

Name of Asylum.	Number of patients treated.	Discharged cured.	Improved and transferred to their friends.	Escaped.	Died.	Remaining under treatment at the close of the year.
Dullunda	273	37	18	...	51	167
Moydapore	55	8	.....	1	8	38
Dacca	296	47	18	...	14	217
Patna	131	26	7	...	11	87
Total	755	118	43	1	84	509

under treatment at the close of the year. The Abstract in the margin exhibits the number of patients treated in the four Lunatic Asylums for Natives, together with the proportion of deaths and cures. The percentage

of cures, inclusive of the cases in which the patients were transferred to their friends, was 21·45, and that of mortality 11·2.

The causes of insanity were unknown in as many as 317 cases. In the remaining 438,

From Fever	3 cases	or	0·6 per cent.
" Epilepsy	16 "	"	3·63 "
" Other diseases ...	3 "	"	0·6 "
" Hereditary taint	10 "	"	2·05 "
Congenital	5 "	"	1·03 "

insanity was attributed to intoxication by drugs and liquors in 330 cases, or 75·34 per cent; and to moral causes in 71 cases, or 16·23 per cent. The percentage from other causes was small, and is exhibited on the margin.

The comparative Statement given in the margin, shows that there was a large falling off

		ADMISSIONS.	
		1861.	1862.
Dullunda ... ..	...	142	78
Moydapore ... ..	...	61	18
Dacca ... ..	...	95	87
Patna ... ..	...	53	40
Total ... ..	...	351	223

in the number of admissions in all the Asylums during the year. This decrease was attributed in the first place to the caution given to Magisterial Officers against sending to the Asylums persons of whose insanity they were not satisfied by a personal examination, and secondly to the introduction of the system of requiring payment for the maintenance in

the Asylum of those Insanes whose relatives are in a condition to afford it. Dr. Payne, Superintendent of the Dullunda Asylum, also mentioned as a third cause the introduction of labor among the Insanes.

As it was represented, in respect to the first cause, that the tendency of the orders of Government had been to leave to the treatment of their friends all Insanes in the incipient and easily-cured stages of the malady, and to forward to the Asylums the most confirmed Lunatics only, and as it appeared from the serious diminution in the number of admissions that the objects of the establishment of Asylums had been insufficiently understood, instructions were issued, after the close of the year, for the purpose of explaining to the local Officers that the object of the orders of Government was simply to enforce care and circumspection on their part in carrying out the provisions of the Law, and not at all to discourage the admission of Lunatics to the Asylums.

With reference to the second cause, it was not considered necessary to modify or alter the instructions previously issued; and in regard to the third, it appeared from the reports on all the Asylums that the introduction of labor among the Insanes had been attended with the most satisfactory results, both as to its influence on the health and mind of the sufferers, and to the numerous comforts which the profits of their labor allowed them to enjoy. In the Dacca Asylum Dr. Simpson had succeeded in introducing several interesting occupations such as those of carpenter, tin-smith, gardener, &c.

In the Appendix will be found a Statement (M 1) exhibiting the number of patients treated in the Charitable Hospitals and Dispensaries throughout the Lower Provinces; and another (M 2) being a general Return of Vaccination for the year 1862.

The prevalence of a very fatal epidemic in some of the villages of the Nuddea and Burdwan Divisions, and the steps which were taken to afford relief, viz., the appointment of Native Doctors and the gratuitous distribution of Medicine, were noticed in last year's report. The measures adopted were, however, found to be insufficient to check the progress of the disease; and towards the close of the year 1862, it became necessary to depute a competent Medical Officer to visit the Districts affected by the epidemic, to inquire personally into the causes and the extent of its ravages, and to suggest, if possible, means for effectually checking its progress. The Officer selected for this duty was Dr. J. Elliot, Civil Surgeon of Hooghly, who, in a very full and able report, has traced the progress of the disease, beginning in the Nuddea District and extending thence to Burdwan, Hooghly, and Baraset, and has explained the various pre-disposing causes which enabled an ordinary epidemic Fever to pass into a scourge, less virulent, but in its effects not less desolating than Cholera itself.

The disease is described as differing only in its intensity from the ordinary form of malarious Fever, "being of a more congestive character than the ordinary intermittent, but presenting all the grades of severity between the remittent and intermittent types," and its excessive virulence in these Districts is to be attributed solely to villages being undrained, houses unventilated, tanks uncleaned and overgrown with noxious weeds, and to the tangled growth of jungle and rank vegetation with which the Bengalee loves to surround and to obscure his dwelling.

The mortality from the epidemic Fever arising from this sanitary neglect had in some villages amounted to 60 per cent. of the population; and in the presence of this constantly recurring visitation, the remnant who had escaped immediate death, lingered on in a state of apathy and despair, unable to help themselves, and destined, unless vigorous external aid was afforded them, to fall certain victims to the Fever which had already nearly depopulated the neighbourhood. The Government at once proceeded to carry out the remedial measures proposed by Dr. Elliot, which may be briefly enumerated as follows: the removal of superabundant and useless trees, shrubs, bamboo clumps, and plantain groves, from the immediate vicinity of houses; the pruning and thinning of trees; the removal of trees and bamboos from the sides of tanks; the uprooting and burning of low bushy jungle, vegetation, and rank grass; the deepening and clearing of the larger tanks, and the filling in of all useless tanks, water-courses, and other excavations in the neighbourhood of houses: the appropriation of

particular tanks exclusively for the supply of drinking water ; the construction of a few drains and paths in each village ; and the proper ordering of Burial Grounds and burning Ghâts.

It would have been obviously unfair that the general revenues of the state should be applied to remedy the neglect of particular villages. The necessity, however, of Government assistance in some shape was no less obvious ; and the Government at once devoted a sum of Rupees 12,000 from the Road Funds of the affected Districts, and agreed to supplement any subscriptions that might be raised from private sources with an equal sum up to the limit of Rupees 40,000 ; and subscriptions are being rapidly raised for this purpose. The Magistrates of Hooghly, Nuddea, and 24-Pergunnahs were directed to carry out the necessary work in their respective Districts ; a Special Assistant Magistrate, Mr. J. D. Maclean, was appointed to superintend operations in the villages on the east bank of the Hooghly ; an Officer of the Public Works Department, with a staff of eight Subordinates, was appointed to aid in the operations requiring professional knowledge ; Dr. Elliot's Report has been translated into Bengalee and very widely distributed ; the Magistrates have been directed strictly to enforce the provisions of the Penal Code, as to the removal of nuisances, wherever the indolence or recusancy of the house-holders may render it necessary ; and should further legislation be required, steps will be taken to supply the want.

There is every reason to believe that these measures, which are being actively and successfully carried on, will succeed in arresting the devastations of the epidemic where it has already obtained a hold, and will effectually check its progress to the southward, which seemed at one time imminent, and which threatened the Cantonments of Dum-Dum and Barrackpore.

CALCUTTA MUNICIPAL AFFAIRS.

The Receipts of the year from every source of Municipal Revenue, with the exception of the Lighting rate, amounted to Rupees 6,70,613-15.* To this is to be added the balance of the preceding year, the proceeds of Government Securities sold, the interest derived from Government Securities, various petty receipts on account of advances adjusted, &c., and a sum of Rupees 48,000 received from Her Majesty's			
* Income and Expenditure of year.			
	Rs.	As.	P.
House Rate Collections ...	5,80,285	3	11
Carriage and Horse Tax ...	66,687	4	0
Hackery Tax ...	8,905	8	0
	6,55,877	15	11
Derived from other sources ...	14,735	15	1
	6,70,613	15	0

Indian Government towards metalling the approaches to the Eastern Bengal Railway, which altogether make up an aggregate of Rupees 7,84,346-14-8.†

† Receipts for the year as shown above			
	Rs.	As.	P.
Balance of preceding year ...	5,173	13	10
Proceeds of Government Securities sold ...	43,107	4	0
Interest on Government Securities ...	5,654	4	7
Income Tax deducted from salaries of Establishment, &c. ...	3,347	9	3
Refund of advances adjusted ...	5,450	0	0
Received from Her Majesty's Indian Government for metalling the approaches to the E. B. Railway.	48,000	0	0
Received for constructing a foot-path round Government House.	3,000	0	0
	7,84,346	14	8

The total disbursements, on the other hand, amounted to Rupees 9,38,304-15-2, or Rupees 1,53,958-0-6 in excess of the income available for the purpose. To meet this the House-rate account was overdrawn to the extent of Rupees 1,56,284-1-8, which, after defraying all expenses, left a small balance in hand of Rupees 2,326-1-2.

The above aggregate disbursement of Rupees 9,38,304-15-2, includes a sum of Rupees 2,04,000 set apart for the Drainage Account; Rupees 30,000 set apart for the Water Supply Account; and Rupees 1,65,300 advanced to the Drainage Account during the year; so that the actual expenditure on objects of conservancy was Rupees 5,39,004-15-2.

Owing to the insufficiency of the funds available for the purpose, the Municipal improvements effected during the year were few in number, and of an unimportant character.

City improvements.

It was noticed in last year's Report that the new Centrifugal Engine for pumping water from the River, which was originally intended for Nimtollah Ghât, had been put up at Chandpaul Ghât. This Engine has been working satisfactorily; but the old Engine, which was reported last year to have been thoroughly repaired, had gone out of order again, and it was found necessary to pull it to pieces and then to re-fit the whole, after making many extensive alterations and repairs. To superintend these repairs it has been thought advisable to procure the services of a practical Engineer, and the work was being carried out at the close of the year. The aqueducts for distributing through the Town the water pumped up by these Engines were repaired at a total cost of Rupees 8,580-14-2.

Two new reservoirs of water, in addition to those already existing on the South of Esplanade Row, were commenced during the year, and almost completed at its close. The total number of these reservoirs now is five, and their aggregate solid contents 299,292 cubic feet, a space capable of holding 1,866,186 gallons of water.

With a view to meet the requirements of the increasing traffic of the Town it was proposed to construct a double tramway of stone on the river side of the Strand Road, for the exclusive use of carts; and granite blocks have been procured from China for carrying out this plan.

To provide efficiently for the watering of the Streets it is in contemplation to construct raised tanks, or reservoirs for water, in various parts of the Town, which would enable water-carts being filled speedily, and allow the present Establishment of Bhistics being dispensed with. Such a reservoir is now in full work at the corner of Tank Square, where each water-cart is filled in the space of one minute only.

The amount of Lighting Rate collected during the year was Rupees 1,32,666-10-5, and the total sum expended Rupees 1,14,131-14-9. The additional number of Gas Lamps fixed during the year was thirty-two.

Collections of Lighting Rate, and Expenditure for Lighting the Town.

Drainage and water-works

The progress made in the Drainage of the Town, and the construction of water-works, have been noticed under the head of Public Works.

During the year an Act was passed by the Council of the Lieutenant-Governor for making New Municipal Law. Laws and Regulations, by which the Municipal Government of the Town is vested in the Justices of the Peace, resident in the Town of Calcutta, as a corporation. The Law vests the corporation with large powers, both in regard to taxation and administration; and seems to be in every way calculated to provide an efficient Municipality for the Town. This measure is one which will be watched with the greatest interest, as the first important step towards self-Government in local administration on this side of India. The Justices, who represent all classes of the community, have indicated a cordial desire to co-operate with Government in giving effect to the Act.

REVENUE SURVEY.

A Statement (N 1) in the Appendix shows the amount of work done in the Professional Department. The outturn is an estimate only, as the Survey year does not expire till the month of September. The total outturn is set down at 9,612 square miles, of which 4,377 are Mouzahwar, 5,103 Topographical work, and 132 Waste Lands granted or sold to applicants in Darjeeling and Assam. The estimated expenditure for the entire work is Rupees 2,90,553-15-9, which gives an average of Rupees 30-3-7 per square mile.

Another Statement (N 2) will also be found in the Appendix, exhibiting the work done in the Non-Professional Department. In only three Divisions have Field operations been carried on on a large scale, *viz.*, in the 2nd, 3rd, and 6th. In the 1st and 4th Divisions the work consists mainly of compilation of Registers, with occasional and desultory Field investigations. In the 5th Division the work is entirely professional.

The total estimated area demarcated is 5,568 $\frac{1}{2}$ square miles; and the estimated expenditure Rupees 1,91,056-11-1 $\frac{1}{2}$, which gives an average rate of Rupees 34-5 per square mile.

STATIONERY.

The Table on the margin exhibits the value of Stock, Receipts, and issues of

Operations of the Year.

Value of Stock on the 1st of May 1862	...	...	...	1,89,804	10	3
Value of excess or returned articles, &c	...	...	...	2,599	7	1
Invoice value of Stores received from England	...	...	...	47,734	11	4
Cost price of local purchases	...	...	...	4,04,572	11	10
Total value of Stock in hand	...	...	...	6,44,711	8	6
Value of Stores issued during the year	...	...	...	4,07,112	8	5
Value of Stock in hand at the close of the year	...	...	...	2,37,599	0	1

Stationery during the year. The total value of Stock in hand was Rupees 6,44,711 to Rupees 6,13,508 in the preceding year; while the value of stores issued during the year was Rupees 4,07,112 to Rupees 4,23,704 in the previous year, which exhibits a reduction to the extent of Rupees 16,592.

The total charges of the Department amounted to Rupees 6,50,256, as noted on the margin. In the preceding year the charges were Rupees 6,50,917, and this shows a decrease of expenditure to the extent of Rupees 659.

Total Charges of the Department.				
Value of Stores issued	...	...	4,07,112	8 5
Ditto Mofussil purchases	...	...	2,03,735	13 9
Cost of Establishment and Contin-	...	...	...	...
gencies	...	...	30,408	5 3
Rupees	...	...	6,50,256	11 5

The net amount realized on account of Stationery sold was Rupees 4,177-3-2.

It was noticed in last year's Report that an important change had been introduced in the Stationery Department, which provided that the Supplies from England, till then received through the Home Authorities, were in future to be obtained by contract with English manufactures. This arrangement has since been set aside by the Secretary of State, who has directed a return to the former system of obtaining the Supplies, and ordered that the supply of such articles by local contracts should be discontinued.

The manner in which the contract system had worked during the period it was in force was reported to be very satisfactory; the Supplies having been regularly received and found to be generally equal in quality to the samples given, while the prices paid for them were for the most part below those incurred under the system of indents.

TEA CULTIVATION.

The progress of Tea Cultivation in Assam continues to be very encouraging.

In Luckimpore there are fifty-two plantations, containing an area of 21,810 acres, of which 4,974 are under cultivation, 2,163 having been cleared and planted during the year. On these plantations are employed a daily average of 3,838 laborers, of whom 1,524 are imported, and 2,314 are local. The out-turn of manufactured Tea for the year was estimated at 468,911 lbs., or 42,611 lbs. in excess of the yield in the preceding year. The estimates of manufacture cannot be regarded as accurate.

In Sibsangur there are 107 different Estates, and thirty-one Holdings on rent-paying cottahs, devoted to Tea Cultivation; the whole embracing an area of 61,161 acres, of which 10,406½ acres are under actual cultivation. The number of laborers employed is 9,680, one-third of whom are imported. Besides these a large amount of hoeing is performed by contract. The out-turn of manufactured Tea in this District during the year was stated to be 1,383,265 lbs., or 224,171 lbs. in excess of the quantity made in the preceding year.

The District of Nowgong contains twenty Estates devoted to Tea Planting, the whole of them covering about 15,000 acres, of which 2,000 acres are under cultivation. The activity in clearing and planting was great during the year under review, no less than 1,500 acres having

been newly planted within that period. The number of imported laborers in the District is 2,915, which is within sixty-four of the number of local laborers employed. The season's crop amounted to 151,440 lbs., which is 58,100 lbs. over the results of the preceding year.

No accurate Returns have been obtained from the District of Durrung, but the Commissioner of Assam writes that there are fifteen Estates in it, of 5,328 acres in all, devoted to Tea Planting, and that out of this area 1,369 acres are actually under cultivation. The number of laborers employed is 1,100, of whom twenty-three only are imported, which is owing to local labor being readily obtainable. The out-turn of the year is calculated at 100,000 lbs. in round numbers, which is 18,400 lbs. in excess of the results of the previous year.

In the District of Kamroop there are thirty plantations containing 19,221 acres; but the proportion of cultivation is still excessively small. Planting is, however, now being carried on with considerable vigour; and during the year under review 568 acres were brought under cultivation. Sixteen imported, and 1,214 local laborers are employed in the plantations; and the yield for the year was 46,452 lbs., which is 15,697 lbs. in excess of the yield in the previous year.

In Gowalparah there is only one plantation, which had made no great progress during the year.

The results show that there are 246 Tea Estates in the entire Province, of which ninety-six were acquired during the year under review.

* Messrs. Paul and Co.	3	Seventy-six of these Estates belong to public
East India Tea Co.	8	Companies*; and 170 to individuals. The
Messrs. Fergusson and Co.	2	aggregate area of the grants is 122,770 acres, of
„ Nuthal and Co.	3	which 20,144 appear to be under cultivation,
Jorehaut Tea Co.	10	which shows an increase of cultivation over the
Assam ditto ditto... ..	24	preceding year to the extent of 4,144 acres.
Gopal Gobind and Co.	1	About 6,000 acres were cleared and planted
Lower Assam Co.	3	during the year. The year's out-turn amounted to
Williamson and Co.	7	2,150,068 lbs., which gives an increase over last
Central Assam Co.	7	year's crop of 358,979 lbs.,† and taking the value
Upper Assam Co.	4	of the Tea at 1s. 9d. per lb. all round, the value of
Captain White, Hampton, and Co.	1	the total manufacture for the season may be taken
G. R. Barry and Co.	3	at little less than nineteen lacs of Rupees.
	<hr/> 76	
† In Sibsaugor	224,171	
„ Luckimpore	42,611	
„ Nowgong	58,100	
„ Durrung	18,400	
„ Kamroop	15,897	
	<hr/> 358,979	

In Cachar the Cultivation of Tea continues to make very great progress. 177 grants of land with an aggregate area of 558,078 acres had been settled or applied for in the District. Of these cultivation had been commenced on seventy-eight grants, the aggregate area of which is 146,218 acres; and 17,594 acres, of which 9,426 acres were cleared during the year, have been cultivated, and contain Tea Plants varying from one to six years old.

Area of Grants	Acres	146,218
Extent of cultivation up to May 1862	"	8,098
Ditto ditto in May 1863	"	17,594
Tea produced in 1862	lbs.	330,442
Estimated crop in 1863	"	658,112
Tea seeds produced in 1862	mds.	1,457
Estimated quantity in 1863	"	2,192

Number of laborers employed		
Local		5,982
Imported		9,835
		<u>15,317</u>

1862.		
330,442 lbs. of Tea at 1 Re. per lb.		3,30,442
1,457 mds. of seed at 100 Rs. per md.		1,45,700
		<u>4,76,142</u>

1863		
658,112 lbs. of Tea at 1 Re. per lb.		6,58,112
2,192 mds. of seed at 100 Rs. per md.		2,19,200
		<u>8,77,312</u>

1856-57	Rs.	23,360
1857-58	"	37,751
1858-59	"	61,953
1859-60	"	1,01,533
1860-61	"	2,12,868
1861-62	"	3,84,222
1862-63	"	9,08,893

Rs. 17,30,580

The Table on the margin shows, in the land brought under cultivation, an increase of 9,496 acres over last year's Statement. The increased out-turn of Tea is estimated at 327,670 lbs. (or nearly 100 per cent.) beyond the produce of last year. The total value of the Tea manufactured, and of seed together, is estimated at Rupees 4,76,142. The estimated value of the cost for 1863 is Rupees 8,77,312, and the Superintendent calculates that this is the Return on a sum of about twenty lacs of Rupees spent altogether on Tea Planting in Cachar during the last six years, though nine-tenths of the gardens are but just commenced, and have not been in full bearing. The sums actually drawn by Planters from the local Treasury are specified in the margin. The Superintendent points out with regret that many of those who are now engaged in preparing Tea gardens are doing so with the object of at once disposing of them at a profit, and he points out that as much as 700 or 800 per cent. on the costs of the land and the

production of the garden will be obtained by these means.

There are upwards of 150 English Planters now engaged at Cachar. The complaints of want of labor are somewhat less urgent than formerly. Out of 15,317 coolies employed in the cultivation in Cachar during the year, upwards of 9,000 have been brought into the District from Bengal at a considerable expense. The abuses noticed last year in connection with this subject have already been greatly diminished, and the importation of coolies from Bengal is reported to be conducted on a much improved system. The Act for regulating this importation was passed during the year, but came into force only on 1st May 1863. It is hoped that the abuses complained of which were not less ruinous to the interests of the trade than to the coolies themselves, will, under this Act, finally cease.

The Plantations in Darjeeling.

The results of the operations in Darjeeling in 1862 are exhibited in the margin, and compared with those in 1861.

YEAR.	Amount of land cleared	Amount of Land actually cultivated.	MANUFACTURED AMOUNT.		Anticipated amount of planted Land in following year.	PROBABLE YIELD IN FOLLOWING YEAR.			Number of coolies employed.
			Tea.	Coffee.		Tea.	Coffee.	Tea Seeds.	
1861 ...	8,767½	5,152½	27,983	.....	6,457	78,244	2,460	.....	4,819
1862 ...	12,366	9,102	40,446	3,280	10,892	128,940	.....	62,648	7,447

It will be observed that of land cleared there was an increase of acres ... 3,598½

Of that actually planted 3,949½

In the manufactured amount of Tea	lbs.	12,463
Ditto of Coffee ... ..	...	3,280
In the anticipated amount of Land to be cleared in 1863	Acres	4,425
In the probable yield of Tea in 1863	lbs.	50,696

No Estimate of next year's out-turn of Coffee is made, and it is believed the manufacture will not be continued.

The number of coolies employed had increased by 2,628. The mass of laborers are Nepalese and Bhooteas, who come and go between Darjeeling and the neighbouring Territories. The proportion of men from the Plains is very small, probably owing to a large number brought to Darjeeling some years ago, having suffered frightfully from sickness.

The coolies being almost entirely hill-men, and working in a climate either their own or similar to their own, suffer from none of the diseases incidental to imported laborers. Small-pox, which was reported last year to have made fearful ravages amongst them, was much less prevalent among them during the year under review. This may have been partly accidental, but was attributable in a great degree also to the circumstance of the practice of inoculation having been discouraged by the Superintendent, in which he received the cordial co-operation of the Officers and gentlemen in charge of the Public Works and Plantations of the District. The Public Works Department has a Native Doctor who vaccinates all the coolies who will submit to the operation. The Station Vaccinator also operates on the Plantation coolies whenever called upon by the Managers.

The labor market was at one time considerably unsettled in consequence of the rise in wages caused by the demand for labor for the Department of Public Works, but it is now settling down.

CALCUTTA BOTANIC GARDENS.

The planting out of the living plants of different orders according to their Botanical affinities, which was referred to in last year's Report, was commenced during the rainy season of 1862. The specimens of all the species of a considerable number of orders of which good specimens could be obtained were placed in their proper sites. In the case of many species there were no young plants procurable, but the sites were nevertheless prepared in hopes of specimens being obtained. In all thirty-two species were planted out during the year; and the Botanical name and native country of each plant, painted on a large zinc label was placed near the best developed specimen of each species.

A large number of seeds, cuttings, and layers were raised for the extensive planting intended to be undertaken during the rains of 1863. 2,500 Seedlings of Mahogany were also reared for planting along the portion of the Ganges and Darjeeling Road between Titlayah and the foot of the Himalayas; 300 Seedlings of *Polyalthia Longifolia* were prepared for forming an avenue along the Circular Road in Calcutta; and 680 plants of *Diospyros Embryopteris* were supplied for planting the banks of the Circular Canal. 15 Wardian cases, each containing about an average of 150 *Cinchona* plants, obtained from the Government Cinchona Nursery at Ootacamund, remained, with great benefit to their condition, in the garden Nursery for different periods of time, on their route to Darjeeling, Cachar, and the North-Western and Punjab Himalayas.

The experiment of keeping plants of *Cinchona Succirubra* and *Cinchona Pahudiana*, which was tried in the Botanic Gardens last year, has partially succeeded. There were two plants of *Cinchona Pahudiana*, of which only one remains barely alive, but the *Cinchona Succirubra* has succeeded admirably. These plants suffered somewhat from the dry heats of March, and like all large foliaged plants their leaves were much torn by the violent gales of wind of the hot season; but their condition in the end of March was such that there was every prospect of the plants preserving a healthy condition to the commencement of the rains, after which they would be quite safe, and would grow rapidly.

A new road, fifteen feet wide, leading towards the Western boundary of the garden, has been commenced, and it is expected will be finished in three months; another line of road also has been marked out; a handsome foot-bridge was also about to be placed across the Canal in the garden; and a cast-iron ghaut was to be put up at the termination of the new road from Howrah to the gardens, on the river-bank at the Eastern boundary.

During the year 124 packets of seeds were distributed, the more valuable kinds of seed being sent to the Royal Gardens at Kew, the *Jardin des Plantes* in Paris, and to several of the principal Botanical Gardens in Europe, India, and other places. In return for these and former contributions thirty-four valuable packets of seeds were received during the year, the most valuable being a collection of above 3,000 species of seeds from the *Jardin des Plantes* at Paris.

The usual supply of English and Native Vegetable seeds were sent to European Regiments, indenting for them within the fixed time.

The number of Wardian cases and boxes, which were given away during the year, was thirty-two; besides which 1,577 plants were distributed to applicants near Calcutta. The number of cases of plants received was fifteen.

The work of arranging the Herbarium had made great progress, but was still a long way from completion; and it is difficult to form an estimate of the quantity of work remaining to be done. Probably about half of the specimens have now been properly mounted and placed in their places in the cabinets. Large additions, however, are being made yearly to the collections, and it is estimated that it will probably require not less than four years to complete the arrangements of all the specimens in store. The work will, however, now advance more rapidly than hitherto, as two European Botanists have been added to the garden Establishment, and one of them will, from the commencement of the year 1863-64, take up his appointment as Assistant Curator of the Museum.

Among the additions of dried plants made to the Herbarium during the year, were further instalments of Doctors Hooker and Thomson's Indian Herbarium; plants from British Guiana, collected by Richard Schomburgh; a collection from Columbia; a large number of plants from Mexico, collected by Botteir; plants from Hong-Kong collected by Colonel Urquhart; a small

number collected in Lysia by Bomgean; a very valuable set of Doctor Seeman's Feejee plants, collected in 1861; some packets of Spence's Empador plants; a set of Jameson's collections from the neighbourhood of Quito; some valuable parcels of plants from Western Australia, New South Wales, and New Zealand, sent by Dr. Mueller; some contributions from the Herbarium of Mr. Thwaites, Director of the Peradenia Botanic Gardens at Ceylon; a valuable set of plants from the Shantung Province of North China, from Shanghai, and from the neighbourhood of Nagasaki and Kanagawa in Japan, presented by Doctor A. C. Maingy, Assistant Surgeon of the 22nd Regiment Native Infantry; and an extensive collection of Sikhim plants secured by the Superintendent during his visit to Darjeeling last year, to superintend the cultivation of *Cinchona* in that place.

A sum of Rupees 3,000 has been sanctioned in the Budget for 1863-64 for the purchase of Doctor Thomson's Botanical Library, which was left in the
 The Library. Library of the Botanic Gardens on his departure for England, in March 1861. This grant, together with a monthly allowance of Rupees 60, has enabled the Superintendent to make many valuable additions to the books in the Library, which now also receives regularly all Scientific Periodicals and proceedings of Scientific Societies. The Principal Artist of the Botanic Gardens accompanied the Superintendent during his late tour in Sikhim, and under his superintendence made a large collection of interesting drawings, especially of *Acanthaceæ*, *Cyrtandraceæ*, and *Orchidiaceæ*. These comprise 115 drawings of distinct species. The Artist remained with the plant collectors in the nearest inhabited spot in the neighbourhood of Kinchinjunga, and made a number of valuable drawings of the Alpine Flora of Sikhim, and in addition to these, drawings of more than 100 species of plants that flowered in the Botanic Gardens were taken.

CULTIVATION OF CINCHONA IN DARJEELING.

The experimental Cultivation of *Cinchona* at Darjeeling was not actually commenced till the 1st of June 1862, having been unavoidably delayed
 Commencement of operations. on account of difficulties experienced in procuring carriage of all kinds in the District, and owing to skilled labor being scarce and expensive, and even the ordinary processes of gardening unknown.

The total number of plants with which the experiment was commenced was, as stated in last year's Report, 211. On the 1st August 1862 this
 Success of the experiment up to 12th November last. number had increased to 1611 of all kinds; and on the 12th November to 2286, of which 1921 belonged to the doubtfully quinifcrous species, so largely cultivated by the Dutch in Java, *Cinchona Pahudiana*, leaving only 365 plants as the stock of the undoubtedly valuable species of *Cinchona*.

In January last the cultivation was inspected by the Superintendent of the Botanical Gardens, and he found that, though few of the plants had died,—not more than fifty of all species—the situation of the
 Removal of the Nursery from Sinchal to Lebong. Nursery on the Sinchal Hill had operated so unfavorably that scarcely any cuttings had been

made since November. This and other reasons led to the removal of the Nursery from Sinchal to Lebong, a warm well-sheltered spur below Darjeeling, at an elevation of 6000 feet above the level of the sea, to which the plants were removed in the first week of April, so carefully that only one plant of *Cinchona Succirubra* was slightly damaged.

The number of plants brought from Sinchal to Lebong was 2484. To this were added in April 327 plants received from Madras, the return of plants after this addition exhibiting a total of 2811, in the proportion noted in the margin. After the close of the year the number was reported to have increased to 4620* plants of all species. All the plants were said to be in excellent condition, so much so that one plant of *Cinchona Succirubra* had grown nine inches in thirty days; and they were all so covered with vigorous shoots that the Superintendent of the Botanical Gardens calculated that, by the 15th of August, 6000 plants would be added to the number of all species, exclusive of *Cinchona Pahudiana*. The most marked increase has been in the number of plants of *Cinchona Officinalis*, of which there were only ninety-three plants received from Ceylon and Ootacamund on the 1st of May 1863, which had increased to 573 on the 15th June. 700 of the large plants of *Cinchona Pahudiana* have been planted in the open air, at an elevation of 6000 feet; and though they have been fully exposed to all weathers, from bright sun-shine to heavy rain, they are growing much more luxuriantly than when they were under shelter.

The medicinal property of the leaves of *Cinchona* were tested by Dr. Simpson, the Civil Surgeon of the Station, who was furnished for the purpose with 2 lbs. of fresh leaves of each of the following species, viz., *C. Succirubra*, *C. Officinalis*, and *C. Micrantha*. Decoctions prepared of these leaves with water, slightly acidulated with Sulphuric Acid, were found very bitter to the taste, and three patients suffering from well-marked intermittent fever, were cured by the administration of the preparation.

By a rough Chemical Examination of 1 lb. of the leaves of *Cinchona Succirubra* the presence of long and needle-shaped Crystals was detected under the Microscope; and these were so abundant that they were visible to the naked eye as a whitish spot on the glass. This discovery with the means available for the examination was quite unexpected, and the result is worthy of record. Intelligence has since been received from England of the discovery of Quinine in small quantities in the leaves of *Cinchona* sent from this country, and the Quinine thus obtained was exhibited by Mr. Howard at the meeting of the Linnean Society in London on the 18th June last. This result confirms the opinion previously entertained that the Crystals detected in Darjeeling were those of the Sulphate of Quinine, a discovery which necessarily increases the value of the *Cinchona* grown in this country.

State of the stock in April, and after the close of the year.

<i>Cinchona Succirubra</i>	...	420
" <i>Calisaya</i>	...	51
" <i>Nitida</i>	...	144
" <i>Micrantha</i>	...	128
" <i>Peruviana</i>	...	41
" <i>Condamina</i>	...	125
" <i>Pahudiana</i>	...	1892
" <i>Sp. Ignota</i>	...	10
Total	...	2811

* <i>Cinchona Succirubra</i>	...	1024
" <i>Calisaya</i>	...	63
" <i>Officinalis</i>	...	573
" <i>Micrantha</i>	...	695
" <i>Pahudiana</i>	...	2275
Total	...	4620

Medicinal properties of the plants tested and established.

Detection of Crystals by Chemical Examination.

It was expected that the Cultivation of Cinchona would in a short time, be commenced by private individuals. 500 plants were procured for this purpose from Ootacamund; but all of these died on the route, with the exception of one plant which reached Darjeeling alive. Applications have been made to the Superintendent of the Botanical Gardens for more than fifteen lacs of plants from the Darjeeling Nursery, and he expects to be able to supply a few in a short time.

It was stated in last year's Report that an expenditure of Rupees 14,753-3-2, had been sanctioned on account of the experimental Nursery at Darjeeling for the year 1862-63. The actual expenditure up to the 30th April last amounted to Rupees 11,639-2-6.

Anticipated commencement of Cultivation by private individuals.
Charges incurred in 1862-63.

INTENDED AGRICULTURAL EXHIBITIONS OF 1864.

With a view to promote an improved system of Agriculture throughout the country, and more especially in order to draw the attention of the Zemindars to the subject and to enlist their interests in it, the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal proposed and matured during the year a scheme for holding, in the neighbourhood of Calcutta, a public Agricultural Exhibition. It is to be conducted under the general direction of Government, with the assistance and co-operation of the Agricultural and Horticultural Society of India. The immediate object of the intended Exhibition is to bring together, from all parts of the country, for the purposes of show, competition, and eventual sale, Cattle and other Live Stock, Agricultural Implements and Machinery, and all kinds of produce. It is anticipated that the show will be self-supporting, and that the expenses of it will be covered by the sale of Admission Tickets to the public. The funds which may be required at the outset will be advanced by Government.

Object of the Exhibition.

For carrying out the details of the Exhibition, arranging preliminaries, and communicating with intending Exhibitors, a Provisional Committee has been appointed, composed partly of the Members of the Agricultural and Horticultural Society of India, and partly of Government Officers and others interested in the undertaking. In correspondence with this Committee the Commissioners of Divisions have been directed to appoint Local Committees in each District, who will explain the objects of and the benefits which may be expected to result from such an Exhibition to the landholders, and endeavour to obtain their co-operation and assistance.

Appointment of a Provisional Committee.

To give ample time to Exhibitors to prepare for the occasion, it has been determined that the Exhibition will be held in January next, commencing on Monday the 18th, and terminating on Saturday the 23rd of that month. The site selected for it is the ground adjoining the Lieutenant-Governor's house at Belvedere. Should the Exhibition realize the expectations of the

Time and site fixed for the Exhibition.

Lieutenant-Governor, it is intended to repeat it annually, either at Calcutta, or elsewhere within the Provinces subject to this Government.

SANATARIUM, &c., AT SHILLONG.

The possibility of locating a Station in the Cossyah Hills at some higher elevation than that of Cherra, was first considered in connection with the scheme brought forward by the Military Department of encouraging the settlement of Non-Commissioned Officers and Soldiers of good character in India. The site of Shillong speedily drew attention, not only as suited for such a settlement, but also as a Sanatorium, as a Cantonment for Troops quartered in the Hills, and as the proper spot for the Head Quarters of the Civil Officer of the District.

In October 1861, the superiority of Shillong over Cherra Poonjee as the Chief Civil Station of the Cossyah and Jynteah Hills was recognized by Government, and the transfer directed to be made. The unhappy disturbances which shortly afterwards broke out among the Jynteeahs, interrupted the completion of the change at the time; but in May 1862, Brigadier-General Showers again brought forward the subject, and wrote so favorably of the locality, both in a Military and Sanitary point of view, that a Committee was appointed to examine its capabilities. The Committee consisted of the following gentlemen: Lieutenant-Colonel Richardson, Surgeon Major Jerlon, Major Raban, Major Briggs, and Captain Morton. Treating the slopes of Shillong and the less elevated Plateau of Yeodo as one locality, the Committee wrote a most eulogistic report of the fitness of the place in point, climate, position, and resources for all the objects contemplated. Accordingly the immediate transfer of the Office of the Deputy Commissioner of the Cossyah and Jyntecah Hills from Cherra to Shillong has been authorized. The question, however, of the adoption of Shillong as a Sanatorium and Military Station, awaits the final decision of His Excellency the Governor General in Council.

MEASURES TAKEN FOR THE DESTRUCTION OF WOLVES.

The great destruction of human life by Wolves in some of the Districts of the Patna Division, had engaged the attention of Government for several years, and, with a view to check the evil, a reward of Rupees two for every wolf killed was at first sanctioned. In 1859 the reward was raised to Rupees five for each grown animal, and one Rupee for each whelp; but even these increased rates did not answer their object, owing principally, it was said to a popular superstition among the Natives of Behar that the death of a Wolf would bring sickness upon the Village in which it was killed. The consequence was that, in 1861, the number of deaths from Wolves was found to have very much increased, while the number of Wolves destroyed was trifling. As this state of things could not be permitted to continue, a scheme was devised during the year under review for securing the wholesale destruction of Wolves by the employment of trained hunters and trappers; and an expenditure of Rupees 4,750 per annum has been sanctioned for the purpose. The Police Authorities have been directed to co-operate as far as possible in the scheme, which, it is now hoped, will diminish the lamentable mortality which before prevailed.

SECTION X.—POLITICAL.**THE COSSYAH REBELLION.**

During the greater part of May 1862, active operations against the Cossyah Rebels continued to be carried on. Columns traversed every portion of the District, and the result of this Military demonstration was believed to be that the mass of the people were desirous of coming to terms. The inhabitants of several villages did come in, and Brigadier-General Showers believed that the necessity for offensive operations had ceased. The non-submission of those who still held aloof was attributed to two causes, a doubt in the minds of many as to the manner in which they would be received, and the threats held out by the Rebel Leaders against the persons and property of those who should make terms with Government. To remove these obstacles to the settlement of the country the plan pursued was to post Military Guards at proper Stations for the protection of the peaceably disposed, but to refrain from offensive movements of Troops, leaving the Civil Authorities to make every endeavour, both to capture the ringleaders of revolt by the instrumentality of the Police, and by direct means, or, through the agency of friendly Chiefs and other mediators, to convince the misguided people of the merciful intentions of Government, and induce them to give up their resistance to authority. Still more clearly to demonstrate the meaning of Government, a free pardon was offered to all Rebels who should make submission, with the exception of such of the prominent ringleaders as had been guilty of deliberate murder; and the Commission issued for the trial of offences under Act XI. of 1857 was withdrawn.

But the Rebels apparently did not comprehend the policy adopted towards them; and though some few scattered individuals continued to come in and make submission, the general attitude, especially in the South and South-Eastern Districts, was one of dogged resistance. This did not show itself indeed in any bold acts of aggression, but every opportunity was taken of harassing small bodies of our Troops when they could be taken at a disadvantage. Government, however, persisted for a time longer in the attempt to persuade the Cossyhs into submission, suggestions of some of the Local Authorities to starve the people into surrender were decisively negatived, and all measures which would indiscriminately harass the whole people and confound the innocent with the guilty were absolutely forbidden. The hope entertained that the mass of the Rebels would accept the offer of pardon and return to their allegiance was not, however, destined to be at once fulfilled. They failed to understand the intentions of Government towards them, and encouraged by our forbearance they proceeded to adopt an aggressive attitude. The Magistrate of Sylhet reported an attack on the Guard at Jafong, and the deliberate murder of two Police Officers at a place named Rustampore, while, on the Northern side, the Commissioner of Assam reported two natives to have been killed by the Rebels at the foot of the Hills.

It became, therefore, necessary again to assume the offensive, and by one decisive and well-organized exhibition of overwhelming Military Force to crush the Rebellion. With this view the 28th Native Infantry, then at Gowhatty, was directed to return to Jynteah; the Detachments of the 44th Native Infantry, were recalled from Cachar; the Eurasian Artillery from Dacca were sent up with Mortars to Cherra, and the line Regiments were further re-inforced by two Battalions of Military Police, viz., the 1st Battalion known as Rattray's Seikhs, and the Kamroop Regiment. The entire Force in the Hills, consisting of the Troops above enumerated, in addition to the 21st Native Infantry, was placed under the Command of Colonel Dunsford of the 28th Native Infantry. The Corps of Dhangur Coles in process of being raised for employment in the Public Works Department was to be placed, if necessary, for a time at the disposal of the Military Authorities, and steps were taken to organize a pony Corps for baggage and Commissariat purposes. Major Haughton, the Officiating Commissioner of Assam, who was at the time in the disturbed District, was ordered to assume the direct Civil management of the Jynteah and Cossyah Country, and of all affairs connected with the rebellion, or the relations of Government with the Cossyah Chiefs, the ordinary duties of the Commissionership being made over to Major Agnew, the Judicial Commissioner. Rewards were offered for the apprehension of Ookieng Nongba, the Rebel Dolloye of Jowai, and other leaders of revolt, and a new Commission under Act XI. of 1857 was issued in the names of Major Haughton and Captain Morton. At the same time the Local Authorities were distinctly reminded that the object of Government was simply to chastise those actually in rebellion, and that the destruction of villages and other property should therefore be avoided as far as might be consistent with the offensive Military operations about to be undertaken.

In December active measures commenced. The general plan adopted may thus be briefly described. Two Companies of the Kamroop Regiment occupied Sylhet, and a party of the same strength was posted at Cachar to secure the van of operations. Another Regiment was stationed at Cherra, which was to be available also for furnishing patrols and moveable Columns, and for occupying such important posts to the west of the theatre of the rebellion, as Nungklow, Yeodo, Shillong, &c. The rest of the Forces it was proposed to employ in following up the Rebels in every direction, and in occupying all the important posts in the Jynteah Hills. Instructions were also issued directing that all who came and surrendered unconditionally should be pardoned, unless the crime of murder should be proved against them, but that all who should be caught in arms and in opposition to Government should be dealt with by the Commissioners appointed under Act XI. of 1859.

The Rebels were altogether unable to make head against the Force now brought to bear on them, and on the 25th December, Lieutenant Sadlier, of the 28th Native Infantry, cleverly captured Ookieng Nongba, the chief leader and instigator of the rebellion. In January operations were commenced against the stockaded villages of the Insurgents. One after another they either fell before the gallantry of our Troops, or were deserted by the Rebels without an attempt at defence. In these operations the Mountain Train of Artillery was

found of the greatest use. Little loss resulted on our side, though unfortunately, in the attack on Nongbari, Colonel Richardson, Commanding 44th Native Infantry, was severely wounded, and Government thus for a time deprived of the services of that able Officer. Our operations in the South met with undeviating success, culminating in the capture of the strong stockade of Surtiang. From the moment of the fall of that place the villages about began rapidly to submit; and Major Thelwall, who was sent northward by Colonel Dunsford, soon by his activity crushed the rebellion in that quarter likewise. Before the end of March Colonel Haughton reported the rebellion at an end. The 28th Native Infantry were withdrawn, and the Kamroop Regiment is in course of absorption into the new Police of Assam. At the close of the year under review all active opposition had ceased; the settlement of the disturbed villages was rapidly progressing; the people were re-building their houses and returning to the cultivation of their fields; the arrears of Income Tax and House Tax were being gradually collected in money or in kind, or were being commuted to labor on the roads now in course of construction; the new Civil Police was being organized in the District; and Captain Morton was making every effort to capture the two or three leaders, who with a few followers, still lurk in the jungles and refuse to submit.

No causes for the rebellion, beside those noticed in last year's Report, have as yet been traced. But the statements of captured or submitted

Causes of the rebellion.

Rebels, and especially of Ookiang Nongba, who was seized by Lieutenant Sadlier, condemned, and executed for rebellion, lead to the conclusion that the interference of the Police with the Pooja at Jallong was what struck the spark of revolt, though other causes, such as discontent at taxation, a natural longing for independence, the machinations of evil disposed persons, superstitious fears of interference with the national religion, or the misconduct of our Native Officials, may have previously acted with varying intensity over the different classes of the community, to produce a restless and inflammable state of feeling.

Colonel Haughton has been called on for a report after thorough investigation of the real causes of the out-break, and he is now engaged in collecting materials for that report. The Commissioner has also been requested to submit a scheme of local administration of which the main scope shall be, while adopting a simple plan of Government, suitable to the present condition and circumstances of the people, and interfering as little as possible with the existing institutions, to extend our intercourse with them, and endeavour to introduce among them civilization and order. As means to this end the Lieutenant-Governor has intimated that he considers education and roads of the highest importance, and the Deputy Commissioner has been, therefore, directed to submit an educational scheme for the Jynteah Hills, while application has been made to the Government of India for the allotment of a special sum for the purpose of opening up roads in and through the District.

Measures taken for the introduction of civilization and order among the Coesyah people.

It is hoped that the severe though self-entailed suffering, which the Jynteahs have undergone in the warfare which they forced upon us, will teach them the folly of revolt,

while the measures now about to be introduced for the civil administration of the country will lead them to take a more enlightened and salutary view of the true object of our dealings with them.

OUR RELATIONS WITH BHOOTAN.

In the last Administration Report the very unsettled and irritating nature of our relations with Bhootan was explained at length, and it was stated that a Mission to the Deb and Dhurm Rajahs of that country was in contemplation. The necessity for some such measure as a means of opening direct communication with the rulers of Bhootan, and coming to some clear understanding with them, has received still further proof during the past year. Fortunately the officers of Government have been able to prevent any serious outrages by the Bhootanese within our Territories, but the state of anarchy which prevails on the other side of the Frontier is such as to give rise to continual uneasiness in the villages in the neighbourhood. In the outlying soubahships which march with our North-Eastern Provinces, the authority of the central governing power seems to be little more than nominal. It is true that power delegates the Soobahs, but might is right in those districts, and the newly appointed representative of the Deb Rajah has generally to contest his post with some rival. The defeated competitor, as a general rule, takes refuge within our Territory, and endeavours to embroil our subjects in his quarrel. Two instances of this occurred within the year under review. In one the refugee was a Soobah, by name Garrow Katma, who had to be removed from the Frontier to Gowalparah, to prevent him from enlisting British subjects in his cause. In the other case the Soobah of Mynagoorie, Sara Wong, compelled to yield to a successor appointed to supersede him, retired, after a struggle, to Gowhatty, where he was allowed to remain. After a time, however, he left that place, and managed to muster a small body of followers, at whose head he encountered and defeated the forces of his rival, in an engagement fought at Choorabunder, just beyond our Frontier, and within view of the Deputy Magistrate of Titalyah and the Officer Commanding the Troops at Julpigoree, who had proceeded thither to prevent any aggression upon our confines.

But though the reasons for despatching a Mission to Tassisudan remain, in the Lieutenant-Governor's opinion, as cogent as ever, it has been found impossible to carry out the measure during the past year. Before sending an envoy it was necessary to ascertain the intentions of the

Difficulties experienced in despatching a Mission to Tassisudan.

Deb Rajah as to his reception, and the messenger despatched with this object by the Agent, to the Governor-General on the North-East Frontier, did not return till November. Even then the reply he brought from the Deb Rajah was unsatisfactory and evasive. He complains of the stoppage of the payment of the Revenues of Ambarri Falacotta, and of the vagueness of the accusations of Bhootiah outrages in British Territory; but treats the question of the Mission in a hurried and indefinite way, and endeavours to put the matter off by a promise to send *Zinkaffs* (Messengers) himself to Gowhatty.

The Lieutenant-Governor, upon receipt of this intelligence, pressed for the despatch of a Mission at once from Darjeeling as a starting point; but the Government of India deemed it better to wait for the arrival of the promised *Zinkaffs*. No messengers, however, have yet arrived, and there is strong reason to believe that, the promise to send them was a mere excuse

for delay. The Government of India have, therefore, been again addressed on the subject, and the despatch of a Mission is still under consideration.

ESTABLISHMENT OF FRIENDLY RELATIONS WITH THE ABORS.

THE Abors, a wild people inhabiting the Hills to the North of the Assam Valley had, from time to time, committed various raids on the British villages situated in their neighbourhood. In December 1861, however, they began to extend the sphere of their operations; and a party of men supposed to belong to the Meyong section of the tribe, actually crossed the Berhampooter, and plundered a Beheeah village within fifteen miles of Dibrrooghur, killing twelve of our subjects. It was evident that some decisive measures were necessary to prevent a recurrence of such outrages. The previous flying expeditions into the Hills seemed rather to have incited these wild people to further attacks upon our subjects. It was, therefore, proposed to take advantage of the cold weather of 1862-63, in order to occupy, for one season at least, a portion of the Abor territory, and, at the same time, to strengthen our defences by additional out-posts and lines of communication.

Before this plan, however, could be carried out, the Meyong Abors expressed, of their own accord, a desire to be allowed to renew friendly relations with our Government, and sent a message to the effect that, if their past offences were overlooked, they would make their submission, and behave peaceably for the future. Without, therefore, abandoning the measures of defence already decided upon, Government thought it right to take advantage of the better disposition of the Abors to avoid, if possible, the necessity for offensive operations. Accordingly, a friendly meeting having been arranged between the Chiefs and the Deputy Commissioner of Luckimpore, an agreement was entered into, by which the Abors engaged to recognise the sovereignty of the British Government as extending up to the foot of their Hills; to take no umbrage at the establishment of Military posts and the construction of roads, &c., on the Frontier; to abstain from molesting our subjects, or making any hostile attacks on our villages; and, in the event of a disagreement with our people, to refrain from taking the law into their own hands, and to appeal to the Deputy Commissioner for redress. We, on our part, agreed to permit the Meyong Abors to have free intercourse with the plains for trade or other friendly purposes, and also to pay to the Chiefs small allowances in kind, in order to enable them to keep up among their own people a small Police upon the Frontier, so as to prevent the passage of any one into our territory, with an unlawful object.

The above agreement was concluded with the Meyong Abor Chiefs of the Monkoo, Romkang, Bokoong, Padamach, Kemi, Lekang, Galong, and Ledoom communities on the 5th November last. On the 8th idem, a similar engagement was entered into with the Dihang Debang Abors of the Meybo, Padoo, Boomjeon, Silook, Bor, Bor Silook, and Toomkoo Padoo tribes; and again, on the 20th January last, the same terms were subscribed to by the Kebong community of the Meyong Abors.

Similar engagements entered into with the Dihang Debang Abors, and the Meyong Abors of Kebong.

Friendly treaties having thus been expressly entered into with the several Abor tribes above named, there are good grounds for hoping that, the tranquility of the British Frontier in that direction will, for the future, be less liable to disturbance.

Prospects of future peace.

OUR RELATIONS WITH THE ANGAMI NAGAS.

OUR relations with the Angami Nagas have been, for about ten years past, of a most unsatisfactory character. In the District of Nowgong alone, no less than 126 residents have been killed, thirty-one wounded, and sixty-two taken captive by these savages. The atrocities last perpetrated consisted of three distinct attacks made on our subjects in March 1862, within the short space of twenty-four days; and marked, in two instances at least, with features of unusual and ominous boldness. The first outrage was committed on a Sepoy, who was deliberately attacked and slain in broad day light, within 500 feet of a Guard House filled with his comrades; his assailants getting off unharmed. In the next instance, the sufferers consisted of a party of seven elephant hunters, six of whom were slaughtered, and the seventh badly wounded. In the third case a village, within three quarters of a mile of the Guard House before alluded to, was attacked and plundered in open day, eight persons being killed and two children carried off.

Outrages committed by the Angamies on our subjects.

The annual recurrence of such atrocities, with almost unvarying certainty, rendered it imperative on the part of Government to adopt immediate measures for remedying the evil. The expedient of interdicting the Angamies from trading with the people of the plains had been tried, but had not succeeded, at least in the Nowgong District, to any extent. In fact, it had not even been found practicable to carry it out effectually; and it appeared to the Lieutenant-Governor that the practice of punishing uncivilized tribes, by prohibiting them from intercourse with the plains, was one which was altogether unsound in policy, and that the contrary course of encouraging these wild people in every way to trade with our subjects, was likely to render them more amenable to reason and order, by convincing them of the advantage of such intercourse. The orders previously given for shutting up the Doars have therefore been withdrawn. It is further intended to locate an Officer on the border to be in immediate communication with the Nagas, and for this purpose the Commissioner of Assam has been requested to select a suitable place for the establishment of an out-post. When a convenient position is fixed upon, and an Officer is appointed for the duty alluded to, the Chiefs of the Angamies will be invited to a friendly conference with him, with a view to induce them to agree to some scheme of administration, whereby it may become their direct interest to prevent their people from making raids into our territories, and to refer their disputes and grievances to him for decision and redress.

Measures taken, or intended to be taken, for preventing their recurrence.

THE PACIFICATION OF BOAD.

THE outbreak in Boad and the progress made in suppressing it were noticed in last year's Report; and it was then stated that the country was rapidly settling down. Since the events therein narrated no subsequent disturbances have taken place. The only rebel ringleaders of note, then remaining at large, *viz.*, Bulram Mullick, Sirdar of Arimul, shortly after surrendered,

and our Troops were withdrawn from the District. The outbreak which was due partly to the oppression exercised on the Kundhs by the Rajah of Boad, and partly to the turbulent ambition of some of the rebel leaders, having been completely suppressed, it remained only to determine the sentences that should be inflicted on the ringleaders, to settle the points in dispute between the Rajah and the Kundhs, and to distribute rewards to those whose aid or good service had merited distinction. All this has been done. The ringleaders have been sentenced to imprisonment for terms* varying from fourteen years' transportation to one years' simple imprisonment; rewards to the extent of about Rupees 1,200, have been distributed ; and the Boad Rajah has been mulcted in a fine of Rupees 1,000 towards the expense of suppressing the disturbance, and has, moreover, been distinctly warned that, in the event of fresh disturbances arising from similar causes, he would not receive the support of Government, but that other arrangements would then have to be made for the efficient administration of the country.

* One man sentenced to 14 years' transportation.
 Three men " 7 " simple imprisonment.
 One man " 5 " Ditto ditto.
 Three men " 1 " Ditto ditto.

The probability, however, of any fresh disturbances breaking out in the same country may now be looked upon as extremely remote. The entire cost to Government of suppressing the outbreak amounted to Rupees 2,771.

DISTURBANCES IN MUNIPORE.

In June last an attempt was made by six Munipoorie Princes, who had hitherto resided in the Cachar District, to depose the present Rajah of Munipore, and set up one of themselves, named Meipak, in his stead. For this purpose they left Cachar with from 120 to 150 armed followers, and two small howitzers; but the Superintendent of the District, having received information of their proceedings, despatched fifty men of the 44th Native Infantry after them, who overtook and attacked them. The rebels, however, made a detour at night, and without the knowledge of their pursuers, proceeded on to Munipore, and actually forced themselves inside the Rajah's fortification, notwithstanding that it was manned by 3,000 men. But the Rajah's family being more bold than his army, the attacking party were repulsed, and three of their number killed, one of whom turned out to be a mutineer of the 34th Native Infantry. Subsequently three of the principal ringleaders of the rebellion surrendered themselves; and these, under the orders of the Governor General in Council, have been made over to the Rajah of Munipore, to be tried according to the law and custom of the country.

Attempt to depose the present Rajah,
 and failure of the scheme.

THE HILL TRACTS OF CHITTAGONG.

The establishment of a separate Superintendency in the Hill Tracts of Chittagong was noticed in the Administration Report for 1859-60, and the main objects to be gained by the arrangement were stated to be the repression of the border raids so frequently committed by the Kookies on our subjects in their neighbourhood, and the adoption of measures

Disposition evinced by the Kookies
 during the year.

for civilizing both the Kookies and our Hill-men.* The results of the endeavours made by the Superintendent during the year under review, were extremely favorable. No outrages of any kind were perpetrated by the Kookies, and a considerable traffic was carried on by Rutton Pooea, the Chief of one of the Kookie Tribes, and his people, with the Bengalee traders at Kassalong. Rutton Pooea had further assisted in carrying on negotiations with the Howlong and Sylhoo tribes of Kookies, but the chiefs of those tribes still held aloof from all overtures towards establishing friendly relations with them, and looked on the presents offered by the Superintendent as magic gifts intended to bewitch them, and requiring to be aired in the wind before they could be safely accepted.

Attempts, however, are being made to come to some such understanding with these tribes as has been arrived at by the Assam Authorities with the Abors upon the North-East Frontier, by means of written agreements. At present there is every prospect of success, and it is confidently hoped that the stability of the present tranquil condition of the Chittagong Hill Tracts will be insured by the measures now in progress.

The precautionary measures taken against incursion have consisted in the establishment of strong posts at Kassalong, Rangamattee, Comillah, and Manickchurree; and the quietness of the Kookies has combined with a good harvest to improve the condition of the Hill-men, who, but a short time ago, were suffering severely from dearth of provisions.

SUCCESSION TO THE RAJ OF TIPPERAH.

Eshan Chunder Manick, Maharajah of Tipperah, died on the 1st of August 1862. Two claimants to the succession appeared, one Beer Chunder Thakoor, the uterine brother of the deceased, who also alleged that he had been nominated Joobraj, or heir apparent, by the Rajah, on the day before his death, and who was actually in possession of the Raj; the other Neel Kissen Thakoor, half-brother of the late Rajah, who claimed to succeed on the ground of seniority, and of a decision of the Sudder Court, dated 14th March 1809, which, however, related, and could only relate, to the succession to the Tipperah *Zemindaree*. After a careful consideration of all the circumstances represented by the claimants, the Lieutenant-Governor recognised Beer Chunder Thakoor as the *defacto* Rajah of Tipperah, leaving all other claimants to establish their right, by a suit in the Civil Court of Tipperah, for the *Zemindaree* of Roshunabad, which belongs to the Raj of Tipperah.

TITLE OF RAJAH BEHADUR CONFERRED ON THE CHIEF OF NUSTENG.

The Rajahs of Nungklow, Moleem, and Khyrim, in the Cossyah Hills, having been acknowledged as dependent to the British Government, and each received the title of Rajah Behadur, as was noticed in previous Reports, Moot Sing, Rajah of Nusteng, whose Territory is situated in the South-West portion of the Cossyah Hills, and who is believed to be the most powerful of the semi-independent Chiefs in them, applied to Government for a similar re-cognition of his authority, on condition of executing an agreement to the same

effect as that entered into by the other Chiefs. The Lieutenant-Governor at once agreed to comply with his request, it being considered desirable for several reasons to bind him more closely to the interests of the British Government, especially with a view to secure a passage through his country to that of the Garrows, which is contiguous to it, in the event of its becoming at any time necessary to take offensive measures against that Tribe. The conditions proposed to be subscribed to, had however, to be modified to some extent, to adapt them to the position and circumstances of the Chief of Nusteng; and by the time that this was done Moot Sing had died, and was succeeded by Deen Sing, who had been duly elected by the Sirdars and elders of Nusteng in his stead. The title which it had been intended to confer on Moot Sing, was accordingly bestowed on his successor, on his subscribing to the terms agreed to by the former.

SECTION XI.—TOUR IN 1862.

THE Lieutenant-Governor left Calcutta on tour on the 29th June. After spending some days at Bhangulpore, during which he inspected the unopened portion of the East India Railway, as far as the Soane Bridge, he embarked on board the State Yacht *Rotas*, on the 9th July, and proceeded towards Assam by the Ganges and Jamoona Rivers, visiting by the way the Stations of Bauleah, (Rajshahye), Koosteah, Pubna, and Serajgunge. In Assam the Stations of Gowalpara, Gowhatty, Nowgong, Tezpor, Dibroguh, and Sibsaur were successively visited: the Assam Tea Company's Plantations and Establishments at Nazirah also, and some other plantations within reach of the River at that season, were inspected. The practicability of the River Kullung throughout its length, and of the Dikho from its mouth to Nazirah, for Steam Navigation during the rains was established. Returning down the Berhampooter the Lieutenant-Governor stopped at the Stations of Jumalpor and Mymensingh, and proceeded thence, by the River Luckia, to Dacca. After coaling at Dacca, the *Koladyne*, with the *Rotas* in tow, steamed up the Megna, Kossia, and Barah Rivers, with the Lieutenant-Governor on board, to Cachar, and thence by the Soorma to Sylhet and Chuttack. At Chuttack the Lieutenant-Governor left the *Rotas*, and ascending the Cossyah Hills remained a short time at Cherra Poonjee, and then, after visiting Dacca, returned to Bhangulpore about the middle of September. In October the Lieutenant-Governor travelled along the new Imperial Road from Caragola Ghat to the foot of the Sub-Himalayas, and thence up the old Hill Road to Darjeeling, returning after a few days by the new Cart Road and the Settlement of Hope Town, to Kursong, and thence to the Plains. Later in the season, in the month of February, the Lieutenant-Governor visited the Stations of Patna, Mozufferpor, (Tirhoot,) Mootaharee, (Chumparun,) Chupra, (Sarun,) and Arrah, (Shahabad,); and then, after attending the Governor General at the opening of the East India Railway from Bengal to the North-Western Provinces, returned to the Presidency.

At all the Stations visited during the year the Lieutenant-Governor met and conversed with the Officers of the District, and many of the principal residents both English and Native.

The information obtained by personal enquiries and observation leads to a more correct acquaintance with local circumstances, and a greater appreciation of local wants than is otherwise possible, and thus tends materially to facilitate public business; while the occasional presence of the head of the Local Government gives confidence to the people, and encourages District Officers in the discharge of their duty.

APPENDIX

TO THE

BENGAL ADMINISTRATION REPORT,

FOR 1862-63.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of the different description of

DISTRICTS.	SUITS CONNECTED WITH LAND RENT.						SUITS FOR REAL PROPERTY ON CONVEYANCE BY SALE.						SUITS FOR REAL PROPERTY ON CONVEYANCE BY GIFT.											
	1861.			1862.			1861.			1862.			1861.			1862.								
	Judges.	Principal Sudder Ameens.	Sudder Ameens.	Moonsiffs.	Judges.	Principal Sudder Ameens.	Sudder Ameens.	Moonsiffs.	Judges.	Principal Sudder Ameens.	Sudder Ameens.	Moonsiffs.	Judges.	Principal Sudder Ameens.	Sudder Ameens.	Moonsiffs.	Judges.	Principal Sudder Ameens.	Sudder Ameens.	Moonsiffs.				
Backergunge	7	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	...				
Behar	...	14	18	99	...	...	...	...	23	3	91	...	9	19	156	...	...	1	...	1
Beerbhoom	...	17	3	50	...	...	...	...	...	5	102	...	7	21	1	...	...	3	1	1
Bhangulpore	2	25	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	2				
Burdwan, East	...	45	58	693	...	...	...	...	...	3	618	...	1	325	...	...	11	...	...	5
Burdwan, West	9	...	43	...	8	...	8	1	...	...	...	...
Chittagong	...	7	6	157	...	...	...	...	...	...	39	...	...	49	...	2	7	...	1	10
Cuttack	3	7	727	...	8	...	534	...	...	1	...	4				
Dacca	6	64	...	...	...	...	...	4	7	3	4	22	5	...	2	1	...	2		
Dinapore	...	5	...	35	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	30	...	...	3	...	...	...	
Hooghly	...	32	7	83	...	...	...	...	10	20	268	...	8	5	80	...	1	4	...	5
Jessore	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	39	74	68	408	...	10	121	...	...	19	11	132
Midnapore	...	35	6	29	...	...	...	...	32	71	563	30	47	361	...	...	1	...	...	...	
Moorshedabad	4	38	...	...	...	...	2	21	37	4	1	25	3	3	7	...	1	3		
Mymensing	...	28	...	143	...	1	...	88	...	11	...	27	12	...	25	...	...	13	...	8		
Nuddea	...	13	13	16	...	...	...	...	4	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...		
Patna	...	8	...	25	...	2	...	1	78	...	150	99	17	161	...	...	...	...	...	...
Purneah	...	2	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	17	34	375	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rajshahye	...	23	23	35	...	...	...	...	...	1	41	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	
Rungpore	4	7	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sarun	...	7	14	47	...	...	...	...	2	28	112	3	10	65	...	...	...	...	1	1
Shahabad	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sylhet	...	10	...	38	...	...	...	...	...	...	34	...	...	55	...	...	1	...	...	1
Tipperah	...	14	...	36	...	...	...	...	2	...	8	2	...	14	...	...	1	1	...	...		
Tirhoot	2	88	418	2	5	335	...	5	189	9	...	227				
24-Pergunnahs	...	10	...	17	...	...	...	...	2	...	5	...	...	4	5	...	1	...	...	1
		2,054				92				4,414				3,190				294				448		

1.

Original Suits instituted in the several Districts of Bengal.

SUITS FOR REAL PROPERTY ON CONVEYANCE BY MORTGAGE.							SUITS FOR REAL PROPERTY ON CONVEYANCE BY WILL.							SUITS FOR REAL PROPERTY ON CONVEYANCE BY DOWRY.							SUITS FOR REAL PROPERTY ON CONVEYANCE BY RIGHT OF PRE-EMPTION.						
1861.				1862.			1861.				1862.			1861.				1862.			1861.				1862.		
Judges.	Principal Sudder Ameens.	Sudder Ameens.	Moonsiffs.	Judges.	Principal Sudder Ameens.	Sudder Ameens.	Moonsiffs.	Judges.	Principal Sudder Ameens.	Sudder Ameens.	Moonsiffs.	Judges.	Principal Sudder Ameens.	Sudder Ameens.	Moonsiffs.	Judges.	Principal Sudder Ameens.	Sudder Ameens.	Moonsiffs.	Judges.	Principal Sudder Ameens.	Sudder Ameens.	Moonsiffs.				
...	4	...	3	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
...	...	18	...	4	4	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	2	17	...	2	18
...	1	...	1	...	4	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	4	...	...	2	
...	...	...	...	...	1	...	40	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	4	30	...	...	...		
...	3	2	17	...	1	...	9	...	2	1	3	...	...	...	9	...	...	3	6	...	...	1	10
...	...	...	...	...	4	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...			
...	4	58	...	...	...	40	...	6	1	...	2	2	3	...	93	...	3	78	...	2	18	...	14	
...	4	1	6	...	3	...	8	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	5	
...	18	2	53	...	12	7	16	...	1	1	1	...	3	4	...	2	3	16	...	3	1	3	6				
...	1	...	5	...	...	4	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	
...	7	9	52	...	6	6	26	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	4	
...	1	3	67	77	3	...	5	68	2	...	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	...	...	7	
...	6	11	63	...	5	...	23	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	1	4	22	...	1	4	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	3	...	...	...		
...	3	...	2	...	2	3	9	...	4	...	...	...	1	...	1	7	...	...	4	...	1	4	
...	...	8	3	...	5	3	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	35	...	26	...	29	0	10	...	2	...	1	...	1	...	...	7	...	1	3	...	2	1	13		
...	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	56	29	00	...	1	...
...	1	2	8	...	1	...	...	...	4	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	1	...	...	...	1	...	3	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	22	15	35	...	12	10	50	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	3	24	...	1	3	25
...	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	2	...	1	5	...	4	...	5
...	...	10	...	...	...	3	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	16	...	...	15	...	3	...	28	...	9
...	1	...	4	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	5	37	...	1	29	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	10	...	6	4	11	1	...	4	1	...	28	4	5	24			
...	30	...	23	...	3	...	15	...	3	...	1	...	3	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
764				550			61			112			241			105			375			178					

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of the different description of Original

DISTRICTS.	CLAIMS OF INHERITANCE UNDER THE MAHOMEDAN LAW.						CLAIMS OF INHERITANCE UNDER THE HINDOO LAW.						CLAIMS IN RIGHT OF ADOPTION.					
	1861.			1862.			1861.			1862.			● 1861.			1862.		
	Judges.	Principal Sudder Ameens.	Sudder Ameens.	Moonsiffs.	Judges.	Principal Sudder Ameens.	Sudder Ameens.	Moonsiffs.	Judges.	Principal Sudder Ameens.	Sudder Ameens.	Moonsiffs.	Judges.	Principal Sudder Ameens.	Sudder Ameens.	Moonsiffs.	Judges.	Principal Sudder Ameens.
Backergunge	2	5	1	21	2	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
Bohar	0	1	7	2	1	11	1	2	4	0	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Beerbhoom	2	...	...	...	...	1	7	0	11	24	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
Bhaugulpore	2	14	2	7	11	1	6	...	10	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11
Rurdwan, East	2	30	1	2	16	13	5	38	15	10	42	...	...	13	...	...	2	...
Burdwan, West	1	...	...	...	...	9	1	11	11	1	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	...
Chittagong	7	3	115	13	128	1	4	40	2	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cuttack	2	2	3	2	32	5	16	18	6	18	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Dacca	11	1	21	4	1	20	25	2	30	8	2	46	...	1	...	1	1	1
Dinagapore	6	1	8	1	3	11	1	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hooghly	2	...	1	1	6	25	3	37	18	2	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jessore	4	7	38	2	...	7	1	...	41	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Midnapore	...	...	2	2	...	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Moorsshedabad	2	3	4	7	5	10	8	5	5	4	9	1	...	...	1	...	...	...
Mymensing	7	...	9	3	...	8	6	1	15	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Nuddea	...	...	...	...	...	5	1	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	4	...
Patna	10	4	1	2	2	15	4	1	3	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Purneah	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rajshahye	1	...	2	38	10	3	1	3	4	1	1	5	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rungpore	4	3	4	1	3	1	3	...	3	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sarun	3	3	3	5	18	...	...	7	1	8	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Shahabad	2	...	1	...	3	1	9	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sylhet	13	...	11	...	18	...	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Tipperah	2	1	56	2	2	24	4	3	2	30	18	258	14	1	296	...	...	...
Tirhoot	2	...	11	5	10	18	46	...	65	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
24-Pergunnahs	4	6	7	18	8	18	2	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	391			412			549			535			409			348		

Suits instituted in the several Districts of Bengal.—(Continued.)

LAKHIRAJ SUITS UNDER SECTION XXX., REGULATION II. OF 1819.				SUITS REGARDING DEFENDANT TENURES.				SUITS TO CONTEST SALE BY COLLECTORS, FOR ARREARS OF GOVERNMENT DUES.				SUITS FOR LAND NOT BEFORE INCLUDED, SUCH AS BOUNDARY SUITS, &c.																			
1861.		1862.		1861.		1862.		1861.		1862.		1861.		1862.																	
Judges.	Principal Sudder Ameens.	Sudder Ameens.	Moonsiffs.	Judges.	Principal Sudder Ameens.	Sudder Ameens.	Moonsiffs.	Judges.	Principal Sudder Ameens.	Sudder Ameens.	Moonsiffs.	Judges.	Principal Sudder Ameens.	Sudder Ameens.	Moonsiffs.																
...	2	...	...	...	89	110	341	...	33	76	393	...	...	...	1										
...	2	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...												
...	10	...	...	11	...	...	5	...	...	...	6	2	...	...	3							
...	...	3	...	...	...	...	2	...	5	1	...	...	...	11	...									
...	43	186	90	...	1	2	14	4	22	17	15	380	...	2	9	12	...	1	2	20	...	5	5	21	...	1	...	157			
...	...	2	2	...	1	...	3	23	566	...	14	413	2	...	2	53	1	1	29			
...	77	163	...	4	...	1	2	...	6	...	28	43	1,475	...	17	45	1,309					
...	3	24	...	27	4	174	...	28	7	179							
...	1	...	6	3	2	4	2	...	182	132	1,173	...	102	68	677							
...	1	1	...	29	4	2	18	1	...	2	41	56	...	5	31	87						
...	487	662	404	...	7	4	29	9	2	4	4	9	392	2	76	820	...	20	19	290							
...	4	6	19	10	6	1	4	380	...	23	163	3	25	3	...	103							
...	70	206	353	...	4	10	1,413	...	28	28	31	10	12	18	8	...	12	...	1	1	10	...	1	5			
...	140	614	194	103	...	23	3	35	2	2	...	11	2	139	1	5	17	136					
...	...	5	46	37	3	...	97	277	...	19	40	205	...	4	3	...	3	...	14	12	15	1	17				
...	88	162	370	...	1	36	1,373	52	...	1	2	53	12	...	9	...	8	26	458	14	22	48	165				
...	7	11	...	13	...	3	3	2				
...	18	102	1,778	1	5	6	12	...	2	5	27				
...	7	25	116	1	215	...	20	1	8	...	1	3	10	...	5	49	55	145	...	18	21	201				
...	19	14	163	...	8	4	127	26	9	20	9	7						
...	2	1	5	...	1	6	8	44	37	246	...	19	9	167	2	6	...	6	5	48	...	2	3	41				
...	2	2	43	16	148	...	10	15	195						
...	30	45	...	596	...	18	...	472						
...	151	...	862	...	68	9	54	...	1	70	...	2	...	14	1	47	...	3	...	20						
...	3	17	2	...	22	...	4	...	136	...	29	...	81	123	139			
...	3	15	6	238	2	14	75	170	519	...	74	82	821					
5,349				5,378				2,916				2,863				140				202				8,095				6,440			

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of the different description of Original

DISTRICTS.	SUITS FOR DEBTS ON BOND, OR OTHERWISE.						SUITS OF AND ON BANKERS AND TRADERS.						RELIGIOUS SUITS CONNECTED WITH CASTES, RIGHTS OF PRIESTS, &c.											
	1861.			1862.			1861.			1862.			1861.			1862.								
	Judges.	Principal Sudder Amceens.	Sudder Amceens.	Moonsiffs.	Judges.	Principal Sudder Amceens.	Sudder Amceens.	Moonsiffs.	Judges.	Principal Sudder Amceens.	Sudder Amceens.	Moonsiffs.	Judges.	Principal Sudder Amceens.	Sudder Amceens.	Moonsiffs.	Judges.	Principal Sudder Amceens.	Sudder Amceens.	Moonsiffs.				
Backergunge	...	101	300	4,773	...	31	123	1,971	...	4	...	481	...	4	6	235	...	...	...	...
Behar	...	324	113	1,801	...	50	70	606	...	8	4	10	...	1	...	27	...	...	...	...
Beerbhoom	...	53	198	3,753	...	38	57	2,539	...	7	11	...	...	5	...	...	7	...	...	2			
Bhaugulpore	...	101	214	4,076	...	82	...	159	...	4	10	138	...	14	201	433	...	...	3	1	25	79	
Burdwan, East	...	59	122	6,169	...	25	27	225	...	...	23	656	...	1	9	340	...	1	2	16	...	1	8
Burdwan, West	...	13	69	4,753	...	5	4	1,147	...	...	...	332	...	...	...	61	...	...	5	...	1	1	5
Chittagong	...	13	69	9,013	...	3	20	2,440	...	...	...	81,401	...	...	2	228	...	...	2	64	...	...	171
Cuttack	...	211	90	7,429	...	120	26	1,578	...	...	...	44	...	...	...	13	...	1	...	...	...	...	2
Dacca	...	88	199	2,090	...	21	39	3,681	...	82	136	1,536	...	29	46	296	...	2	...	32	...	4	20	
Dinagapore	...	36	134	14,990	...	15	32	4,758	...	7	30	366	...	4	5	247	...	...	9	...	...	...	14
Hooghly	...	51	118	7,717	...	13	27	1,159	...	22	32	866	...	1	10	301	...	1	6	20	...	...	2
Jessore	...	7	16	140	8,969	...	6	25	798	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Midnapore	...	30	118	7,712	...	7	33	1,943	...	3	2	325	...	1	4	339	...	1	2	1	2	13
Moorshedabad	...	81	132	3,960	...	26	37	4,023	...	17	56	342	...	9	22	178	...	1	7	16	...	...	17
Mymensing	...	65	212	17,565	...	62	52	7,414	...	2	...	556	...	3	...	181	...	...	...	1258	...	...	37
Nuddea	...	157	92	8,982	1	113	62	104	...	...	4	164	...	8	2	3	...	...	3	...	...	...	4
Patna	...	232	...	709	...	137	28	122	...	36	...	28	...	24	5	23	...	...	1	...	...	...	3
Purneah	...	58	103	7,817	...	45	110	8,344	...	10	4	59	...	4	7	146	...	4	3	8	3	11
Rajahahye	...	65	174	5,768	...	25	36	816	...	13	45	744	...	9	4	164	...	...	22	...	...	...	22
Rungpore	...	74	164	7,507	...	5	40	1,563	...	6	9	378	...	7	4	170	...	...	29	...	...	...	16
Sarun	...	134	276	1,708	...	53	122	648	...	16	12	63	...	2	5	39	...	...	1	3	...	...	...
Shahabad	...	136	255	2,765	...	56	89	962	...	...	...	54	...	...	...	55	...	...	5	...	...	...	2
Sylhet	...	1	94	...	11,298	...	90	...	3,714	...	12	...	758	...	...	168	...	...	69	...	...	...	46
Tipperah	...	160	42	9,767	...	57	35	3,371	...	5	...	392	...	...	2	192	...	...	97	...	...	...	98
Tirhoot	...	159	424	2,874	...	149	289	1,297	...	...	2	1	...	...	15	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	1
24-Pergunnahs	...	65	240	7,071	...	26	91	2,818	...	15	...	537	...	4	...	273	...	...	12	...	...	...	...
		1,97,096				55,014				10,893				5,691				1,716				511		

Suits instituted in the several Districts of Bengal.—(Continued.)

SUITS FOR DAMAGES FOR BREACH OF CONTRACT.						SUITS FOR RECOVERY OF MONEY EMPLOYED.						SUITS FOR WAGES.						SUITS CONNECTED WITH INDIGO, SUGAR, SILK, AND OTHER STAPLE PRODUCTS.					
1861.			1862.			1861.			1862.			1861.			1862.			1861.			1862.		
Judges.	Principal Sudder Amceana.	Sudder Amceana.	Moonsiffs.	Judges.	Principal Sudder Amceana.	Sudder Amceana.	Moonsiffs.	Judges.	Principal Sudder Amceana.	Sudder Amceana.	Moonsiffs.	Judges.	Principal Sudder Amceana.	Sudder Amceana.	Moonsiffs.	Judges.	Principal Sudder Amceana.	Sudder Amceana.	Moonsiffs.	Judge s.	Principal Sudder Amceana.	Sudder Amceana.	Moonsiffs.
...	...	...	1...	...	...	...	5...	...	6...	83...	...	...	29...	2...	17...	...	10...	...	24...	548...	...	10...	375
...	1	...	2...	...	...	...	3...	...	4	6	6	...	...	3...	6...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	16	...	4...	...	16	...	2...	...	1	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	22	...	1	...	12
...	...	...	16...	...	1	...	1	...	4	15	...	3	...	1	1...	...	12	...	7	21	18	...	110
...	4	3	4...	...	4	6	30	...	2	5	...	1	...	4	...	8	...	37	...	6	...	2	9
...	...	...	36...	...	1	48	...	6	...	...	1	...	6	...	15	...	13	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	89...	...	...	44	...	3	...	60	...	5	...	14	...	52	...	68	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	20...	...	4	...	15	...	...	...	1	4	...	18	...	6	...	2	...	30	...	89	49
...	...	...	325...	...	2	...	58	...	...	51	...	3	...	28	...	1	233	...	78	...	1,104	...	10
...	...	...	1	...	...	...	5	...	2	1	8	...	...	1	...	354	...	2	187	...	29	...	40
...	5	...	10	...	...	...	1	...	3	3	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	52	...	2	32	...	1
2	...	2	21	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
...	5	5	13	...	2	...	12	...	14	19	197	...	1	4	194	...	5	22	...	2	30	...	4
...	8	4	8	...	7	2	10	...	11	2	30	...	2	5	4	...	4	9	38	...	3	18	839
...	...	6	84	...	3	41	...	3	13	70	...	1	63	...	1	5	555	...	2	2	314	...	1
1	...	...	43	...	6	2	1	...	...	...	...	1	2	2	...	2	9	1	...	4	3	...	4
...	11	...	4	...	8	1	2	...	44	43	...	20	...	26	...	7	...	5	...	7	1	6	...
...	1	...	2	...	1	...	20	...	5	2	...	...	1	...	...	8	1	7	...	1	...	15	...
...	2	7	78	...	...	...	81	...	5	...	6	...	1	...	4	...	2	...	16	...	1	...	13
...	2	1	8	...	3	1	15	...	2	17	...	1	...	5	...	5	72	...	...	...	31	...	2
...	...	...	16	...	...	1	25	...	18	15	...	3	...	6	...	4	3	66	...	3	60	...	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	14	17	...	15	...	6	...	2	...	9	...	1	...	22	...
...	12	...	3	...	...	...	8	...	...	15	...	...	18	...	1	...	36	...	...	19	...	1	...
...	3	...	45	...	...	...	13	...	1	79	...	2	...	47	...	1	...	73	...	1	...	33	...
...	...	...	4	...	3	...	5	...	...	1	...	14	...	6	...	...	...	19	...	15	6	9	...
...	3	...	85	...	2	...	104	...	8	4	...	...	2	...	...	1	...	30	1	2	...	23	...
1,023			578			881			571			1,766			1,143			6,601			2,331		

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of the different description of Original Suits instituted in the several Districts of Bengal.—(Concluded.)

DISTRICTS.	SUITS FOR PERSONAL PROPERTY NOT BEFORE INCLUDED.								TOTAL NUMBER OF SUITS IN EACH DISTRICT.		
	1861.				1862.				1861.	1862.	
	Judges.	Principal Sudder Amee.	Sudder Amee.	Moonsiffs.	Judges.	Principal Sudder Amee.	Sudder Amee.	Moonsiffs.			
Backergunge	...	46	31	254	...	11	25	221	7,212.	3,648	
Behar	...	79	5	95	...	18	15	188	2,786	1,334	
Beerbhoom	...	3	...	2,104	...	5	37	530	6,786	3,850	
Bhaugulpore	...	65	66	436	...	88	12	221	6,170	2,621	
Burdwan, East	...	40	9	842	...	...	16	383	9,968	4,168
Burdwan, West	1	10	...	...	1	23	5,972	1,811	
Chittagong	...	1	15	467	...	5	1	377	13,464	5,183	
Cuttack	...	20	12	132	...	32	1	16	9,073	2,750	
Dacca	...	39	51	2,403	...	12	25	687	29,117	6,073	
Dinapore	...	23	21	530	...	7	9	262	16,752	5,777	
Hooghly	...	36	39	523	...	22	20	479	12,630	3,032	
Jessore	...	3	12	140	24	...	...	...	10,740	1,639
Midnapore	...	23	13	229	...	7	...	123	10,300	4,737	
Moorshedabad	3	13	...	...	1	14	6,948	2,085	
Mymensing	...	36	65	2,159	...	...	35	708	24,384	9,711
Nuddea	...	13	5	337	...	14	3	21	11,075	2,103	
Patna	32	...	2	4	29	1,568	812	
Purneah	1	4	...	1	2	16	8,626	6,264	
Rajshahye	42	228	...	4	7	205	7,942	1,855	
Rungpore	...	15	14	183	...	...	6	144	9,882	2,507
Sarun	...	39	7	166	...	18	3	161	3,254	1,640	
Shahabad	...	44	8	260	...	23	13	261	3,901	1,751	
Sylhet	...	42	...	571	...	18	...	419	14,121	5,244	
Tipperah	...	10	13	424	...	6	5	449	13,509	5,164	
Tirhoot	...	3	7	223	...	5	146	295	4,739	3,410	
24-Pergunnahs	...	2	114	112	403	...	11	35	444	9,637	5,122
				14,421			7,439		2,60,454	94,391	

A 2.

STATEMENT showing the cost of the Small Cause Courts for the year 1862.

NAMES OF COURTS.	Salary of Judges.			Cost of Establishments.			TOTAL.		
	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.
Kishnaghur	17,121	1	4	4,580	0	0	22,001	1	4
Kooshteah	12,000	0	0	4,936	11	0	16,936	11	0
Mehr / pore	7,527	1	6	3,872	13	5	11,399	14	11
Chooñadan, ah	8,400	0	0	4,021	1	8	12,421	1	8
Santipore	10,200	0	0	3,600	0	0	13,800	0	0
Bongong	9,000	0	0	2,696	4	7	11,696	4	7
Jessore	18,000	0	0	3,600	0	0	21,600	0	0
Magoorah	12,000	0	0	3,812	10	0	15,812	10	0
Jenidah	11,000	0	0	3,682	9	9	14,682	9	9
Kotechandpore	8,100	0	0	3,600	0	0	12,000	0	0
Narail	12,200	0	0	3,600	0	0	15,800	0	0
Sealdah and Howrah	12,000	0	0	3,684	0	0	15,684	0	0
Dacca	8,100	0	0	5,198	1	4	13,598	1	4
Furzedpore	3,229	0	0	1,383	14	0	4,612	14	0
Moorshedabad	9,032	4	1	4,067	5	10	13,099	9	11
Patna	8,400	0	0	4,319	2	0	12,719	2	0
Monghyr	5,666	10	0	1,310	0	0	6,976	10	0
Bhaugulpore	3,725	12	11	1,596	11	9	5,322	8	8
Serajgunge	3,409	10	10	830	10	8	4,240	5	6
Commereolly	2,867	11	9	1,331	5	3	4,199	1	0
Rajshahye (Beauleah)	3,974	3	1	1,538	14	6	5,513	1	7
Nattore	3,793	8	9	2,413	0	3	6,206	9	0
Pubna	3,703	3	8	704	7	3	4,407	10	11
Hooghly	2,193	8	9	710	4	11	2,903	13	8
Cuttack	3,996	12	4	34	13	1	4,031	9	5
Chittagong	3,522	9	3	1,354	13	9	4,877	7	0
Midnapore	3,816	2	0	1,569	10	4	5,385	12	4
Total	2,07,879	4	3	74,049	5	4	2,81,928	9	7

A. 3.

STATEMENT exhibiting the amount of Stamp Fees realized in the Small Cause Courts during 1862.

NAMES OF COURTS.	Amount of Fees paid in.			Amount of Fees refunded under Section 26, Act X. of 1862.			BALANCE.		
	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.
Kishnaghur	3,653	4	0	192	0	0	3,461	4	0
Kooshteah	8,396	0	0	186	0	0	8,210	0	0
Meherpore	9,240	8	0	2	0	0	9,238	8	0
Chooadangah	9,222	14	0	0	0	0	9,222	14	0
Santipore	8,241	8	0	112	0	0	8,129	8	0
Bongong	558	0	0	0	0	0	558	0	0
Jessore	11,915	11	0	78	0	0	11,837	11	0
Magoorah	6,256	0	0	0	0	0	6,256	0	0
Jenidah	9,654	0	0	0	0	0	9,654	0	0
Kotechandpore	2,856	0	0	40	0	0	2,816	0	0
Narail	3,338	0	0	56	0	0	3,282	0	0
Sealdah and Howrah	18,091	1	0	16	0	0	18,075	1	0
Dacca	5,963	0	0	226	0	0	5,737	0	0
Furreedpore	302	0	0	0	0	0	302	0	0
Moorshedabad	5,163	8	0	50	0	0	5,113	8	0
Patna	5,655	0	0	0	0	0	5,655	0	0
Bhaugulpore	1,763	8	0	24	0	0	1,739	8	0
Monghyr	1,044	8	0	20	0	0	1,024	8	0
Beaulah	1,113	8	0	0	0	0	1,113	8	0
Serajunge	532	10	0	0	0	0	532	10	0
Commercolly	452	4	0	0	0	0	452	4	0
Nattore	1,290	8	0	0	0	0	1,290	8	0
Pubnah	1,675	8	0	0	0	0	1,675	8	0
Hooghly	1,374	0	0	0	0	0	1,374	0	0
Chittagong	824	8	0	4	0	0	820	8	0
Cuttack	1,196	0	0	0	0	0	1,196	0	0
Midnapore	1,441	0	0	0	0	0	1,441	0	0
Total	1,21,214	4	0	1,006	0	0	1,20,208	4	0

OFFENCES.

OFFENCES.		Total number of Offences.	Flogged, fined, or discharged in security.	Imprisonment not exceeding 6 months.	Above 6 months and not exceeding 1 year.	Above 1 year and not exceeding 2 years.	Above 2 years and not exceeding 3 years.	Above 3 years and not exceeding 4 years.	Above 4 years and not exceeding 5 years.	Above 5 years and not exceeding 7 years.	Above 7 years and not exceeding 9 years.	Above 9 years and not exceeding 10 years.	Above 10 years and not exceeding 11 years.	Above 11 years and not exceeding 12 years.	Above 12 years and not exceeding 13 years.	Above 13 years and not exceeding 14 years.	Above 14 years and not exceeding 15 years.	Above 15 years and not exceeding 16 years.	Above 16 years and not exceeding 18 years.	For life.	Transportation.	Death.	Total.	Confined as House.	Acquitted.
No.	Brought over																								
33	Forced labor	21,573	636	4,236	1,019	1,155	325	53	212	41	253	22	15	254	11	5	33	1	16	...	195	100	23	2,024	14,167
34	Hurt	932	173	113	25	35	14	10	5	1	9	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	402	386
35	False evidence or subordination, &c., of the same	5,277	8,402	1,045	101	31	9	1	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,654	2,673
36	Mischief	769	12	50	11	17	61	11	4	6	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	272	415
37	Resulting in death or other grievous hurt	3,386	1,217	315	19	3	109	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,572	425
38	Criminal Trespass	34	3	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25	6
39	For commission of serious offences	933	29	74	7	103	17	2	34	6	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	361	521
40	Other cases	3,258	871	102	62	115	16	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,586	1,571
41	Offences against Public (Rioting, &c.)	1,861	773	296	28	48	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,133	670
42	Tranquillity	1,683	439	173	6	55	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,067	304
43	Criminal force or assault	1,684	636	173	1	104	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	819	265
44	Wrongful confinement	22,272	11,393	322	42	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13,090	8,535
45	Wrongful restraint	723	304	73	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,124	1,290
46	Fraudulent deed and disposition of property	105	25	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	65	65
47	Offences against public justice	3,929	2,115	793	101	97	12	6	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,192	636
48	Contempt of lawful authority	4,809	8,825	424	4	1	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,905	824
49	Offences relating to public servants	907	577	123	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	709	105
50	Criminal misappropriation of property	216	92	33	10	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	140	49
51	Cheating	871	220	94	14	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	324	487
52	Offences relating to weights and measures	550	78	57	18	9	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	201	316
53	Using a false trace or property mark and knowingly selling property so marked	295	133	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	133	51
54	Counterfeiting or making or possessing a die, plate, or instrument for counterfeiting a true or property work	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
55	Fraudulently destroying or defacing a Will or other document	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1
56	Removing, destroying, &c., a trade or property mark, with intent to cause injury	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
57	Criminal breach of contract of service	382	75	112	45	26	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	3
58	Defamation	1,215	67	100	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	187	188
59	Offences relating to religion	300	125	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	363	391
60	Offences affecting public health	107	20	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	54	45
61	Offences affecting safety	289	208	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	221	56
62	Offences affecting decency or morals	1,023	1,378	26	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,404	218
63	Criminal intimidation (insult or other aggravations or annoyance)	121	269	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	700	136
64	Attempts	61	11	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22	36
65	Other offences not included in the above specification	3,881	2,636	161	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,737	1,071
66	Total	1,21,780	53,775	12,905	1,916	1,754	618	97	319	64	471	26	16	253	11	5	70	1	40	...	197	128	36	72,732	449,23

STATEMENT showing the number of persons apprehended and brought to trial in the *Extra Regulation Provinces in 1862*,
and the result of the trials.

OFFENCES		Total number of offences.	Flogged, fined, or discharged on security.	Imprisonment not exceeding 6 months.	Above 6 months and not exceeding 1 year.	Above 1 year and not exceeding 2 years.	Above 2 years and not exceeding 3 years.	Above 3 years and not exceeding 4 years.	Above 4 years and not exceeding 5 years.	Above 5 years and not exceeding 6 years.	Above 6 years and not exceeding 7 years.	Above 7 years and not exceeding 8 years.	Above 8 years and not exceeding 9 years.	Above 9 years and not exceeding 10 years.	Above 10 years and not exceeding 11 years.	Above 11 years and not exceeding 12 years.	Above 12 years and not exceeding 13 years.	Above 13 years and not exceeding 14 years.	Above 14 years and not exceeding 15 years.	Above 15 years and not exceeding 16 years.	Above 16 years and not exceeding 17 years.	Above 17 years and not exceeding 18 years.	For life.	Transportation.	Death.	Total.	Confined as insane.	Acquitted.
1	Murder	184	8	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	12	27	1	43
2	Culpable homicide	85	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	11	...
3	Thuggee, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	With murder	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	With attempt to cause death or previous hurt	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	Other cases	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7	Robbery	127	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8	With hurt	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9	Other cases	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10	Theft	117	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11	With aggravating circumstances	1349	36	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12	Offences against the State	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13	Ditto relating to the Army and Navy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14	Extortion	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15	With aggravating circumstances	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16	Offences relating to coin	181	42	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17	Ditto ditto to stamps	14	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18	Abetment of suicide	6	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
19	Forgery, or uttering or possessing forged documents or papers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20	Counterfeiting, or making, or possessing a counterfeit seal, &c., for purposes of forgery	29	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
21	Rape	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
22	Unnatural offences	27	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23	Causing miscarriage	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
24	Injury to unborn children	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
25	Exposure of infants	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
26	Concealment of births by secret disposal of the dead body	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
27	Criminal breach of Trust	53	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
28	Receiving or habitually dealing in stolen or plundered property	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
29	Kidnaping or for- cible abduction	99	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
30	With aggravating circumstances	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
31	Slavery	79	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
32	Buying or selling a minor for the purposes of prostitution	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Carried over		2,386	131	488	186	24	83	5	8	21	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21	12	1,028	2	980

OFFENCES.		Total number of offences.	Therapeutical, fined, or discharged on security.	Imprisonment not exceeding 6 months.	Above 6 months and not exceeding 1 year.	Above 1 year and not exceeding 2 years.	Above 2 years and not exceeding 3 years.	Above 3 years and not exceeding 4 years.	Above 4 years and not exceeding 5 years.	Above 5 years and not exceeding 6 years.	Above 6 years and not exceeding 7 years.	Above 7 years and not exceeding 8 years.	Above 8 years and not exceeding 9 years.	Above 9 years and not exceeding 10 years.	Above 10 years and not exceeding 11 years.	Above 11 years and not exceeding 12 years.	Above 12 years and not exceeding 13 years.	Above 13 years and not exceeding 14 years.	Above 14 years and not exceeding 15 years.	Above 15 years and not exceeding 16 years.	Above 16 years and not exceeding 17 years.	For Life.	Transportations.	Death.	Total.	Confined as House.	Acquitted.	
33	Forced Labor	2,386	131	483	185	10	24	53	5	4	23												21	1,026	2	980		
34	Hurt	1																										
35	With aggravating circumstances	129	32	58	4	3	1	1																				
36	False evidence or subornation, &c., of the same	122	1	16	6	1																						
37	Mischief	356	113	143	1	1																						
38	Other cases	361																										
39	Resulting in death or other grievous hurt	1																										
40	Criminal Trespass																											
41	For commission of serious offences	227	90	53	3	23	3	1																				
42	Other cases	119	31	42	23	31	3	0																				
43	Offences against public tranquility	113	35	7																								
44	Unlawful assembly	40	24	2																								
45	Rioting, &c., by	30	24	2																								
46	Criminal force or assault	2,030	1,776	317	10	4																						
47	Wrongful confinement	112	82	35	1																							
48	Wrongful restraint	20	10	8																								
49	Fraudulent deeds and disposition of property	4																										
50	Offences against public justice	215	125	61	9	11																						
51	Contempt of lawful authority	240	114	62	3	2	1																					
52	Offences by public servants	16	7																									
53	Relating to public servants	327	143	22	1	1																						
54	Criminal misappropriation of property	132	13	84	1	1																						
55	Cheating	6																										
56	Using a false trade or property mark and knowingly selling property so marked																											
57	Counterfeiting or making, or possessing a die, or instrument for counterfeiting a trade or property mark																											
58	Fraudulently destroying or defacing a will or other documents	1																										
59	Removing, destroying, &c., a trade or property mark with intent to cause injury	174	7	111	2																							
60	Criminal breach of contract of service	55	13	3	1																							
61	Offences relating to marriage	49																										
62	Obtaining by fraud	7																										
63	Offences relating to religion	3																										
64	" affecting public health	19	14	1																								
65	" safety	43	22	6																								
66	" decency or morals	2	1	1																								
67	Criminal intimidation, resulting in death or insult, or annoyance	417	238	35																								
68	Attempts	528	186	91	3	1																						
69	Other offences not included in the above specifications	1,120	752	97	26	13																						
Total		9,918	3,674	1,652	253	124	96	6	29	36														21	13	6,272	2	3,122

C. 1.

STATEMENT showing the allotment of Police Officers and men in the Districts of Patna, Bhagalpore, Chota Nagpore, and Burhan Divisions.

Name of Divisions.	Name of Districts.	DEPUTY INSPECTOR GENERAL.	DISTRICT SUPER-INTENDENTS.				ASSISTANT DISTRICT SUPERINTENDENTS.				INSPECTORS.				SUB-INSPECTORS.				HEAD CONSTABLES.				CONSTABLES.	
			1st Grade.	2nd Grade.	3rd Grade.	4th Grade.	1st Grade.	2nd Grade.	3rd Grade.	4th Grade.	1st Grade.	2nd Grade.	3rd Grade.	4th Grade.	1st Grade.	2nd Grade.	3rd Grade.	4th Grade.	1st Grade.	2nd Grade.	3rd Grade.	4th Grade.	1st Grade.	2nd Grade.
PATNA Division.	Patna	1	1	...	...	...	1	1	5	6	6	10	10	10	10	18	18	17	17	681	681
	Behar	...	1	...	1	1	1	1	3	4	4	4	4	4	6	12	12	14	14	323	323			
	Shahabad	...	1	...	1	1	1	1	3	4	4	4	4	4	6	12	12	18	20	329	329			
	Triploot	...	1	...	1	1	1	1	3	4	4	4	4	4	6	12	12	14	14	323	323			
	Sarun	...	1	...	1	1	1	1	3	4	4	4	4	4	6	12	12	14	14	323	323			
BHAGALPORE Division.	Chumpran	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	1	3	1	1	1	6	7	15	18	23	30	32	35	37	75	78	84	2,007	2,016	2,007	2,016		
	Bhagulpoore	...	1	...	1	1	1	1	3	3	3	4	4	4	4	6	6	9	9	236	237			
	Purneah	...	1	...	1	1	1	1	3	3	4	5	5	5	5	8	8	11	11	316	317			
	Monghyr	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	4	3	4	4	5	7	7	8	8	218	219
CHOTA NAGPORE Division.	Total	2	...	3	3	2	7	12	11	10	13	13	14	21	21	28	770	773	770	773		
	Hazaribagh	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	2	3	3	3	3	4	4	12	15	17	20	250	250
	Lohardibagh	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	3	3	3	4	6	6	7	12	20	20	20	275	275
	Manbhum	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	2	3	3	3	3	4	4	10	12	20	28	200	275
	Singbhum	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	3	3	1	3	2	5	6	6	6	150	175
BURDWAN Division.	Total	...	...	...	3	3	2	3	5	9	12	13	16	17	19	30	53	63	71	875	875
	Burdwan	...	...	1	...	...	1	2	3	4	4	5	6	6	6	11	11	11	21	128	312
	Ranpoor	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	3	3	3	3	4	4	4	8	9	15	16	180	405
	Beerbhum	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	3	3	4	4	4	8	9	7	12	56	362
	Total	...	...	1	1	1	3	4	7	10	10	11	12	14	16	30	33	33	49	364	1,079	
Grand total		1	3	4	5	11	11	16	37	49	56	57	68	75	86	165	183	195	235	4,016	4,843			

C. 3.

STATEMENT of Heinous Crimes ascertained to have been committed in the Suburbs of Calcutta during the Year 1862-63.

DESCRIPTION OF CRIMES.	Number of cases of all descriptions ascertained by the Police or otherwise.	Number of cases brought to trial.	Number of persons apprehended.	Released by the Commissioner without trial.	Committed to the Sessions.	HOW DISPOSED OF.				UNDER EXAMINATION AT THE END OF THE YEAR.		Computed value of property stolen.	Computed value of property recovered.
						BY SESSIONS COURT.		BY MAGISTRATES.		In Jail.	On Bail.		
						Convicted.	Acquitted.	Pending.	Convicted.					Acquitted.
Murder	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	
Culpable homicide	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	
Attempts at murder	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	
Cutting and wounding	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	
Attempts at arson	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	
Abuse of fire	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	
Ditto by poison	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	
House-breaking and theft	193	97	204	70	8	83	46	1	1	1	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	
Attempts at house-breaking	1153	545	1278	222	12	533	476	1	1	1	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	
Thefts	84	8	16	8	12	10	4	1	1	1	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	
Ditto at theft	12	1	13	8	1	10	4	1	1	1	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	
Lurking	77	46	93	56	1	29	17	1	1	1	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	
Criminal trespass	16	16	23	11	1	12	11	1	1	1	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	
Receiving stolen goods	6	3	11	13	1	7	1	1	1	1	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	
Having in possession	62	60	94	13	1	42	39	1	1	1	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	
Obtaining under false pretences	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	
Forgery or uttering forged papers	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	
Cheating	10	6	17	1	1	1	6	1	1	1	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	
Misappropriation of property	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	
Altering appearance of coin	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	
Child stealing	4	1	6	6	1	1	1	1	1	1	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	
Carnal connection	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	
Administering poison	2	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	
Enticing girls for prostitution	2	2	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	
Abduction	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	
Causing hurt	6	6	10	1	3	2	1	1	2	2	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	
Total	1658	1116	1802	375	27	19	8	1	777	619	1	59,369 14 8	18,794 13 10
Total of other Miscellaneous Crime ..	3341	3313	3964	72	5281	631
Grand Total...	4999	4429	7766	430	27	19	8	1	6938	1250	1	59,369 14 8	18,794 13 10

D. 1.

STATEMENT of Revenue Demands, Collections, Remissions, and Balances for 1862-63.

DIVISIONS.	Current Demand.	Arrear Demand.	Total Demand.	Collections.	Remissions.	Net Balances.
Bhaugulpore ...	27,65,793	3,76,075	31,41,868	28,41,361	1,171	2,99,336
Burdwan ...	75,37,011	2,96,038	78,33,049	75,86,807	10,110	2,86,132
Chittagong ...	23,82,504	3,75,768	27,58,272	24,43,430	7,218	3,07,624
Cuttack ...	16,87,258	5,10,439	21,97,697	16,30,501	8,881	5,58,315
Dacca ...	32,16,503	2,39,506	34,56,009	32,22,648	15,771	2,17,590
Nuddea ...	42,26,379	3,91,674	46,18,053	41,42,365	81,573	3,94,115
Patna ...	79,58,808	8,71,779	88,30,587	79,19,421	12,758	8,98,408
Rajshahye ..	61,84,345	2,45,333	64,29,678	61,74,353	2,351	2,52,974
Assam ...	10,26,062	44,962	10,71,024	9,96,575	505	73,944
Chota Nagpore ...	2,48,388	19,901	2,68,289	2,41,773	1,871	24,645
Darjeeling ...	52,600	12,985	65,585	50,304	7,284	7,997
Total ...	3,72,85,651	33,84,460	4,06,70,111	3,71,99,538	1,49,493	33,21,080

D. 2.

STATEMENT of Grants of Waste Lands under the old Rules.

DISTRICTS.	IN 1862-63.				TO END OF 1862-63.			
	Number of Grants made.	Area in Acres.	Present Jumma.	Eventual Maximum Jumma.	Number of Grants made.	Area in Acres.	Present Jumma.	Eventual Maximum Jumma.
Cachar ...	17	34,878	Rs. As. P. 0 0 0	Rs. As. P. 9,808 4 4	43	86,935	0 0 0	24,425 3 10
Soonderbuns ...	5	38,612	475 7 10	11,578 8 0	223	11,34,906	44,268 5 6	3,51,885 2 1
Kamroop ...	7	2,261	0 0 0	635 14 6	18	4,955	0 0 0	1,393 12 6
Durrung ...	7	2,288	0 0 0	643 8 0	14	4,576	0 0 0	965 4 0
Luckimpore ...	1	96	0 0 0	40 0 0	11	8,959	0 0 0	3,777 0 0
Nowgong ...	5	2,957	0 0 0	277 3 10	31	22,115	0 0 0	7,461 7 10
Seelsaugor ...	23	1,137	0 0 0	3,104 1 9	63	24,705	1,864 6 6	10,230 11 3

D. 3.

STATEMENT of Sales of Waste Lands under the new Rules.

DISTRICTS.	IN 1862-63.				TO END OF 1862-63.			
	Number of Lots sold.	Area in Acres.	Price realized.	Price remaining to be realized.	Number of Lots sold.	Area in Acres.	Price realized.	Price remaining to be realized.
			Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.			Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
Kamroop ...	3	10,566	2,792 12 4	24,232 8 3	3	10,566	2,792 12 4	24,232 8 3
Durrung ...	4	160	37 8 0	337 8 0	4	160	37 8 0	337 8 0
Luckimpore ...	2	1,916	794 14 3	7,154 0 1	2	1,916	794 14 3	7,154 0 1
Darjeeling ...	36	81,015	65,007 11 9	5,00,290 0 5	58	39,106	84,019 11 9	5,84,715 14 5

D. 4.

REGISTER of Waste Lands, the property of Government, not available for Grants under the Resolution of the Governor General in Council, dated 17th October 1861.

1	2	3	4	5	6
Number of Plots.	Pergunnahs, Thannahs, or other Sub-Divisions.	Mouzahs.	Boundaries of the Plots.	Area in Acres.	Reason of reservation.

IN THE SOONDERBUNS.

				A. R. P.	
In Lot No. 50	In the Sub-Division of Baroepore, Thannah Amjharah, Pergunnah Medun Mullo, Zillah 24-Pergunnahs, Soonderbuns	...	...	...	...
			North.—By Mallee Khall East.—By Mutlah River South.—By an imaginary line West.—By ditto ditto	044 3 34	The lands being adjacent to the new Town of Mutlah.
Lot No. 54	Ditto ditto	...	...	...	...
			North.—By Biddendhurce Nuddee East.—By Mutlah River South.—By Mallee Khall and a portion of Taldee Khall West.—By Taldee Khall	5,950 1 26	For the proposed Town of Mutlah.

IN DARJEELING.

1	Darjeeling, Sudder Thannah	Jullapahar	North, General Garstin's land; South, the Saddle; East and West, the Public Road	Not measured	For Military purposes.
2	Ditto ditto	Sinchal	The whole range	Ditto	Ditto.
3	Ditto ditto	Lebourg	The whole spur from Mr. Grant's location to Ging	Ditto	Ditto.
4	Ditto ditto	Dhobijhora	The ridge of the Dhobijhora Hill	Ditto	Ditto.
5	Ditto ditto	Kursiong	The land attached to the Kursiong Staging Barracks	Ditto	Ditto.

Number of Plots.	Pergunnahs, Thannahs, or other Sub-Divisions.	Mouzahs.	Boundaries of the Plots.	Area in Acres.	Reason of reservation.
DARJEELING.—(Continued.)					
6	Ditto ditto ...	A belt of 200 yards wide above the new Cart Road from Kursiong to the Saddle		Not measured	For building sites.
7	Darjeeling, Sudder Thannah:	Ditto ...	Below the road at Kursiong	Ditto ...	Pazar, Police Chowkey, and Post Office.
8.	Putterghatta, Thannah Matigurha.	Besserlatty ...	...	Ditto ...	For Encamping Ground and Bazar.
9	Darjeeling, Sudder Thannah:	Darjeeling Station	Surveyed as per Map	20a. 2r. 16p.	Sapper Lines.
10	Ditto ditto ..	Below ditto	...	Not surveyed	Native Burial Ground.
11	Ditto ditto ..	Runjeet	...	Ditto ...	Police Chowkey.
12	Ditto ditto .	Tuckdan	The Mineral Spring Location	Ditto ..	Military purposes.
13	Ditto ditto ...	Selimpore	The ridge at Selimpore on the new Cart Road between Kursiong and the Plains.	Ditto ...	For building s es.
14	Ditto ditto ..	A belt of 200 yards wide on the upper side of the proposed Road along the Nagri side of the Balasun from an elevation of 3,000 feet to the Saddle.		Ditto .	Ditto.
15	Ditto ditto ...	The Goong range above the line of cultivation		Ditto ..	Building sites, building materials, and firewood.
16	Ditto ditto ...	The ridge of the Nagri Spur near the Police Chowkey.		Not measured	Military purposes.
17		The whole Terai is for the present reserved from the operation of the fee simple rules.			
18	Ditto ditto ...	The right bank of the Teesta, on the East from the junction of the Rungnoo River with the Teesta, and along the Rungnoo River to the summit of Sinchal on the North. On the West by a line drawn from the summit of Sinchal to a mile to the Westward of Rishap through the top of Mount Sitong to Gora, mara and the Plains. On the South by the commencement of the Terai.		Ditto ...	For Government Cinchona Plantation.
19	Ditto ditto ...	West of the Darjeeling Station	North, the Hospital Ravine; South, the Waterfall Ravine; East, the Victoria Road, the Jail compound and Mr. Stockie's land; West, the junction of the Hospital and Waterfall Ravines.	150 Acres, more or less, not surveyed yet.	The extension of the Jail compound.
IN THE BURDWAN DIVISION.					
1	Pergunnah Selampore, Thannah Acoohgrain, in Bur wan.	Goopeenathpore	North, by public Road in Foolzoore and Mamrah; East, by Khal-pookhoren Village; South, by Grand Trunk Road; West, by public Road near Jhowpahara.	A. E. P. 1,644 2 20	This land form the subject of litigation between the Government and the Bengal Coal Company.
IN ASSAM.					
Nowgong.					
1 On the River Dhausri.	Mehal Morunjee	Mouzah Neez Morunjee.	Bounded in the East, by Rengna Naga Hills; on the West, by the Kulliani River; on the North, by Morunjee; on the South, by Meeker Hills.	3,000	For posts, planks, &c., for Government use.

Number of Plots.	Pergunnahs, Thanmahs, or other Sub-Divisions.	Mouzahs.	Boundaries of the Plots.	Area in Acres.	Reason of reservation.
ASSAM.—(Continued.)					
2 On the Kul- ham River.	Mehal Morunjee	Mouzah Neez Morunjee.	Bounded on the East, by the Kul- liani River; on the West, by Booka Khat; on the North, by Nonoli Ghar Tea Plantation; on the South, by Harbecha Mouzah.	3,000	For posts, plank, &c., for Govern- ment use.
3 On the River Diphoo.	Ditto	Ditto	Bounded on the East, by Bagaree Purbat; on the West, by Chikali; on the North, by the River Bur- mipootee; on the South, by Hills.	4,000	Ditto.
4 On the River Dijoo.	Mehal Meekirpar	Mouzah Salanah	Bounded on the East, by Kookurn- kata; on the West, by the Chup- mah Tea Plantation; on the North, by the River Nonai; on the South, by Doar Bauman.	2,000	Ditto.
5 On the River Nonai.	Ditto	Mouzah Chup- mahullah.	Bounded on the East, by Meekir Hills; on the West, by Balrejee; on the North, Chapenullah; on the South, by Hills.	2,000	Ditto.
6 On the River Honmah, Saorogatee, and Dhee- karoo.	Mehal Jummooamookh	Mouzah Sill Dhuanapere.	Bounded on the East, by Doar Dheekaroo; on the West, Honmah Nuddee; on the North, Purbat; on the South, Bigalplani.	5,000	Ditto.
7 On the River Jummooam- mookh.	Ditto	Najirluga	Bounded on the East, by Horimah; on the West, Doar Katiatallee; on the North, Meekir Purbat; on the South, Jummooamookh.	2,000	Ditto.
8 On the River Jummooam- mookh.	Ditto	Mouzah, Neez Dibkah.	Bounded on the East, by Nazirlu- ga; on the West, by Belogoree; on the North, by Meekir Purbat; on the South, by Kissoree.	2,000	Ditto.
9 On the River Kapolee	Ditto	Mouzah Neez Jummooamookh.	Bounded on the East, by Jummoo- mah; on the West, by Chang Cho- kee; on the North, by Neekaree; on the South, by Kapolee.	1,000	Ditto.
10 On the River ditto.	Ditto	Mouzah Sat Gow	Bounded on the East, by Rung Khang; on the West, by Buthall; on the North, by the Halodhee Khok; on the South, by Rung Khang.	3,000	Ditto.
11 On the River Burpanee.	Mehal Catipan	Mouzahs Singa- panee, Lowponce, Amoi, Lootoo- mai, and Buthul.	Bounded on the East, by Burpanee; on West, by Amola Purbat; on the North, by Amoree and Lam- poree; on the South, by Amoree.	7,000	Ditto.
12 On the River Burpanee.	Mehal Jummooamookh	Mouzahs Rung Khang and Chuppola.	Bounded on the East, by Rung Khang; on the West, by Burpa- nee; on the North, by Buthal and Rung Khang; on the South, by Garrow Purbat.	5,000	Ditto.
13 On the River Dimal.	Mehal Datipar	Mouzahs Dhukin Shohoree, and Amolah Purbat.	Bounded on the East, by Burpanee; on the West, the boundary of Barogag; on the North, by Bur- panee, on the South, by Amola Purbat.	3,000	Ditto.

Number of Plots.	Pergunnahs, Thannahs, or other Sub-Divisions.	Mouzahs.	Boundaries of the Plots.	Area in Acres.	Reason of reservation.
14 On the River Amolee.	Mehal Datipar	Mouzahs Dhukin, Neeli, and Dhukin Gooahoi	Bounded on the East, by Harlock; on the West, the boundary of Mouzah Gooah; on the North, by Amolee Nuddoe; on the South, by Khairam.	3,000	For posts, planks, &c., for Government use.
	ASSAM.—(Continued.)				
1	Thannahs Seeksaugor, Tangonnee, Serckpore, and Kowarpur.	Seeksaugor, Nugur Mehal.	The boundaries of the Seeksaugor Nugur Mehal.	The exact number of acres is not known; it will be determined when the District is regularly surveyed.	A portion of the Station will be reserved for that purpose.
SEESBAUGOR.					
2	Thannahs Golaghaut, Tangonnee, Madarpotah, and Maw Khan.	Golaghaut Mehal	The boundaries of Golaghaut Mehal	Ditto	Ditto.
3	Thannahs Jorehaut, Tangonnee, Kurrunga, and Desor.	Jorehaut	Ditto of Jorehaut Mouzah	Ditto	Ditto.
4	Thannahs Jeypore, Tangonnee, and Dhophabar.	Jeypore	The boundaries of Jeypore Station	Ditto	Ditto.
5	Thannahs Seeksaugor, Tangonnee and Kowarpore.	Kowarpore	The boundaries of the Mouzah of Kowarpore.	Ditto	In the neighbourhood of the Station of Seeksaugor
6	Thannahs Tangonnee and Khalagong.	Meteka	The boundaries of Mouzah Meteka, including the old place of Bangpore.	Ditto	Ditto.
7	Thannahs Seeksaugor, Tangonnee, and Kowarpore.	Bongong	Mouzah Bongong, including the Bhoteepan Tank, its bank, and ditch.	Ditto	Ditto.
8	Ditto ditto	Salogoree	The Bageedoli and Tank, together with its bank and ditch.	Ditto	May hereafter be required for Government purposes.
9	Tangonnee Charing	Katuleegaon	Ditto of Gourcesaugur tank	Ditto	Ditto.
10	Thannahs Seeksaugor, Tangonnee, and Khalagong.	Borpatra Dale	The Jaysaugur and Noa Pookree, with their banks and ditches.	Ditto	Ditto.
11	Thannahs Tangonnee, and Dhophabar.	Leelakotee	The place of Ghee Gong, also its moat, &c., also Borkola Bahar.	Ditto	Ditto.
12	Thannahs Seeksaugor, Tangonnee, and Joktallee.	Meej Joktulla	The boundaries of Mouza Joktulla, including Rajmoo and Messagurh, tanks, temple, and ditch.	Ditto	Ditto.
13	Thannahs Seeksaugor, Tangonnee, and Singradoe.	Namtee Dale	The Namtee Dale (temple) and tank with its banks.	Ditto	Ditto.
14	Thannahs Golaghaut, Tangonnee, and Madarpotah.	Ahan Goan Ser-matallee.	The boundaries of Ahongong Ser-matallee Mouzah.	Ditto	In the neighbourhood of the Station of Golaghaut.
15	Thannahs Golaghaut, Tangonnee, and Mokhawa.	Mokhawa	The boundaries of Mouzah Mokhawa	Ditto	Ditto.

Number of Plots.	Pergunnahs, Thannahs, or other Sub-Divisions.	Mouzahs.	Boundaries of the Plots.	Area in Acres	Reason of reservation.
ASSAM.—(Continued.)					
16	Thannah Sechsangor ...	Tangonnee, Bet-harree.	The boundaries of Mouzah Bet-harree.	The exact number of acres is not known; that will be determined when the District is regularly surveyed.	In the neighbourhood of the Station of Sechsangur.
17	Thannahs Sechsangor, Tangonnee, and Kalougaon..	Borpatra Dale ...	The boundaries of Mouzah Borpatra Dale.	Ditto ...	The land being situated in the neighbourhood of the Station of Sechsangur.
18	Thannahs Sechsangor, Tangonnee, and Kalmara.	Koowara ...	Koowara ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
19	Thannahs Sechsangor, Tangonnee, and Hanserah.	Hanserah ...	The boundaries of Mouzah Koowara.	Ditto ...	Ditto.
20	Thannahs Sechsangor, Tangonnee, and Cherakpur.	Cherakpur ..	The boundaries of Mouzah Cherakpur.	Ditto ...	Ditto.
21	Thannahs Jorehaut, Tangonnee, and Korunga.	Jorehaut ..	The boundaries of Mouzah Jorehaut.	Ditto ...	Ditto.
LUCKIMPORE.					
1	Dinjoy ...	Tectadenaroo ...	East, boundary of Meerce Pathar Mouzah; West, by Messrs. Barry and Ryots' lands; North, Maijan; South, boundary of Lahawal Mouzah.	556	This piece of forest land on which valuable timber is growing is reserved for Government purposes.
2	Chaprie	Chaprie ..	East, Mekhelahoorooah Sootee; West, Bamoonisootee River; North, Burhampootur River; South, Dibroo River.	2,000	This piece is reserved for thatching grass for Government purposes, and for grazing cattle.
3	Ditto ...	Lalooapottah Chaprie	East, Nobhauga Sootee of Mekhelahoorooah; West, Mekhelahoorooah; North, confluence of Nobhauga Sootee and Mekhelahoorooah; South, Dibroo River.	1,000	This piece of land is reserved for timber for Government purposes.
4	Jamcera ...	Dibroomookh ...	East, by Ryots' land; West, Burhampootur; North, Singhee Beel; South, Mohpowaleemara Mouzah.	875	This piece is reserved for grazing cattle.
5	Ditto ...	Mohpowalee ...	East, Road; West, Burhampootur River; North, South, boundary of Dibroomookh Mouzah; South, Digula Village.	562	This piece is reserved for timber and for grazing cattle.
6	Ditto ..	Dighalagao ...	East, Ryots' land; West, Burhampootur; North, South boundary of Mohpowalee Mouzah; South, boundary of Kamargao Mouzah.	750	Ditto.
7	Ditto ...	Komargao ...	East, Ryots' land; West, Burhampootur; North, Dighoolagoo Mouzah; South, Rowary.	750	Ditto.

Number of Plots.	Pergunnahs, Thannahs, or other Sub-Divisions.	Mouzahs.	Boundaries of the Plots.	Area in Acres.	Reason of Reservation.
<i>ASSAM.—(Continued.)</i>					
8	Suddea	Upper Suddea	East, Choonpoora Sootee; West, Ballejan; North, Koondeel; South, Berhampootur River.	10,000	This piece of forest land on which valuable timber is growing is reserved for Government purposes.
9	Ditto	Lower Suddea	East, Koondeelmookh and Dillo; West, Ryots' land; North, Digrum Nuddee; South, Koondeel.	15,000	Ditto.
10	Saikwah	Upper Saikwah	East, Non Dihing; West, Saikwah River; South, Dangaree River; North, Berhampootur River.	15,000	Ditto.
11	Upper Muttock	Hoolungagaoree	East, West, and North, Dangoree River; South, Dibroo River.	15,000	This piece is reserved for timber for Government purposes.
12	Namroop	Namroop	East, Naracelta; West, Jaipore Allee; North, Dibroo; South, Dihing.	14,000	Ditto.
13	Tengrie	Tengrie	East, Nambobea Pathar; West, Jaipore Allee; North, Baleemora Pathar; South, Tippling.	10,000	Ditto.
14	Tenga Khat	Tenga Khat	East, Laipoolce; West, Jaoree-goree; North, Sessa; South, Tengraye.	9,000	Ditto.
15	Madar Khat	Madar Khat	East, Dighoolce Hoala; West, Katoneepar Shustro; North, Ghogora; South, Dihing.	10,000	Ditto.
16	Ditto	Ditto	East, Katoneepar Shustro; West, boundary of Jokaye; North, Tipomah; South, Romaye.	5,000	Ditto.
17	Dinjoy	Dinjoy	East, Dinjan Mehal; West, Meercepathur; North, Dibroo River; South, Digholee Dinjay Pathur.	5,000	Ditto.
18	Dinjan	Dinjan	East, boundary of Rungagorah Mouzah; West, Dinjoy Mouzah; North, Dibro; South, Rungagorah Allee.	5,000	Ditto.
19	Bhodhara	Bhodhara	East, Layepoolce; West, Chubwa Garden; North, Poolanga; South, Ghurbundee.	4,000	Ditto.
20	Rungagurah	Rungagurah	East, Gajjan; West, Hala; South, Bujaltallee; North, Dibroo.	400	Ditto.
23	Jamurah	Janurah	East, Ryots' land; West, Berhampootur; North, Patrogoo; South, Poothawao Khaoirkoor.	1,000	This piece of forest land on which timber is growing is reserved for Government purposes.
24	Jokye	Kotola	East, Jokye Mouzah; West, Janaf Balaye Heel; North, Sessa River; South, Dihing.	500	Ditto.

Number of Plots.	Pergunnahs, Thannahs, or other Sub-Divisions.	Mouzahs.	Boundaries of the Plots.	Area in Acres.	Reason of Reservation.
ASSAM.—(Continued.)					
27	Suddia	Suddia	East, Dikrong; West, Dikrong and Dibangmookh; North, Dibang; South, Barbil.	15,000	This piece of forest land on which valuable timber is growing is reserved for Government purposes.
39	Ckeydwar	Narainpoor	Loohit River on all four sides.	3,000	This plot is reserved for the growth of firewood and valuable timber.
40	Ditto	Bangphang and Katabaree	East, Peesolah; West, Sessah; North, Ghur; South, Hisingoblah village.	7,000	Ditto.
41	Ditto	Guhpore	East, Rice Field of Guhpore; West, Rice Field of Kohmpore; North, Ghur; South, Looheet.	8,000	Ditto.
42	Ckeydwar	Gaucereee	East, Kareegang; West, Ryots; North, Ghur; South, Allee.	6,000	This plot is reserved for the growth of firewood and valuable timber.
43	Ditto	Ditto	East, Kharay Mookh; West, Booray Mookh; North, Bottle Ghur; South, Looheet.	5,000	Ditto.
44	Ditto	Kalabaree	East, Mornadee; West, Hoobenghy; North, Allee; South, Kharay.	2,000	Ditto.
45	Ditto	Ditto	East, Borkoos Village; West, Kookoorah Sooh; North, Forest; South, Vulage.	2,000	Ditto.
KAMROOP.					
1	Desh Beltullah	Timber Mehal	Boundaries not ascertainable till the plots are properly surveyed.	Supposed area " 1,300	For the purpose of supplying Government with timber.
2	Doar Bar Doar	Ditto		" 4,820	
3	Ditto Bhoolagong with Kharija Bhoolagong	Ditto		" 3,306	
4	Ditto Pautan	Ditto		" 1,717	
5	Ditto Chaygong with Kharija Chaygong	Ditto		" 2,612	
6	Ditto Bogri	Ditto		" 6,611	
7	Ditto Bungoug	Ditto		" 5,287	
8	Ditto Bako	Ditto		" 1,585	
9	Ditto Lookee	Ditto		" 3,571	
10	Ditto Moirapore	Ditto		" 3,306	
11	Desh Doomarooh	Ditto		" 4,620	
12	Ditto Ranee	Ditto		" 1,154	
13	Ditto Panbaree	Ditto		" 3,966	

Number of Plots.	Pergunnahs, Thannahs, or other Sub-Divisions.	Mouzahs.	Boundaries of the Plots.	Area in Acres.	Reason of Re-servation.
ASSAM.—(Continued.)					
DURRUNG.					
1	Nowdoor, Thannah Tez-pore.	Bishnath ...	Bounded on the East, by temple of Bishnath and Village; on the West, by shops of Kyahs; on the North, by Motuk Village; on the South, by River Berhampooter.	72	For the purpose of Government Station.
1	Chardoar, Thannah Tez-pore.	Mohabbhoyrub ...	Bounded on the East, by Gorooa Gan; on the South, by Bhyrube River; on the West, by Shookdub Beel; on the North, by Mahabbhoyrub Dewal.	157	Ditto Tez-pore.
	Durrung, Thannah Durrung.	Chapai ...	Bounded on the East and South, by Marasootes of Berhampooter River; on the North, by Kya Gola of Rutton Chand Owsal; on the West, by Mungledye River.	42	Ditto Sub-Division of Mungledye.

D. 5.*STATEMENT of the Resumption and Settlement of Fisheries.*

DIVISIONS.	IN 1802-03.							TO END OF 1802-03.						
	Number of blocks settled.	Amount.	Number of suits instituted under Regulation II. of 1819.	Decided in favor of Government.	Decided in favor of Individuals.	Struck off.	Pending.	Number of blocks settled.	Amount.	Number of suits instituted under Regulation II. of 1819.	Decided in favor of Government.	Decided in favor of Individuals.	Struck off.	Pending.
Chaugulpore	2	..	2	...	..
Burdwan	1	.....	..	..	1
Chuttugonz	17	1,089	20	3	21	1	4
Dacca	..	39	4,116	8	1	4	3	46	6,012	235	11	114	36	4
Nuddea	...	5	275	1	1	..	...	159	31,064	143	40	26	15	56
Patna	...	9	3,320	3	2	...	1	54	3,952	66	44	....	22	..
Rajshahyo	...	8	208	...	...	...	...	78	6,809	159	37	58	7	57
Gowalparah	14	119	.....	....	....	..	..
Total	...	61	7,919	12	4	4	4	368	52,025	635	171	251	81	122

E. 2.**COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of Receipts, Charges, and Net Revenue, on account of Customs for six Years.**

Year.	Receipts on Merchandise.	Receipts on Salt.	Total Receipts.	Deduct Charges.	Net Revenue.
	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.
1840-41	33,09,780	17,13,384	50,23,164	6,49,074	43,74,090
1847-48	32,82,625	42,07,269	74,89,894	5,22,823	69,67,071
1850-51	40,48,199	61,39,112	1,01,87,311	5,27,561	96,59,750
1857-58	47,83,465	81,68,469	1,29,51,934	5,34,211	1,24,17,723
1861-62	1,29,31,513	1,45,98,049	2,75,29,562	5,48,834	2,69,80,728
1862-63	1,06,12,689	1,99,18,754	3,05,31,443	5,57,650	2,99,73,793

E 3.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of the Shipping and Tonnage of the Port of Calcutta.

ARRIVALS.

Colors, &c.	1840-41.		1847-48.		1850-51.		1857-58.		1861-62.		1862-63.	
	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
British	537	2,01,019	488	2,22,034	587	2,58,224	505	3,67,362	496	3,98,691	575	4,70,425
American	22	8,479	40	16,127	48	23,210	146	1,16,579	145	1,27,293	95	86,429
Arab	14	6,405	25	11,576	25	11,436	10	5,277	18	9,795	17	8,574
Australian	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	359	...	...	1	763
Belgian	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	302	...	356	...	...
Bremen	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1,649	...	...	2	1,273
Burmese	...	...	2	266	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cutch	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Danish	...	...	1	300	3	1,158	...	...	...	272	3	876
Dutch	8	1,906	1	365	3	1,313	3	903	1	265	1	267
French	38	11,789	67	23,393	59	20,230	110	47,933	125	58,569	98	47,285
German	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hamburgian	...	...	...	...	3	1,170	9	3,486	2	611	7	2,941
Hanoverian	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	146	1	371
Norwegian	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1,071	...	...	1	472
Oldenburgh	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1,975
Prussian	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	894	1	995
Russian	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1,680	1	443
Sardinian	...	276	...	...	...	...	7	2,929	...	...	...	...
Spanish	1	280	...	...	1	405	...	...	...	...	...	...
Swedish	...	...	...	1,235	5	1,028	...	...	3	1,053	2	1,085
Tellinga	...	...	4	380	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Turkish	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	377	1	377
Steamer	...	...	...	...	33	23,118	137	1,55,780	89	76,357	112	93,883
Native Craft	65	5,461	466	35,780	266	15,210	93	10,899	93	12,089	99	11,959
Total	686	2,35,618	1,095	3,11,456	1,033	3,56,502	1,028	7,14,529	979	6,88,446	1,020	7,30,393

DEPARTURES.

Colors, &c.	1840-41.		1847-48.		1850-51.		1857-58.		1861-62.		1862-63.	
	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
British	532	1,97,122	505	2,34,892	578	2,55,129	452	3,23,227	522	4,04,412	612	4,99,507
American	22	7,712	37	16,785	47	23,872	152	1,22,946	137	1,15,860	95	84,313
Arab	11	4,791	13	5,241	23	10,600	9	4,821	10	4,920	4	2,347
Australian	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Belgian	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	302	1	386	...	...
Bremen	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	4,222	1	621	2	1,068
Burmese	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cutch	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chinese	1	400	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Danish	...	...	1	300	3	1,001	...	...	2	457	2	632
Dutch	9	2,282	1	365	4	1,498	3	903	...	...	...	...
French	48	15,253	67	20,950	63	24,825	108	48,195	126	60,648	99	46,385
Hamburgian	...	...	...	...	1	388	7	2,727	4	1,188	5	2,143
Hanoverian	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,440	1	145	1	371
Norwegian	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	1	472
Oldenburgh	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	2,535
Prussian	...	...	...	...	1	356	...	...	2	1,885	...	...
Russian	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	2,545	2	1,494	2	1,704
Sardinian	1	276	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	294	...	...
Spanish	...	...	...	...	1	800	...	...	...	...	...	...
Swedish	...	...	...	...	5	1,682	...	...	2	921	...	...
Turkish	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	808	2	754	...	...
Steamer	...	...	...	...	38	22,794	...	...	88	65,839	103	87,001
Native Craft	65	5,464	466	35,780	266	15,210	88	10,761	97	12,225	89	11,023
Total	689	2,33,300	1,090	3,14,313	1,030	3,58,155	967	6,58,149	998	6,72,049	1,020	7,30,878

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of Sales of Government and Private Salt, and of Receipts, Expenditure, and Net Revenue, derived from Salt for four Years.

May to April	GOVERNMENT SALT.										Net Balance.							
	FULL TAXED.		RETAIL AND LOCAL SALES AT FULL AND REDUCED PRICES.				Total proceeds of Government Salt.											
			Quantity.	Cost.	Duty.	Total proceeds.						Quantity.	Proceeds.					
	Quantity.	Duty.					Gross Customs Duty.	Quantity.	Duty.									
										Total quantity sold.				Total Receipts.				
GROSS AGGREGATE RESULTS.		Deduct charges in the Salt Department		Balance.	Deduct Customs charges debitable to the													
Miscellaneous Receipts in Salt Department.		EXCISE SALT.				SEA-IMPORTED.		Total quantity sold.		Total Receipts.								
1841-42 ...	39,39,338	40,05,013	1,38,67,342	1,69,72,900	8,26,967	23,12,134	1,91,85,094	6,12,061	18,45,119	.....	1,58,071	53,98,994	2,11,88,284	55,73,658	1,56,14,628	12,991	1,56,02,535	
1851-52 ...	22,39,853	16,46,278	55,99,980	72,49,153	5,77,396	18,25,724	90,73,852	29,36,865	70,37,539	18,600	46,500	33,861	69,02,513	1,61,91,782	33,45,332	1,28,46,450	54,542	1,27,91,908
1861-62 ...	7,65,687	6,18,514	24,79,368	30,86,902	8,07,151	21,92,235	52,89,137	45,92,705	1,49,00,122	25,250	82,003	1,90,747	62,48,803	2,07,02,068	48,39,968	1,59,22,070	64,687	1,58,57,383
1882-83 ...	11,00,684	9,02,533	35,76,543	44,79,376	8,13,394	25,09,790	69,80,162	62,60,789	2,02,66,601	41,650	1,35,362	71,526	82,16,517	2,74,02,651	24,18,335	2,50,44,316	80,135	2,49,64,181

G.
COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of Receipts, Charges, and Net Revenue derived from Opium for seven Years.

	1847-48.	1847-48.	1853-57.	1857-58.	1860-61.	1861-62.	1862-63.
RECEIPTS.	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.
Sale Proceeds of Opium sold by public auction at the Presidency	3,09,36,462	2,22,03,731	3,76,16,555	5,15,51,003	4,10,42,920	3,83,55,795	4,69,23,435 Actual.
Value of Opium supplied for Abkaree and Medical purposes	3,17,159	2,07,240	5,82,026	4,01,225	9,28,544	7,71,827	12,50,000
Fines and Savings in Establishment	436	1,576	4,040	6,043	1,589	2,202	7,370
Outstanding Balances realized	3,386	29	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
Profit and Loss	6,573	25,049	31,047	29,653	13,511	30,090	31,027
Confiscation	6,654	3,448	1,212	505	609	1,676	1,979
	3,06,94,110	2,35,97,020	3,82,31,910	5,21,00,689	4,19,57,912	3,91,41,500	4,82,13,511
CHARGES.							
Cost and Charges of Oude Opium .. .. .	.. ..	.. ..	1,32,526	51,003	47,120	.. ..	.. ..
Salaries and Establishment, Aurang Charges	5,29,914	5,31,683	6,85,282	6,46,709	6,26,530	6,05,096	7,70,100
Advances for Opium	4,94,550	6,73,832	6,42,675	7,53,010	5,27,789	6,58,612	7,05,000
Ditto for Poppy Leaves	67,98,633	93,77,390	95,61,957	73,23,424	71,84,537	1,20,08,697	1,62,90,000
Service Pensions	86,595	92,374	1,55,157	69,447	89,242	95,651	2,05,090
Profit and Loss	3,139	3,984	5,150	8,103	20,156	21,823	31,000
Confiscation	69	9,210	319	33,290	13,000	976	75
.. Confiscation	6,653	6,709	1,201	600	4,045	1,085	6,077
	79,03,212	1,06,75,128	1,12,07,563	89,53,637	88,11,746	1,44,40,290	1,80,70,252
Net Revenue. Rs.	2,27,51,898	1,29,16,892	2,70,27,544	4,32,17,052	3,31,76,053	2,47,01,280	3,01,48,559

H.

STATEMENT of Demands, Collections, Balances, and Charges of Akaree Revenue for the Year 1862-63.

Divisions.	Demands.	COLLECTIONS.			Balance, being difference between Columns 2 and 3.	CHARGES.			Percentage of charges on Collections.	Net Revenue.
		Spirits and Drugs.	Opium Sale proceeds.	Total.		General.	Net Cost of Opium.	Total.		
	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
Bhangulpore	5,11,231 0 0	3,32,475 0 0	38,729 0 0	5,72,509 0 0	8,773 0 0	2,3139 6 0	16,870 0 0	40,009 0 0	4 5 6	5,32,197 0 0
Burdwan	3,41,854 0 0	3,10,555 0 0	1,99,380 0 0	5,40,565 0 0	969 0 0	37,331 0 0	52,720 0 0	89,854 0 0	10 15 2	4,50,411 0 0
Chuttatong	71,162 0 0	65,994 0 0	42,963 0 0	1,09,957 0 0	5,168 0 0	10,642 0 0	15,121 0 0	25,763 0 0	18 2 0	83,194 0 0
Cuttack	75,101 0 0	62,013 0 0	1,25,572 0 0	1,97,155 0 0	6,458 0 0	11,500 0 0	34,555 0 0	46,353 0 0	17 3 2	1,50,930 0 0
Dacca	3,19,662 0 0	3,19,662 0 0	1,20,313 0 0	4,49,950 0 0	0 0 0	30,621 0 0	39,016 0 0	69,637 0 0	9 9 3	3,90,343 0 0
Kuddia	10,36,860 0 0	10,25,472 0 0	2,19,598 0 0	13,45,040 0 0	11,258 0 0	53,528 0 0	90,073 0 0	1,44,501 0 0	5 3 6	12,00,539 0 0
Patna	11,22,684 0 0	10,99,774 0 0	2,196 0 0	11,01,970 0 0	22,910 0 0	33,603 0 0	891 0 0	34,859 0 0	3 1 5	10,67,111 0 0
Rajshahye	8,19,522 0 0	2,96,600 0 0	2,44,097 0 0	5,40,697 0 0	22,922 0 0	34,506 0 0	80,337 0 0	1,16,943 0 0	12 4 9	4,23,754 0 0
Assam	14,108 0 0	14,027 0 0	9,83,130 0 0	9,97,157 0 0	81 0 0	1,761 0 0	4,21,456 0 0	4,26,217 0 0	12 8 10	5,70,940 0 0
Chota Nagpore	1,85,712 0 0	1,53,519 0 0	13,934 0 0	1,97,503 0 0	1,923 0 0	12,648 0 0	5,051 0 0	17,729 0 0	6 14 1	1,80,774 0 0
Dajjeeling	7,580 0 0	7,580 0 0	0 0 0	7,580 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	7,580 0 0
Grand Total	40,35,806 0 0	39,55,204 0 0	21,02,006 0 0	60,55,140 0 0	80,002 0 0	2,52,027 0 0	7,58,841 0 0	10,10,967 0 0	6 5 11	50,47,273 0 0

I.

STATEMENT of Gross Collections from Stamps throughout the Province of Bengal, for the Years 1817-48, 1857-58, 1861-62, and 1862-63.

DISTRICTS.	Amount sale of Stamps in the year 1817-18.	Amount sale of Stamps in the year 1857-58.	Amount sale of Stamps in the year 1861-62.	Increase in 1862-63, compared with the year 1847-48.	Decrease in 1862-63, compared with the year 1857-58.	Increase in 1862-63, compared with the year 1861-62.	Decrease in 1862-63, compared with the year 1861-62.
Pancoorah ..	35,000 4 0	52,143 2 0	73,437 8 0	18,375 12 0	25,241 14 0	25,241 14 0	20,052 8 0
Bahar ..	13,615 0 0	12,625 0 0	24,027 8 0	4,401 0 0	7,481 0 0	7,481 0 0	8,921 8 0
Bachergunge ..	83,377 12 0	91,612 12 0	2,63,842 12 0	68,936 0 0	58,721 9 0	58,721 9 0	61,508 7 0
Behar ..	96,893 12 0	32,733 0 0	1,65,428 15 6	2,363 15 0	96,379 11 0	96,379 11 0	36,366 4 0
Beerbhoom ..	55,762 12 0	40,120 0 0	1,05,835 0 0	17,934 4 0	21,577 0 0	21,577 0 0	36,138 0 0
Bhagulpore ..	68,971 6 0	18,764 0 0	1,23,093 8 0	20,212 2 0	45,140 8 0	45,140 8 0	30,690 0 0
Bhulloah ..	30,739 8 0	50,391 0 0	77,354 2 0	51,137 4 6	31,505 12 6	4,542 10 6	9,221 1 6
Bogra ..	10,893 1 0	28,791 0 0	38,785 6 6	12,608 4 0	5,770 5 0	5,770 5 0	82,607 5 0
Buridwan ..	78,107 4 0	81,192 14 0	2,28,568 12 0	67,514 2 6	61,154 8 6	2,934 15 0	26,737 2 0
Cachar ..	90,750 0 0	1,75,180 2 6	1,75,180 2 6	10,462 8 0	10,462 8 0	1,924 0 0	406 8 0
Chittagong ..	76,170 11 0	90,750 0 0	1,75,180 2 6	13,023 0 0	13,023 0 0	1,924 0 0	406 8 0
Chumpanun ..	.....	.....	11,098 0 0	1,648 0 6	1,648 0 6	1,924 0 0	406 8 0
Cherra Poonjee ..	.....	.....	1,149 13 6	1,648 0 6	1,648 0 6	1,924 0 0	406 8 0
Cuttack ..	32,495 13 0	30,270 1 6	76,274 12 0	29,550 14 0	25,576 7 0	25,576 7 0	14,428 1 0
Dacca ..	71,712 0 0	1,22,053 2 0	2,38,260 2 0	1,13,192 4 0	83,151 2 0	83,151 2 0	63,025 14 0
Dinagore ..	62,073 9 0	60,311 11 0	1,28,040 8 6	50,201 5 6	22,023 0 6	22,023 0 6	45,684 11 0
Duajeeing ..	634 2 0	2,044 3 0	4,660 11 0	5,901 0 0	4,495 15 0	1,879 7 0	1,879 7 0
Durrum ..	.....	.....	6,358 9 0	6,358 7 0	6,358 7 0	9 14 0	9 14 0
Furreedpore ..	32,712 8 0	35,075 0 0	93,309 8 0	30,377 8 0	28,015 0 0	28,015 0 0	30,219 8 0
Gowahar ..	6,764 8 0	9,246 9 0	17,262 10 0	7,538 11 0	6,336 10 0	6,336 10 0	2,599 7 0
Hazareebaugh ..	12,270 0 0	7,149 10 0	32,201 12 0	14,501 4 0	10,681 10 0	10,681 10 0	5,370 8 0
Houghly ..	7,563 9 6	81,512 8 0	2,04,083 1 0	93,053 3 6	90,434 5 0	90,434 5 0	92,139 4 0
Jessore ..	71,881 14 0	92,266 12 0	2,48,926 10 0	92,677 1 0	72,292 3 0	72,292 3 0	84,367 11 0
Kamroop ..	.....	.....	22,645 9 0	24,246 3 0	24,246 3 0	1,600 10 0	3,071 2 0
Lohurdugga ..	8,567 12 0	10,463 4 0	35,011 15 0	28,083 1 0	21,477 9 0	21,477 9 0	2,599 7 0
Luckimpore ..	.....	.....	5,947 14 0	6,180 6 0	6,180 6 0	292 8 0	14,193 10 0
Mamdhoom ..	15,359 10 0	12,848 6 0	42,784 0 0	38,619 0 0	44,159 4 0	44,159 4 0	10,237 8 0
Maldah ..	22,069 7 0	17,742 10 0	40,650 0 0	8,323 1 0	12,679 14 0	12,679 14 0	71,912 2 0
Midnapore ..	55,807 13 0	66,244 0 0	2,00,435 0 6	72,655 1 6	62,278 14 6	62,278 14 6	6,314 6 0
Monghyr ..	40,903 6 0	47,075 2 0	1,90,381 5 0	69,143 9 0	62,971 13 0	62,971 13 0	6,314 6 0
Carried forward ..	10,72,172 8 5	10,92,806 0 0	28,01,205 1 0	10,41,331 15 6	10,20,698 8 0	27,814 13 6	7,15,905 6 0

Districts.	Amount sale of Stamps in the year 1847-48.	Amount sale of Stamps in the year 1857-58.	Amount sale of Stamps in the year 1861-62.	Amount sale of Stamps in the year 1862-63.	Increase in 1862-63, comparing with the year 1847-48.	Decrease in 1862-63, comparing with the year 1847-48.	Increase in 1862-63, comparing with the year 1857-58.	Decrease in 1862-63, comparing with the year 1857-58.	Increase in 1862-63, comparing with the year 1861-62.	Decrease in 1862-63, comparing with the year 1861-62.
Brought forward	10,72,172 8 5½	10,92,506 0 0	28,01,995 1 0	21,12,504 8 0	10,41,331 15 6½	...	10,20,938 8 0	...	27,514 13 6	7,15,805 6 6
Moorshehabad	56,186 6 0	65,354 0 0	2,25,515 8 0	1,23,094 12 0	69,008 6 0	...	60,710 12 0	...	...	99,420 12 0
Mymensing	80,039 4 0	1,15,932 0 0	2,30,027 12 0	2,04,019 2 0	1,13,970 14 0	...	8,087 2 0	...	...	29,008 10 0
Nowgong	...	...	8,583 10 0	9,393 3 6	4,393 3 6	...	...	...	809 9 6	...
Nuddaka	58,548 2 0	60,729 2 0	1,94,501 4 6	1,44,312 3 0	85,794 4 0	...	83,613 4 0	...	...	50,158 14 6
Patna	83,818 10 0	83,301 8 0	1,87,586 13 0	1,47,058 6 0	63,138 12 0	...	2,981 0 0	...	...	50,328 7 0
Poorce	10,234 11 0	12,819 0 0	20,059 8 0	15,400 0 0	5,581 5 0	...	54,055 8 0	...	...	4,939 8 0
Purneah	1,05,372 8 0	77,101 12 0	1,86,110 12 0	1,65,157 4 0	59,784 12 0	...	28,038 2 0	...	...	20,653 8 0
Pubna	22,900 0 0	22,984 0 0	78,397 2 0	61,020 2 0	29,120 2 0	...	20,885 8 0	...	...	27,377 0 0
Rajshahiye	61,115 10 3	65,157 0 0	1,11,237 12 0	86,042 8 0	24,925 13 9	...	32,805 10 0	...	...	25,195 4 0
Rangpore	68,717 4 6	63,046 6 0	1,23,660 8 0	95,552 0 0	27,101 10 0	...	...	...	...	28,008 8 0
Santal Pergunnahs.	...	...	88 0 0	90 7 0	99 7 0	...	...	...	13 7 0	...
Sarun	85,271 4 0	74,118 0 0	2,00,096 0 0	1,47,366 0 0	62,091 12 0	...	73,245 0 0	...	365 15 0	53,133 0 0
Seahazoor	...	...	8,007 5 0	8,373 4 0	8,373 4 0	...	8,373 4 0	...	...	...
Shahabad	83,402 5 0	51,393 0 0	1,68,355 0 0	1,27,017 4 0	43,611 15 0	...	75,621 4 0	...	...	11,337 12 0
Singbhoom	...	465 14 0	2,109 15 0	2,278 8 6	2,278 8 6	...	1,812 10 6	...	168 9 6	...
Silhet	40,754 0 0	61,530 0 0	1,13,046 7 6	1,15,643 2 0	68,889 2 0	...	51,113 2 0	...	2,506 10 6	...
Tripurah	57,825 0 0	63,444 0 0	1,48,842 8 0	9,476 8 0	37,945 8 0	...	32,304 8 0	...	...	53,072 0 0
Tirhoot	1,42,144 4 0	1,24,011 4 0	3,61,215 0 0	2,70,352 5 0	1,28,208 1 0	...	1,40,341 1 0	...	...	90,862 11 0
24-Pergunnahs	56,461 2 6	1,42,656 10 0	3,23,197 8 0	3,27,652 1 0	2,71,180 14 6	...	1,84,965 7 0	...	4,454 9 0	...
Total	21,01,597 1 2½	21,58,869 8 0	55,02,531 6 0	42,52,833 11 0	21,51,730 9 9½	...	20,73,961 3 0	...	36,223 10 0	12,85,921 5 0
Calcutta	7,644 2 0	81,438 0 0	9,87,765 4 0	11,38,504 7 6	11,30,960 5 6	...	10,37,066 7 6	...	1,50,789 3 6	...
Grand Total	21,08,741 3 2½	22,60,307 8 0	64,90,296 10 0	53,91,333 2 6	32,82,596 15 3½	...	31,31,030 10 6	...	1,96,962 13 6	12,84,921 5 0
					Deduct increase in 1862-63 in certain Districts as shown above		...		1,86,962 13 6	
					Net decrease, Rupees.		...		10,99,958 7 6	

J. 1.

STATEMENT showing the total Assessments, Additional Assessments, Collections, Amounts under Realization, and Refunds of Income Tax in Calcutta and its Suburbs, for the Years 1860-61, 1861-62, and 1862-63, up to 30th April 1863.

	Original Assessment.	Abatement by order of Commissioners.	Balance.	Addition by Revision.	Total.	Demand.	Gross Collection.	Deduct Excess Collection realized before authority of Abatement was received.	Net Collection.	Under realization.	Refund granted.
1860-61 (a)	20,06,612 6 1	4,17,436 6 11	15,89,175 15 2	3,979 12 2	12,92,255 11 4	13,82,255 11 4	16,51,117 3 8	93,463 12 10	15,57,653 6 10	34,602 4 6	1,37,430 9 6
1861-62 (b)	17,00,973 4 5	3,21,369 10 4	13,79,603 10 1	10,584 10 6	13,90,188 4 7	13,90,188 4 7	12,55,773 7 3	4,702 9 3	12,51,070 14 0	1,46,117 6 7	25,243 13 7
1862-63 (c)	11,25,180 12 3	40,544 10 3	13,78,646 2 0	2,052 14 0	13,90,729 0 0	7,05,931 0 3	4,78,332 1 8	2,555 9 10	4,75,976 8 10	2,39,954 13 5	1,979 13 3
Total	51,32,778 6 9	7,85,350 11 6	43,47,425 11 3	21,757 1 5	43,72,472 13 11	36,07,375 6 2	33,95,422 12 7	1,00,721 14 11	32,94,700 13 8	4,12,674 8 6	1,64,654 5 4
(a) From August 1859 to July 1861.											
(b) " " " 1861 " " 1862.											
(c) " " " 1862 " " 1863.											
Refund made on account of Premium of Policy and Interest of Government Drafts, &c., for 1860-61											
	Ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto	1,81,452	...	...	...	3,017 13 6
	Ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto	1,02,63	...	...	...	841 13 11
											806 10 4
Grand Total										...	1,69,314 11 1

STATEMENT of Income Tax Assessments and Collections in the

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
DIVISIONS.	DISTRICTS.	Estimated demand of the year (August to July.)		Number of Notices issued.	Number of Returns received.	Amount assessed on these Returns.	Number of Cases in which fresh Returns were made without Notices being issued.	Amount assessed in such Cases.	Number of Cases in which Assessments were made on the same basis as in the previous year.	Amount of such Assessment.	Total amount assessed as shown in columns 5, 7, and 9.	Amount remaining to be Assessed.	Amount Collected.
BHAGLPORE.	Bhanganipore	Rs. 81,325		1	4	321	...	746	81,004	81,325	...	...	64,312
	Monghyr	1,01,816		14	14	4,210	177	9,618	1,628	87,984	1,01,816	...	59,157
	Purneah	90,263					198	19,561	1,162	70,642	90,263	...	34,944
	South Pergunnahs												
	Deoghur	9,366					14	344	159	8,982	9,366		7,200
	Godda	4,722					42	1,280	61	3,442	4,722		2,473
	Nya Doonkahi	6,263					27	810	56	5,179	6,019	184	4,432
	Pakour	3,248					17	575	9	1,861	2,430	612	807
	Rajmehal	4,437		60	35	1,224	18	1,590	31	1,353	4,166	271	1,403
	Total	3,01,320		75	54	5,754	433	33,848	3,855	2,60,451	3,00,653	1,267	1,75,048
BURDWAN.	Baerachrah	27,000		240	234	6,545	95	4,069	305	15,418	26,982	968	13,818
	Beerbhoom	35,679		193	168	9,205	317	8,683	341	17,791	35,679		20,701
	Burdwan	1,27,930		235	188	1,399	479	11,689	1,493	1,14,242	1,27,330	600	55,827
	Hooghly	1,63,697		59	54	1,243	970	40,392	3,041	1,22,062	1,63,697		96,097
	Midnapore	1,26,744		469	359	18,681	514	35,927	1,058	72,136	1,26,744		39,657
	Total	4,81,050		1,196	1,003	37,073	2,375	1,00,760	6,238	3,11,649	4,79,482	1,568	2,17,120
CHITTAGONG.	Bhulloah	41,907		192	192	1,030	42	800	577	35,970	37,509	4,317	16,251
	Chittagong	33,149		66	66	6,033	...		349	27,116	33,149		20,469
	Tipperah	63,529		74	40	1,713	115	12,196	640	49,617	63,526		38,643
	Total	1,38,582		332	298	8,776	157	13,056	1,575	1,12,403	1,34,235	43,47	75,365
CUTTACK.	Balasore	20,000		226	119	2,159	106	5,016	369	16,000	24,165	1,835	11,690
	Cuttack	69,208		1	1	6,138	452	22,227	501	37,631	66,291	1,912	34,456
	Pooree	52,841		44	44	619	567	24,124	745	25,178	49,921	2,920	17,402
	Total	1,42,049		271	164	8,914	1,125	31,367	1,615	80,809	1,40,377	6,697	63,548
Dacca.	Backergunge	86,450		157	156	4,462	179	8,246	1,171	71,224	81,332	2,118	38,900
	Cachar	13,834		144	140	8,117			114	4,658	12,175	1,750	7,809
	Dacca	1,98,202		138	139	5,006	67	7,672	1,433	1,25,524	1,38,202	...	1,20,307
	Farrakapore	32,830		66	59	616	144	13,275	324	18,338	32,229	601	22,832
	Mymensing	1,40,539		263	182	31,522	603	46,861	1,081	62,158	1,40,539	...	89,934
	Sylhet	28,166		228	142	853	115	2,851	373	19,247	22,031	5,235	7,483
	Total	4,40,121		906	869	50,978	1,211	78,885	4,454	3,00,547	4,30,408	9,713	2,87,224
NADDEA.	Jessore	82,102		141	106	32,387	79	7,006	673	41,439	80,832	1,270	24,532
	Nudda	91,000		72	46	1,359	201	7,399	1,251	79,645	88,408	2,597	67,550
	24 Pergunnahs	1,01,358		764	419	8,698	386	12,829	2,042	79,831	1,01,358		557
	Total	2,74,460		977	571	42,444	666	27,234	3,966	2,00,915	2,70,593	3,867	92,639

2.

Mofussil Districts in the Year 1862-63, (from August to July.)

15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
Amount remaining to be Collected.	Total number of Sur-charges.	Amount Surcharged.	Number of Surcharges resisted successfully.	Number of Surcharges resisted unsuccessfully.	Number of Surcharges contested.	Number of Surcharges pending.	Cost of Assessors.	Cost of Assessors' Es-tablishment.	Cost of Collecting Agency.	Cost of Extra Estab-lishment of Collec-tors.	Contingent Expenses.	Total cost.	Proportion of Column 2 to population of the District showing the incidence per head.
Rs.		Rs.					Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	As. P.
17,013	2	60		2		...	2,510	1,252	3,614	1,509	623	9,508	1 6 per head.
42,657	169	9,485	18	44	107	...	4,723	24,400	2,915	.....	1,443	11,400	2 6 ditto.
55,259	163	17,732	85	41	37	...	1,494	1,717	3,003	.....	194	7,308	0 10 ditto.
													Not ascertain-able.
2,076	14	384		14		...	.....	..	8	.....	.....	8	ditto.
2,240	42	1,280	2	11	3	26	.....	..	.....	.....	.....	..	ditto.
1,711	26	703	..	7	17	2	.....	562	.....	..	34	506	ditto.
2,411							..	.....	67	.....	.....	67	ditto.
2,834	26	929	1	12	5	5	..	181	...	..	..	481	ditto.
1,291,272	442	30,663	100	131	160	31	8,727	6,421	10,507	1,569	2,204	29,518	1 7 per head.
15,152	223	9,052	62	92	68	1	1,600	326	210	255	174	2,565	1 0 per head.
14,978	330	13,405	198	87	45		2,071	782	1,323	623	24	4,823	1 1 ditto.
72,103	64	8,137	15	25	20	4	4,120	1,007	2,680	350	540	8,805	1 0 ditto.
67,610	775	20,116	30	270	457	..	3,450	800	3,921	308	6	8,404	1 9 ditto.
96,087	592	51,333	42	202	316	32	1,005	414	190		235	1,934	1 6 ditto.
2,65,930	1,944	1,00,133	356	685	906	37	12,306	3,458	8,333	1,536	988	20,621	1 3 per head.
25,650	43	930	5	21	14	...	2,722	1,020	726	..	348	4,816	1 2 per head.
12,080	52	2,124	8	23	20	1	3,668	1,064	1,749	..	32	6,563	0 8 ditto.
24,881	134	12,511	11	105	18	...	3,646	1,203	772		122	5,743	0 11 ditto.
63,217	229	15,871	24	152	52	1	10,036	3,287	3,287		502	17,112	0 11 per head.
11,340	152	9,463	0	137	9	...	2,304	986	.....	....	.....	3,290	0 10 per head.
33,747	419	22,070	4	273	142	...	3,632	1,596	2,743	110	749	8,860	0 10 ditto.
35,439	605	30,963	330	174	101		2,623	986	1,665	150	663	5,887	1 4 ditto.
83,526	1,176	62,496	340	584	252	...	8,459	3,568	4,408	290	1,412	18,137	1 0 per head.
47,500	271	3,200	157	22	92	...	4,850	1,485	2,316	.....	800	9,541	1 3 per head.
6,126	18	367	3	5	10	...	..	...	275	275	48	508	3 8 ditto.
17,805	162	11,430	24	79	59	...	6,476	1,829	2,976	320	462	12,053	1 10 ditto.
9,998	108	17,575	19	54	35	...	1,964	541	1,666	64	53	4,288	0 9 ditto.
50,005	891	77,063	30	113	742	6	7,471	2,726	3,704	400	1,333	15,634	2 4 ditto.
20,713	26	217	6	20	..		2,707	863	1,660	4	124	5,427	0 4 ditto.
1,52,897	1,476	1,09,868	239	203	934	6	23,628	7,444	12,606	1,063	2,900	47,541	1 8 per head.
57,576	183	20,865	11	35	20	111	4,061	1,182	3,058	..	61	8,362	1 3 per head.
23,450	204	7,928	23	135	36	...	5,126	1,805	2,658	..	512	9,901	1 6 ditto.
1,00,901	805	29,130	374	257	105	69	3,620	900	2,274	288	24	7,150	2 0 ditto.
1,81,821	1,192	57,923	408	427	177	180	12,787	3,747	7,990	288	601	23,413	1 7 per head.

STATEMENT of Income Tax Assessments and Collections in the

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
DIVISIONS.	DISTRICTS.	Estimated demand of the year (August to July.)		Number of Notices issued.	Number of Returns received.	Amount assessed on those Returns.	Number of Cases in which fresh Returns were made without Notices being issued.	Amount assessed in such Cases.	Number of Cases in which Assessments were made on the same basis as in the previous years.	Amount of such Assessment.	Total amount assessed as shown in Columns 5, 7, and 9.	Amount remaining to be assessed.	Amount Collected.
		Rs.				Rs.		Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
PATNA.	Behar	1,71,733		994	264	.....	300	8,680	2,471	1,56,531	1,65,211	6,522	1,52,368
	Chumparun	90,000		137	118	1,926	237	41,328	303	40,118	86,572	3,428	35,742
	Patna	1,22,308		450	385	33,367	27	620	1,812	82,593	1,16,580	5,788	61,830
	Sarun	98,255		1	1	83	70	5,200	1,142	93,013	98,255	...	45,914
	Shahabad	90,000		288	218	413	38	.....	962	55,885	50,298	33,702	21,432
	Tirhoot	3,14,140		18	20	6,736	1,526	89,085	8,055	2,18,319	3,14,140	...	2,18,301
	Total	8,86,496		1,888	1,006	42,475	2,267	1,48,122	14,838	6,46,459	8,37,056	49,440	5,38,601
RAJSHAHYE.	Bogra	37,000		254	207	..	146	460	560	22,860	23,320	13,640	12,147
	Dinapore	74,658		...	...	..	...	.....	1,186	29,823	29,823	14,835	1,188
	Maldah	30,085		62	62	874	15	948	420	24,367	26,180	3,806	8,866
	Moorsheadabad	1,04,452		844	891	24,263	107	9,275	871	40,155	81,693	22,750	1,078
	Pubna	62,041		233	183	10,993	60	2,770	449	48,269	62,041	...	24,916
	Rajshahye	65,172		5	..	.....	26	509	613	64,612	65,172	...	31,622
	Rungpore	90,000		69	35	..	22	.....	805	67,159	67,159	22,861	15,725
Total	4,63,408		1,467	1,318	35,130	376	14,022	5,213	3,06,245	3,55,397	1,08,611	1,04,442	
ASSAM.	Durrung	4,233	From May 1862 to April 1863	83	83	1,641	.....	....	22	2,572	4,213	20	2,603
	Gowalparah	19,860		...	..	..	...	...	228	19,860	19,860	...	15,663
	Kamroop	15,596		...	..	..	.....	...	280	15,596	15,596	...	7,955
	Lukhimpore	10,000		41	47	1,844	112	1,668	139	5,877	9,389	611	5,057
	Nowgong	6,000		94	86	2,450	28	827	54	1,770	5,059	1,541	1,397
	Seebsagar	10,799		117	88	8,216	17	430	10	2,153	10,799	.....	10,110
	Coosyah Hills	9,566		11	7	82	1	12	16	8,872	8,966	600	6,937
Total	76,654		346	311	14,239	168	2,937	758	56,706	73,892	2,772	49,794	
CHOTA NAGPORE.	Hazareebaugh	34,389		...	..	..	.....	...	745	34,389	34,389	...	21,115
	Lohurdugga	45,937		37	26	811	46	1,630	904	43,406	45,937	...	10,631
	Maunbhoom	35,110		44	33	259	3	55	413	34,796	35,110	...	23,110
	Singbhoom	6,000		...	...	....	13	504	98	5,496	6,000	...	3,836
	Total	1,21,436		81	59	1,070	62	2,189	2,161	1,18,177	1,21,436	...	68,692
	Darjceling	9,171		One general Notice.		...	.....	.....	95	6,865	6,865	2,306	2,516
	Grand Total	33,30,742		7,632	5,592	2,46,848	8,890	1,73,420	44,768	24,30,510	31,40,784	1,80,958	16,64,962

Mofussil Districts in the Years 1862-63, (from August to July).—(Continued.)

15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
Amount remaining to be collected.	Total number of Surcharges.	Amount Surcharged.	Number of Surcharges resisted successfully.	Number of Surcharges resisted unsuccessfully.	Number of Surcharges contested.	Number of Surcharges pending.	Cost of Assessors.	Cost of Assessors' Establishment.	Cost of Collecting Agency.	Cost of Extra Establishment of Collectors.	Contingent Expenses.	Total Cost.	Proportion of Column 2, to population of the District showing the incidence per head.
Rs.		Rs.					Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	As. P.
10,365	356	6,975	52	162	34	108	4,708	1,638	...	600	113	7,050	1 10 per head.
54,258	176	52,620	33	45	98	...	3,735	956	...	392	41	5,124	Withdrawn.
57,520	95	1,303	5	15	75	...	5,077	1,786	...	175	1,870	8,917	3 10 per head.
52,337	10	172	10	...	...	...	411	3,220	673	230	41	4,008	2 0 ditto.
68,567	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,050	2,085	...	452	455	8,042	0 10 ditto.
65,836	265	22,916	60	21	184	...	4,181	1,781	1,006	375	126	8,363	9 0 ditto.
3,47,802	902	83,148	100	243	391	108	24,062	11,466	2,570	2,224	2,652	43,018	2 5 per head.
21,853	5	63	...	1	4	...	1,800	849	1,460	...	112	4,351	1 3 per head.
70,170	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,000	2,622	1,632	...	1,110	11,364	1 0 ditto.
21,219	29	831	3	8	17	1	2,000	697	1,653	...	388	5,339	1 6 ditto.
99,774	500	31,856	137	192	149	31	6,900	2,190	1,471	...	6	10,567	1 8 ditto.
37,125	288	9,760	61	131	96	...	5,527	2,310	3,185	...	103	11,135	1 8 ditto.
31,550	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,890	1,680	1,008	...	500	5,078	1 6 ditto.
74,275	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,500	1,600	2,432	...	30	9,022	1 4 ditto.
3,58,966	831	32,510	201	332	206	32	30,217	12,108	13,751	...	2,279	58,355	1 5 per head.
1,507	12	745	3	3	4	2	...	00	...	...	2	62	0 4 per head.
4,167	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,914	530	...	480	20	2,050	2 2 ditto.
7,641	1	20	1	...	...	...	600	561	...	...	57	1,218	0 7 ditto.
4,943	9	270	2	...	7	...	...	325	...	...	4	329	1 8 ditto.
5,263	65	2,078	3	32	30	...	...	480	...	...	1	441	0 5 ditto.
680	9	180	...	...	9	...	...	126	...	...	...	126	0 9 ditto.
2,620	1	48	...	...	1	...	...	100	...	...	...	100	1 8 ditto.
20,860	97	4,241	9	35	51	2	2,514	2,182	...	480	90	5,206	1 0 per head.
13,274	121	3,630	60	32	19	10	1,800	694	...	360	11	2,955	1 0 per head.
35,306	76	727	8	61	...	7	1,350	252	270	...	20	1,802	0 11 ditto.
12,000	6	124	...	...	6	...	932	2,147	...	180	35	3,334	1 0 ditto.
2,164	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	112	...	...	...	112	0 5 ditto.
62,744	203	4,381	68	83	25	17	4,082	3,235	270	510	60	8,193	0 11 per head.
6,655	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 1 per head.
16,74,780	8,532	5,11,224	1,014	2,975	3,227	416	1,36,749	50,916	63,731	7,990	13,784	2,70,100	1 5 per head.

K.

**COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of the Revenue and Expenditure of the Lower Provinces
for the Years 1860-61, 1861-62, and 1862-63.**

Heads of Service.		1860-61.	1861-62.	1862-63.	REMARKS.
REVENUE.					
I. Land Revenue, &c.	1. Land Revenue. ... }	3,86,26,900	4,12,57,312	4,10,24,500	
	2. Sayer. ...	4,50,300	3,36,870	48,900	
	3. Abkaree ...	44,40,600	51,13,482	56,71,000	
II. Assessed Taxes ...	1. Income Tax.	18,77,800	63,55,855	63,01,000	
	2. Other Imperial Taxes if any. }				
III. Customs	Imports ...	1,06,08,800	93,99,880	66,03,500	
	Exports ...	34,53,200	39,13,276	40,74,800	
	Land Customs, &c. }	.....	57,575	68,500	
IV. Salt ...	Sea Customs ...	91,39,500	1,49,00,122	2,02,66,900	
	Excise and other duty. }	.....	3,10,252	1,36,500	
	Sales ...	1,97,77,900	55,77,156	69,68,300	
V. Opium	... ..	4,19,98,500	3,91,41,560	4,81,85,700	
VI. Stamps	... ..	47,53,300	66,45,401	54,64,300	
VII. Mint.					
VIII. Post Office.					
IX. Electric Telegraph.					
X. Law and Justice	... ..	10,81,500	16,05,758	11,55,100	
XI. Police	... ..	1,12,700	1,57,201	2,99,200	
XII. Marine	... ..	17,61,100	8,50,739	16,14,500	
XIII. Public Works	... ..	16,58,700	15,57,634	14,51,800	
Carried forward		13,97,40,800	13,71,80,073	14,93,34,500	

Heads of Service.	1860-61.	1861-62.	1862-63.	REMARKS.
Brought forward ...	13,97,40,800	13,71,80,073	14,93,34,500	
XIV. Tributes and Contributions on account of Contingents from Native States ...	.....	300	.....
XV. Miscellaneous—Civil ...	7,97,700	4,79,303	4,67,000	
XVI. Public Debt—3. Local Funds.	21,60,100	35,60,988	39,72,800	
Total Revenue ...	14,26,98,600	14,12,20,664	15,37,74,300	
EXPENDITURE.				
A. Allowances, Refunds, and Draw-back ...	7,72,300	13,39,882	8,80,900	
B. Charges against Income.				
I. Revenue Department.				
1. Land Revenue, Sayer, and Ab-karao ...	35,32,400	32,47,693	30,43,000	
2. Assessed Taxes ...	2,37,600	5,92,168	4,13,100	
3. Customs ...	5,86,400	5,91,068	5,84,700	
4. Salt ...	43,20,400	45,17,478	24,18,300	
5. Opium ...	88,12,200	1,44,28,087	1,48,28,700	
6. Stamps ...	2,83,500	2,67,518	1,94,100	
7. Mint.				
8. Post Office.				
9. Electric Telegraph.				
II. Allowances and Assignments under Treaties and Engagements ...	18,78,000	19,19,155	17,58,500	
III. Allowances to District and Village Officers.				
IV. Miscellaneous ...	23,200	24,304	31,200	
Carried forward ...	2,04,46,000	2,69,27,353	2,41,55,500	

Heads of Service.	1860-61.	1861-62.	1862-63.	REMARKS.
Brought forward ...	2,04,46,000	2,69,27,353	2,41,55,500	
V. Contingencies, Special and Temporary ...	.....	.....	89,800	
C. Army.				
D. Navy.				
E. Works of Internal Improvement and Public convenience ...	10,78,700	40,40,640	3,31,400	} There is a difference probably in the distribution of these two items
F. Civil Services.				
I. Civil Buildings...	52,13,600	35,11,007	79,37,400	
II. Salaries and Expenses of Public Departments ...	14,25,800	13,45,356	15,34,500	
III. Law and Justice ...	54,19,600	54,06,305	55,80,800	
IV. Police ...	36,94,400	37,73,032	42,37,500	
V. Education, Science, and Art	11,35,800	11,28,029	12,72,500	
VI. Political Agencies and other Foreign Services.				
VII. Superannuation and Retired Allowances, and Gratuities for Charitable and other purposes ...	16,97,700	5,61,740	5,89,200	
VIII. Marine ...	44,13,500	9,85,664	8,98,400	
IX. Miscellaneous ...	72,600	1,24,429	1,62,500	
X. Civil Contingencies, Special and Temporary ...	11,500	3,50,251	57,400	
H. Public Debt.				
V. Local Funds ...	14,14,600	29,38,742	38,95,900	
Total Expenditure ...	4,60,23,800	5,10,92,548	5,07,42,800	
Surplus ...	9,66,74,800	9,01,28,116	10,30,31,500	

L.

Report by CAPTAIN E. DAVIDSON, R. E., Deputy Consulting Engineer to Government of Bengal, Railway Department, on the accidents which have occurred on Railways in Bengal during the year 1862.

From the Returns sent in during the year, it appears that forty-five persons have been killed and sixteen injured during the past year. Of this number one killed and one injured were passengers, twenty-nine killed and fifteen injured were persons connected with Railways, and fifteen killed were persons unconnected with Railways. There have been forty-seven accidents during the year, forty-one with injury to life or limb, and six without.

2. The information received has been thrown, for the sake of convenience, into a tabular shape.

Table I shows the number of persons killed or injured from all causes during 1862.

Table II shows the number of accidents that have taken place during 1862, and the causes of them.

Table III gives the ratio of passengers who have been killed and injured from causes beyond their own control during 1862, to the number carried during that period.

A Register (No. IV) shows the details of the accidents involving injury to life or limb during 1862, classified under the following headings:—

- A. Accidents to Passengers.
- B. Accidents to persons connected with Railways.
- C. Accidents to persons unconnected with Railways.

A Register (No. V) gives the accidents to trains or portion of trains not attended with injury to persons, classified as follows:—

- D. Accidents appertaining to Rolling-stock and Road.
- E. Accidents appertaining to management of Railways.

REMARKS.

ACCIDENTS TO PASSENGERS.

During 1862, one passenger trying to leave a train in motion was killed, and one passenger trying to enter a carriage after the train had started was injured.

No Passenger Trains met with accidents during the year.

ACCIDENTS TO PERSONS CONNECTED WITH RAILWAYS.

There have been thirty accidents to these classes of persons, of which all but three proved fatal, and all but two were caused by the negligence or imprudence of the sufferers. Twenty-nine persons were killed and fifteen injured during the year.

ACCIDENTS TO PERSONS UNCONNECTED WITH RAILWAYS.

There were nine accidents of this kind during 1862, all occurring to trespassers, all fatal, and resulting in the death of fifteen persons.

ACCIDENTS TO TRAINS NOT ATTENDED WITH INJURY TO PERSONS.

There have been six accidents of this character, two attributable to defects in the road and works, three to neglect of Pointsmen, and one to the effect of a most violent storm at Raneegunge, which blew seventeen Goods' Waggon^s off the rails, damaging three.

On the 24th October a bridge of five arches of fifteen feet each failed during the night, from the action of a sudden flood undermining the foundations, and a Goods' Train, consisting of Engine, Tender, and thirteen Waggon^s fell into the stream. No lives were lost, but the Rolling-stock was much injured, and the estimated cost of repairing it was Rupees 20,500. This accident has already been made the subject of a full report.

CAUSES OF ACCIDENTS.

Every accident is detailed in the Registers. Of the total number of forty-seven, thirteen were purely accidental, two from defects in road, five from negligence of Pointsmen, one from Government Policemen placing a Trolly on the Line and using it, and twenty-six from inadequately enforced regulations.

Of this latter number twenty-six, thirteen accidents arose from men being allowed to attempt to cross the Line in front of Trains, one from Trollies being permitted to be on the Rails without proper precautions, seven from men being allowed to trespass, and five from miscellaneous causes.

These Returns do not seem to call for any special remark, but it will be observed that the heedlessness and apathy of Natives are the reasons for accidents in the great majority of cases.

3. A Table (No. VI) will be interesting as a summary of the information regarding accidents that have taken place since the commencement of the Railway era in Bengal. It might be maintained year by year.

4. The time has now come when it would be judicious to introduce uniformity in all Statistical Returns regarding Railways, including those of accidents. At present no system is observed, but each Presidency uses its own forms, some being unnecessarily diffuse and others hardly complete. The attention of the Government of India might be called to this want, which might be supplied on the Report of a Committee assembled to select and settle the forms, in which all Statistical Returns regarding Railways in India should henceforth be submitted.

TABLE I.
NUMBER of Persons killed and injured from all causes on Railways in Bengal during 1862.

DESCRIPTION OF PERSONS KILLED OR INJURED.	E. I. RAILWAY, BENGAL DIVISION.		E. B. RAILWAY.		C. AND S. E. RAILWAY.		TOTAL.	
	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.
<i>Passengers.</i>								
Passengers killed or injured from causes beyond their own control ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ditto owing to their own misconduct or want of caution ...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total Passengers killed or injured ...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1
<i>Persons connected with Railways.</i>								
Servants of the Company or of Contractors killed or injured from causes beyond their own control ...	1	7	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ditto owing to their own misconduct or want of caution ...	27	8	...	...	1	...	...	...
Total of Persons connected with Railways killed or injured ...	28	15	...	...	1	...	29	15
<i>Other Persons unconnected with Railways.</i>								
Persons killed or injured whilst crossing at Level Crossings								
Trespassers ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous ...	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total of Persons unconnected with Railways ...	15	...	...	...	...	...	15	...
Grand Total killed or injured ...	44	16	...	...	1	...	45	16
Mean length of Railway open during the year ...	Miles 368		Miles 19		Miles 15		Miles 402	
Number of Passengers carried ...	2,100,658		119,079		153,381		2,373,118	

TABLE II.

STATEMENT of Accidents upon Railways in Bengal during 1862, showing the Number and Causes of them.

NATURE OF ACCIDENTS.	Number of Accidents.		Persons connected with the Railway.		CAUSES OF ACCIDENTS.										Improper interference by persons not under the control of the Company.	Malicious attempt of persons not under the control of the Company.
	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Purely Accidental.	Neglect of				Defective Discipline.				Negligence of Servants.	Improper interference by persons not under the control of the Company.	Malicious attempt of persons not under the control of the Company.
						Machinery of Train.	Road.	Machinery of Train.	Road.	Accidental.	Defective or inadequate system.	Insufficient or inadequately enforced regulations.	Defective system for securing intervals between Trains.			
EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.																
Accidents from Engines or Carriages leaving the Rails	7				13									4		
" Collisions	7				1											
" Trains running through facing points	2															
" Obstructions on or near the Line	5				7											
" Fire	9	1			2											
" Shunting	32				7											
" Miscellaneous																
Total	46	16	1	15	13		1		1			26			1	
EASTERN BENGAL RAILWAY.																
None																
CALCUTTA AND SOUTH-EASTERN RAILWAY.																
Shunting	1													1		
Total	1													1		
Grand Total for Bengal	47	16	1	15	13		1		1			26		5	1	

TABLE III.

STATEMENT showing the number of Passengers carried, and those killed and injured from causes beyond their own control, in Bengal, during 1862.

RAILWAYS.	TOTAL NUMBER.		PROPORTION PER MILLION.		Total number of Passengers carried.
	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	
East India Railway, Bengal Division	2,100,658
Eastern Bengal Railway	1,19,079
Calcutta and South-Eastern Railway	1,53,381
Total	23,73,118
Average on Railways in Great Britain during 1860	30	479	·15	·24	193,044,156*

* Number of Passengers (exclusive of holders of season and periodical tickets)

Allowed for 47,894 season and periodical ticket-holders

... 1,63,435,878

... 30,460,584

1,93,944,256

No. IV.

REGISTER OF ACCIDENTS INVOLVING INJURY TO PERSONS DURING THE YEAR 1862.

A.—Accidents to Passengers.

No.	Date.	Station.	Description of Individual.	Particulars.	Killed.	Injured.
1	February 24	E. I. RAILWAY. Bydabatty Siding	Native Woman Passenger...	Tried to leave a Train while moving; fell between Platform and Train.	1	1
2	August 19	Serampore Station	European Passenger	Trying to get into a Train in motion	....	1
				Total	1	1

B.—Accidents to Persons connected with Railways.

No.	Dates.	Station.	Description of Individual.	Particulars.	Killed.	Injured.
1	January 4	E. I. RAILWAY. Bankah Bridge near Burdwan	Workmen (Railway)	Pilot Engine ran over Trolly belonging to Permanent Way Department	1	3
2	" 15	Howrah Yard	Store Porter	Fell under a Waggon which he was, with others, pushing along.	1	1
3	February 5	" "	Coolie (Railway)	Was shunting a Waggon belonging to Ballast Train; slipped and fell under it.	1	1
4	" 14	Serampore Station	Gate-keeper	Run over at a Level Crossing by Mail Train; supposed to have been drunk.	1	1
5	March 9	Bydabatty Siding	"	Tried to cross the Line in front of a Train; was knocked down and run over.	1	1
6	" 18	Near Monghyr	Coolie (Railway)	Crushed between Stores' Waggon, which were being pushed along the Line.	1	1
7	April 9	Howrah Yard	Coolie (Railway)	Tried to cross the Line in front of a Train and run over.	1	1
8	" 15	Pakour	Native Woman Labourer (Railway)	Ditto ditto ditto	1	1
9	" 15	Chandmarree Gate	Sirdar Coolie (Railway)	Ditto ditto ditto	1	1
10	" 25	Hooghly	Porter	Was knocked down by buffer plank of an Engine and injured in the fall.	1	1
11	" 29	Malpoor, Keul and Holoohur District.	Brick-layer (Railway)	Ran over by a Waggon blow along the Line during a storm.	1	1

12	May	7	...	Sootlangunge, Jehangeerah Division	Coolie, (Railway)	...	...	Caught by Engine of Ballast Train while trying to wake up a man who was asleep between the Rails.	....	1
13	"	18	...	Near Maharajpore	"	"	...	Run over by an evening Locomotive Coal Train	1	1
14	"	19	...	Near Pakour	"	"	...	Fell from a Wagon accidentally and broke his arm	....	1
15	June	14	...	Geroah Bridge	Workmen, (Railway)	...	...	Through Pointman's carelessness four Waggon of a Ballast Train ran over end of Siding and fell into Bridge pit.	1	7
16	"	23	...	Howrah Yard	Police Jemadar, (Railway)	...	...	Stores Waggon ran over him, after he had been knocked down by a concussion between certain Waggon.	1	1
17	July	24	...	Kurru Nullah	Gate-keeper	...	...	Tried to cross the Line in front of a Train; knocked down and run over.	1	1
18	"	26	...	Between Pandocah and Boinchee	Guard, (European)	...	...	Fell from his Break Van while Train was running; fractured skull.	....	1
19	"	29	...	Near Ghoga...	Two Natives	...	...	Trying to cross the Line in front of a Train	1	1
20	August	27	...	Begunpore, Rajmehal District	Coolie, (Railway)	...	...	Trying to get into a Ballast Train in motion, fell and was run over.	1	1
21	September	2	...	Keeul	"	"	...	Fell between two Ballast Waggon and was crushed	1	1
22	"	20	...	Pakour Station...	"	"	...	Trying to cross the Line in front of a Train	1	1
23	"	20	...	Near Pakour Station	Two Khaleesses, (Railway)	...	...	Ditto	2	1
24	"	22	...	Near Peerpointy	Coolie, (Railway)	...	...	Knocked down and run over by a Passenger Train; was walking between the Rails.	1	1
25	"	22	...	Jamalpur	Engineman	...	...	Trying to cross the Line in front of a Train	1	1
26	October	2	...	Peerpointy	Coolie, (Railway)	...	...	Trying to get into a Truck while the Train was moving	1	1
27	"	11	...	Above Khanoo Junction	Gate-keeper	...	...	Trying to cross the Line in front of a Train	1	1
28	"	25	...	Near Nullattee Station	Coolie, (Railway)*	...	...	Passenger Train ran into a Trolley on which some Government Policemen were travelling.	1	1
29	"	27	...	Near Hooghly Station	Two Coolies, (Railway)	...	...	Trying to get out of the way of one Train were knocked down by another coming in the opposite direction.	1	1
30	November	4	...	Rampoor Hit Station	Native Workman	...	...	Run over by a Pilot Engine leaving the Station Yard	1	1
31	March	4	...	Jadapoor	Coolie, (Railway)	...	...	Pointman turning Train into a Siding on which some Waggon were standing.	1	1
1	Deduct accident appearing in Table C. also.									
30	Total								Total	29
										15

* This accident appears also in Table C.

No accident reported on E. B. Railway during 1892.

C.—Accident to Persons unconnected with Railways.

No.	Date.	Station.	Description of Individual.	Particulars.	Killed.	Injured.
1	May 10 ...	E. I. RAILWAY. Siding near Raneegunge	Native Man Trespasser	Run over by a night Goods' Train; found on the Line next morning ...	1	
2	August 27 ...	Near Shalabgunge ...	" Woman "	Trying to cross the Line in front of a Train	1	
3	September 3 ...	Near Mooraroo Station	" Trespasser ...	Run over at night by a Stores' Train ...	1	
4	" 5 ...	Near Chandmarce Gate	" "	Run over by a morning Train ...	1	
5	" 11 ...	Durriapoor, Monghyr District ...	" "	Ballast Train ran over him while lying across the Rails ...	1	
6	October 12 ...	North of Mugra Station	" "	Knocked down and run over by a night Train ...	1	
7	" 25 ...	Near Nulhattee Station	Government Policemen Trespasser ...	Passenger Train ran into a Trolley on which they were travelling ...	7	
8	December 3 ...	Between Buktearpoor and Barh ...	Native Trespasser ...	Trying to cross the Line in front of a Train	1	
9	" 28 ...	Bankipoor Station ...	" "	Was run over by a Passenger Train, which, being very deaf, he could not hear coming ...	1	
Total ...					15	

No. V.

**REGISTER OF ACCIDENTS TO TRAINS OR PORTIONS OF TRAINS NOT
ATTENDED WITH INJURY TO PERSONS DURING THE YEAR 1862.**

D.—Accidents appertaining to Rolling-stock and Road.

No.	Date.	Locality.	Nature of Accident.
1	October 24 ...	Between Ahmoodpoor and Bulpoor at 108th mile-post.	Five arched bridge south of Buckesore River broke down, and Engine Tender with Waggrons precipitated into the River.
2	December 22 ..	Burriarpoor	Four Goods Waggrons got off the Line.

E.—Accidents appertaining to Management of Railways.

No.	Date.	Locality.	Nature of Accident.
1	April 30	Raneegunge	Loaded Trucks blown down and others off the Line, during a violent storm of wind.
2	June 28	Maharajpoor	Engine Tender and 13 Waggrons thrown off the Line, through Pointsman's carelessness.
3	November 22 ..	Mokameah Station ..	Special Coal Train thrown off the Line by carelessness of Pointsman.
4	December 20 ..	Level Crossing at Rajmahal.	Through Pointsman's negligence, Engine of a Train put on one Line and Carriages on another.

No. VI.

A STATEMENT comparing the number of Accidents with the number of Passengers on all Railways in Bengal, since the commencement of the Railway era.

RAILWAYS.	Year.	Number of miles open.	Number of Passengers carried.	NUMBER OF ACCIDENTS TO PASSENGERS.		NUMBER OF ACCIDENTS TO PERSONS CONNECTED WITH RAILWAYS.		NUMBER OF ACCIDENTS TO PERSONS UNCONNECTED WITH RAILWAYS.		TOTAL NUMBER OF PERSONS KILLED AND INJURED.		Proportion per million of Passengers killed or injured to number carried.
				Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	
E. I. Railway	{ From 18th April 1853 } { to 31st December 1856 }	*121	1,684,450	...	1	7	...	2	...	9	1	'59
Ditto	1857	121	1,688,697	1	...	7	1	2	...	10	1	'93
E. I. Railway (Bengal and N. W. P. Section)	1858	241	1,172,852	2	6	14	8	8	1	24	15	6'82
Ditto	1859	270	1,388,714	2	3	16	12	6	...	24	15	3'6
Ditto	1860	306	1,786,908	4	3	28	22	6	3	37	28	3'91
E. I. Railway, Bengal Section	1861	261	1,794,889	...	1	18	52	3	3	21	55	'55
Ditto	{ 1862 in Bengal }	368	2,100,658	1	1	28	15	15	...	44	16	'95
E. B. Railway		19	119,079	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	'00
C. & S. E. Railway		15	153,381	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	'00
Great Britain	1860	1,0433	183,944,156	45	497	121	68	89	15	255	580	2'7

* From 18th April 1853 to 31st December 1854, 37½ miles only were opened.

STATEMENT showing the number of Patients treated in the Charitable Hospitals and Dispensaries in Bengal in 1862-63.

DISPENSARIES	Number of in Patients treated	Number of out Patients treated	Total number of Patients treated	Establishments		Bazar Medicines		Dieting of in Patients		Contingent Charges		Total Expenditure		Average Expenditure per head	
				Rs	As	P	Rs	As	P	Rs	As	P	Rs	As	P
Alipore	538	4,950	5,488	3,036	0	0	74	3	9	42	9	0	3,152	12	9
Arrah	87	2,166	2,253	1,462	8	3	11	2	0	26	15	6	1,924	4	6
Balassore	158	1,122	1,280	3,54	0	0	55	7	9	101	4	8	1,770	2	3
Bancoorah	84	1,437	1,521	3,54	0	0	25	7	9	101	4	8	1,770	2	3
Baraset	227	8,711	8,938	4,34	0	0	61	3	8	15	6	0	4,313	13	6
Bauleah	80	3,413	3,493	1,463	5	1	9	10	0	15	6	0	1,713	10	4
Beerbhoom	74	3,182	3,256	3,18	1	0	36	12	9	15	6	0	4,313	13	6
Bhaugulpore	199	1,510	1,709	3,18	1	0	15	3	9	21	12	0	4,313	13	6
Buddibatty	219	3,769	4,000	3,18	0	0	90	6	0	21	12	0	4,313	13	6
Burham	414	3,769	4,183	3,18	0	0	137	1	2	300	1	3	3,713	13	7
Burraoal	161	4,483	4,644	3,18	1	0	98	2	7	146	7	6	2,740	13	3
Chittarong	124	5,339	5,463	2,045	4	0	72	8	7	113	2	11	2,841	13	6
Chuckdigcc	140	3,708	3,848	1,14	3	0	268	4	0	92	8	6	1,980	14	9
Chyebassa	302	2,633	2,935	1,51	1	12	40	8	0	173	12	9	1,980	14	9
Outback	704	13,170	13,874	6,04	0	0	10	13	4	16	7	3	3,705	0	3
Decca Mitford Hospital	154	6,222	6,376	3,79	0	0	12	10	1	44	7	8	1,479	1	6
Dunapore	171	4,134	4,305	3,79	0	0	12	10	1	44	7	8	1,479	1	6
Grah	52	1,799	1,851	8,22	3	0	41	11	3	12	12	1	3,705	0	3
Hooghly	34	4,032	4,066	1,97	1	3	50	0	2	19	0	0	3,705	0	3
Kishnagur	339	5,394	5,733	1,31	6	11	36	18	8	19	0	0	3,705	0	3
Madnapore	227	4,072	4,299	1,31	6	11	36	18	8	19	0	0	3,705	0	3
Monghyr	169	7,596	7,765	3,71	0	0	171	10	0	585	7	6	2,763	12	8
Moorsheadabad	512	20,046	20,558	2,76	11	8	28	11	3	62	4	5	3,464	10	3
Mosufferpore	1,379	14,408	15,787	0	0	0	28	11	3	62	4	5	3,464	10	3
Motecharee	96	2,117	2,213	0	0	0	20	15	0	80	7	0	1,615	1	11
Mulnath	78	1,877	1,955	390	0	0	34	8	1	60	10	5	614	15	8
Mymensing	66	2,111	2,177	1,421	3	0	186	15	8	70	13	6	1,687	4	3
Naktholly	209	2,008	2,217	1,116	0	0	187	2	0	97	2	0	1,777	2	0
Natore	117	3,574	3,691	875	1	0	187	2	0	315	2	0	1,777	2	0
Ooterparah	463	11,115	11,578	4,971	0	0	214	8	9	323	8	4	5,470	2	8
Patna	78	6,215	6,293	1,795	3	0	250	10	1	411	7	5	5,470	2	8
Poorce	41	1,279	1,320	1,118	0	0	250	10	1	411	7	5	5,470	2	8
Pubna	41	444	485	72	8	0	57	7	7	136	5	1	1,737	13	9
Ranchee	135	2,853	2,988	3,146	10	10	69	8	2	93	10	0	1,737	13	9
Sarun	103	6,655	6,758	1,022	0	0	87	4	9	248	13	10	3,560	1	11
Scrampore	120	2,922	3,042	4,45	9	3	384	12	9	94	0	0	1,560	4	6
Sukeah's Street	54	4,015	4,069	417	8	3	173	15	9	133	0	0	5,088	3	6
Tumlook													573	3	6

N B.—No returns had been received at the close of the year from the Hospitals and Dispensaries at Akyab, Bhowampore, Bhudruck, Culnah, Cutwah, Dwarbassini, Gobaardangah, Gowhaty, Gowaiparah, Howrah, Furruck, Rangpore, Scrajangunge, and Titilah.

M 2.

GENERAL RETURN of Vaccination for the year 1862

DIVISIONS	STATIONS	Number of Sub-stations attached	Number of Vaccinations attached	Number Vaccinated	Successful Cases
DIBRUGERH	Ch. w. m. h. e. D. p. t.	1	2	1,134	917
	Pak. Street Dispensary	1	1	135	396
	Medical College Dispensary	1	1	371	252
	Elphinstone Dispensary	1	1	382	247
	Ch. w. m. h. e. Dispensary	1	1	113	115
	General Hospital Dispensary	1	1	5	4
	Sukhs. T. Dispensary	1	1	8	8
	North Dispensary	1	1	6129	4617
	Millik Dispensary	1	1	3712	3515
	South Dispensary	1	1	677	5,102
	Total	10	10	17,082	13,980
BARRACKPORA	Akyab	1	1	23	18
	Balaia	1	1	25	16
	Burgh	1	1	108	115
	Bura	1	1	30	27
	Bartholomew	1	1	716	11
	Bardham	1	1	2,743	2,113
	Burduah	1	1	205	115
	Cuttack	1	1	15	1
	H. Chilly	1	1	1,137	1,114
	H. W. H.	1	1	13	11
	J. re	1	1	131	111
	K. h. e. h. ur	1	1	12	32
	M. l. d. h.	1	1		
	M. h. e. r. e.	1	2	205	1,180
	M. e. l. l. e. l.	1	2	1,783	1,515
	O. t. e. j. m. d. h.	1	1	82	783
	P. r.	1	1	81	9
	R. u. n. p. i.	1	1	187	453
	D. u. j. c. h. e. g.	1	1	90	467
	M. a. n. t. h. e. m.	1	1		
	M. l. u. t. h.	1	1	874	81
	Total	21	20	3,545	30,011
Dacca	P. o. r. t. a. n. d. e. r. B. a. r. k. a. z. u. m.	1	1	320	111
	B. a. r. k. a. z. u. m.	1	1	1,705	1,730
	B. u. l. l. d. h.	1	1	4	2
	C. h. a. t. t. a. g. a. g.	1	2	71	110
	C. h. e. r. i. t.	1	1	142	57
	D. i. s. a.	1	3	1,104	705
	D. i. l. l. a. h. u.	1	1	201	114
	F. a. r. c. h. e. r.	1	1	183	147
	G. e. w. h. i. t. t. y.	1	1	57	151
	M. e. m. b. e. r. s. g.	1	1	14	31
	N. e. w. m. e. g.	1	1	12	
	P. a. t. h.	1	1	209	117
	S. e. c. t. i. o. n. s.	1	1	112	702
	S. y. l. h. e. t.	1	1	22	10
	T. e. j. p. e.	1	1	13	
	T. u. p. p. e. t. h.	1	1	32	25
	C. a. c. h. e. r.	1	1	185	111
	Total	17	15	7,012	131
DINAPOUR	D. i. n. a. p. o. u. r.	1	1	241	187
	D. i. n. a. p. o. u. r.	1	1	15	3
	D. i. n. a. p. o. u. r.	1	1	1	3
	B. l. o. c. k. e. t.	1	1	13	73
	D. i. n. a. p. o. u. r.	1	1	1,06	832
	M. e. t.	1	2	186	311
	S. a. r. u. n.	1	1	15	123
	R. a. n. c. h. e.	1	1	346	271
	C. h. a. n. d. a. n.	1	1	144	184
	C. h. e. l. b. a. s. s. a.	1	1	2	
	A. r. u. n. h.	1	1	37	34
	H. u. z. e. l. n. a. h.	1	1		
	N. e. w. D. i. n. a. p. o. u. r.	1	1		
	Total	13	13	5,000	3,803
	Grand Total	61	66	62,719	55,476
